Botanicum Officinale;

Or a COMPENDIOUS

HERBAL:

GIVING

An Account of all ſuch PLANTS as are now uſed in the Practice of PHYSICK.

WITH THEIR

DESCRIPTIONS and VIRTUES.

Plurimum humanæ Vitæ intereſſe, ut hæc clare tradantur, neque ſine maximo Periculo *ignorari poſſe, cum aliter facile evenire queat ut pro* Antidoto Venenum, *aut pro* Medicamento efficaci fatuum & inutile propinetur.

PREFACE to *Ray's Catalog. Plant. Angl.*

By JOSEPH MILLER.

LONDON:

Printed for E. BELL in *Cornhill*, J. SENEX in *Fleet-Street*, W. TAYLOR in *Paternoſter-Row*, and J. OSBORN in *Lombard-Street*. M.DCC.XXII.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

4 T T

TO

S^R. *H. Sloane*, Bar^t. M.D.

PRESIDENT

OF THE

College of PHYSICIANS, *&c.*

SIR,



OUR great Knowledge in all the Parts of Natural History, and Your generous Assistance, upon

every Occaſion, to promote its Advancement, makes it ſeem almoſt abſurd to attempt any Thing therein, without a View to Your Patronage. You will not therefore think it ſtrange, that even a little Manual in *Botany* ſeeks Shelter where the meaneſt Endeavours towards uſeful Knowledge never yet wanted Encouragement.

YOUR early Application to theſe Studies, with the great Diſcoveries You have made in them, have juſtly raiſed Your Name to the higheſt Eſteem among the Learned; nor could You give a more convincing

Proof

Proof of a generous Deſire to promote ſo uſeful a Knowledge, than Your late noble Preſent of the PHYSICK-GARDEN at *Chelſea* to the *Apothecaries Company*, on Condition of its being kept up to the Improvement of *Botany*. As this has laid all the Lovers of that Study under the greateſt Obligation; ſo we hope, from the Direction it is now under, to ſee it put into ſuch a flouriſhing Condition, as may render it a laſting Monument of your Generoſity and publick Spirit.

BUT notwithſtanding the Multitude of Acknowledg-

ments

ments which naturally occur to a Mind ſenſible of the many Benefits You have confer'd upon the Publick; yet I am ſo much a Stranger to Addreſſes of this Kind, that I dare only make this farther Uſe of the preſent Opportunity, to profeſs my ſelf, with the utmoſt Sincerity,

SIR,

Your moſt Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOS. MILLER.



PREFACE.

THE great Number of Books already extant upon the ſame Subject, may perhaps, at firſt View, make this Work appear ſuperfluous; but I can aſſure the Reader, that no Ambition of becoming an Author had any Influence with me, and that nothing could have engaged me herein, but the Inſtances of ſome Friends, who have in a very preſſing Manner importuned me to it, from a Conſideration that the Knowledge of Botany in general, was of ſo large an Extent, that few were willing to give themſelves the Trouble to read over ſo many Authors as were neceſſary to a full Accompliſhment therein; that the Officinal Plants are in their Writings ſo interſperſed with thoſe which are ſeldom or never uſed, that it requires more Time and Study than moſt are willing to allow, to diſtinguiſh one from the other; And therefore it was thought, a diſtinct Account of all the Plants uſed in the Shops, with ſuch Deſcriptions as are neceſſary for acquiring a true Knowledge of them, would be of Service; nothing to the Purpoſe, in this Kind, having yet been publiſhed in Engliſh; and though Mr. Dale has done it exceeding well in Latin, in his Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam, which I own has been of great Uſe to me in this Work; yet his Deſcriptions of the Plants being ſhort, and depending upon Mr. Ray's Method (which too

few

few understand) makes it not of so general Use, as it would otherwise be.

And these Solicitations had the more Weight with me, from my own Observation of the gross Impositions frequently practised by the common Herb-folks upon their unskilful Customers, who for want of a competent Knowledge in Botany, *are obliged to rely upon these People for their Dispensation of Herbs; and they make no Scruple of selling one thing for another, very often directly contrary to the Intention of the Prescriber, which may be attended with as bad Consequences, as the substituting any different Simple in the animal or mineral Kingdom.*

On these Accounts it is hoped the following Descriptions of the Plants will not be thought too particular, or unnecessary, since they are written with a Design to render this Treatise as informing as possible; and in Order to it, I have not only consulted Authors of the greatest Name in Botany, *but have had Recourse to most of the Simples themselves in their natural Productions. All the Materials are disposed in alphabetical Order, and under the same Names they bear in the* Catalogue of Simples *in the last Edition of the* College Dispensatory, *together with those given them by* Caspar Bauhin, Gerard, *and* Parkinson, *Authors easiest to be met with; and for such as are Natives of* England, *I have referred to the Pages wherein they are mentioned by Mr.* Ray, *in the last Edition of his* Synopsis.

As it may with the greatest Justice be affirmed, that there is no City in the Universe better supplied with simple and compound Medicines than ours, nor where more Care is taken in the making them: So I should be glad to see those to whom such Care is entrusted, so entirely Masters in all Parts of the Materia Medica, *that it may hereafter be out of the Power of any to impose upon them.*

Botani-



Botanicum Officinale:

OR,

A Compendious HERBAL, &c.

A.

Abies, the Fir-Tree, *Off. Ger. Park. Abies mas, Conis ſurſum ſpectantibus*, the Male Fir with the Cones ſtanding erect on the Branches, *C. B. Abies Taxi foliis, vulgo*, the Female or Yew-leav'd Fir, *Ray's Synop.* p. 287.

The Leaves of this Fir are ſomewhat broad and flat, green above and white underneath, whence it is frequently call'd the *Silver Fir*. They are ſet on each ſide the Branches like the Teeth of a Comb, or the Leaves of the Yew-Tree, being parted a little way at the Ends. The Cones ſtand erect towards the End of the Branches, compos'd of a great number of brown flat Scales, which are looſe and ſlender, neither ſo hard nor ſo large as Pine Cones.

This Tree is ſaid to grow wild in ſome Parts of *England*; but it is found in great Plenty in the mountainous parts of *Germany*.

'This is the Fir which ought to be us'd in 'the Shops according to the Diſpenſatory; but 'not being ſo common as the next, that generally 'ſupplies its place.

Abies mas, Theophraſti, the common Fir or Pitch-Tree, *Ray's Synop.* 287. *Picea*, the Pitch-Tree, *Park.* —*Major*, the Pitch-Tree, *Ger.* —*Major prima, ſeu Abies rubra*, the Greater Pitch-Tree, or the Red Fir, *C. B.*

This differs from the former, in that the Leaves are ſmaller and ſlenderer, ſharp and prickly at the Ends, ſtanding thicker together, and encompaſſing the Stalk without any Order. The Cones are longer than thoſe of the Yew-leav'd, and hang downwards. This is reported to grow wild in the mountainous Parts of *Scotland*.

'The Leaves and Tops of both ſorts are uſed in 'Diet Drinks for the Scurvy, for which they are 'highly commended by the Inhabitants of the 'Northern Countries. 'Tis ſaid a good Quantity 'of them are put into *Brunſwick* Mum.

'From this Tree, of which there grow great 'Numbers in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, is gotten 'the *Straſburg Turpentine*, which is clearer, of a 'paler Colour, and of a thinner Conſiſtence than '*Venice Turpentine*, of a bitteriſh Taſte, and of 'a pleaſant Smell, a little like Lemon Peel. It 'is of a mollifying, healing and cleanſing Nature, 'and beſides its Uſes outwardly in Wounds and 'Ulcers, is a good Diuretick, and of great 'Uſe in a *Gonorrhea* and the *Fluor albus*; given in 'Glyſters, mixt with the Yolk of an Egg, it is 'very ſerviceable againſt the Stone and Gravel. It

'is likewiſe a good Pectoral, and often given in 'Affections of the Breaſt and Lungs.

'Tar is likewiſe the Product of theſe Trees, 'which are cut into pieces, and piled up in a Heap; 'and being ſet on Fire at the Top, the reſi-'nous Liquor is driven out by the Heat of the 'Fire, and running down, is receiv'd into Trenches 'made for it; and ſo put up into Caſks, and by 'boiling is hardned into Pitch.

'Tar is by ſome accounted a good pectoral 'Medicine, and uſed for Obſtructions of the Lungs 'and Shortneſs of Breath. See the *Pillulæ Piceæ* 'in the *Pharmacopæia Bateana*, Pag. 120.

Abrotănum mas, the male Abrotănum or Sothern-wood, *Off. Ger.* — *mas vulgare*, the com-mon Sothernwood, *Park.* —*mas anguſtifolium majus*, the greater narrow-leav'd male Abro-tănum, *C. B.*

Sothernwood is a ſhrubby Plant, which as it grows old will increaſe into a Buſh or little Tree, having ſeveral brown woody Twigs or Branches clothed with fine tender Leaves a little like Fen-nel, but ſhorter, and of a hoary green Colour un-derneath. The Flowers grow upon the Tops of the Branches, and are very numerous, conſiſting of ſmall naked round Heads of a yellowiſh green Colour, in which lye ſmall longiſh ſolid Seed, or Seeds not enclos'd in Down. The Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant grateful Smell, but with a little Sourneſs. It flowers in *July*, the Leaves falling off from the Branches in the Winter, ſhooting out afreſh every Spring. It is planted in Gardens.

'The Leaves and Tops are uſed, and are good 'againſt Putrefaction and Poiſons, and the Bites 'of venomous Creatures. They kill Worms; and 'are ſometimes uſed for the Suppreſſion of Urine,

'and the Terms, and in Hyſterick Diſorders. 'They are frequently put in warming and ſtrengthning Ointments. The Juice of the Leaves, as alſo *Lixivium* of the Aſhes is highly commended againſt the falling of the Hair and Baldneſs.

Abrotănum fæmina. (Chamæcypariſſus) Lavender Cotton, *Off.* and *Ger.* *Abrotanum fæmina vulgaris*, ordinary Lavender Cotton, *Park.* —*fæmina foliis teretibus*, Female Abrotanum with roundiſh Leaves, *C. B.*

This is a ſhrubby Plant holding its Leaves all the Winter. It has many woody, brittle, hoary Stalks, beſet with longiſh, white and hoary Leaves that appear four-ſquare, and ſomewhat reſemble the Leaves of our common Heath; of a very ſtrong tho' not unpleaſant Scent, and a hot and bitter Taſte. On the Tops of the Branches ſtand long Stalks, each bearing a ſingle naked Flower, made up only of a Thrum of ſmall yellow fiſtular five corner'd *Floſculi*, without any Border of *Petala*; ſtanding together in a ſcaly *Calyx*. The Seed is ſmall, longiſh and ſtriated; and the Root firm, hard and durable, divided into ſeveral fibrous Branches.

It grows naturally in *Italy*, and the warmer Countries, but is planted with us in Gardens, where it frequently ſerves for Borders and Edgings. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'The Leaves and ſometimes the Flowers are uſed, 'and are reputed to have great Succeſs in deſtroying 'Worms, the Leaves and Flowers being boil'd in 'Milk and taken faſting. The Ancients com-'mend it as good againſt all ſorts of Poiſons, and 'the Bites and Stings of venomous Creatures, as 'likewiſe againſt Obſtructions of the Liver, the 'Jaundice,

'Jaundice, and to promote the *Menſes* being 'given infus'd in Wine.

Abſinthium latifolium vulgare, common broad-leav'd Wormwood, *Off. Abſinthium vulgare*, Common Wormwood, *Park.* —*Latifolium ſeu Ponticum*, broad-leav'd or Pontick Wormwood, *Ger.* —*Ponticum ſive Romanorum*, Pontick or Roman Wormwood, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 94.

The Root of Wormwood is thick and woody, divided into ſeveral Branches, enduring many Years, and holding its lower Leaves all the Winter, which are large and winged, divided into ſix, eight, or more Sections with an odd one at the End very much cut in; greeniſh above, and white or hoary underneath. In the Summer it ſhooteth out ſeveral woody, ſtriated, hoary Stalks, two or three Foot high, full of a white Pith, having ſeveral leſſer Leaves growing on them; thoſe toward the Top are long, narrow, and very little cut in; having among them long Spikes of ſmall yellowiſh naked Flowers growing many together, hanging down their Heads, and including very ſmall Seed. The Leaves and Flowers have a very bitter Taſte and a ſtrong Smell.

It grows in Lanes by High-ways and in waſte Places, and flowers in *July*. This is generally believ'd to be the *Abſinthium Ponticum* of the Antients, the beſt Wormwood being ſuppoſed to grow in *Pontus* a Country of the leſſer *Aſia*.

'The Leaves and Tops are uſed, and are ac-'counted good and helpful in all Diſorders of the 'Stomach, as Weakneſs, Loſs of Appetite, Vo-'miting and Surfeits. They ſtrengthen the Viſce-'ra, and are of Service in Dropſies, Jaundice and 'in *Tertian* and *Quartan* Agues, and kill Worms. 'In all the above-nam'd Caſes, it is given infus'd

'in Water, Ale or Wine; a Cataplaſm of the green 'Leaves beat up with Hogs Lard was commen- 'ded to Mr. *Ray*, by Dr. *Hulſe* as a good external 'Remedy againſt the Swelling of the Tonſils and 'the Quinzy. See *Ray*'s *Catalogus Plantarum.*

Medicines prepar'd in the Shops from Wormwood are, A ſimple Water. A greater and a leſſer compound Water. A ſimple and a compound Syrup. An Oil by Infuſion and Decoction. An Oil by Diſtillation. An Extract. And a fixt Salt.

Abſinthium tenuifolium Romanum, Roman Wormwood, *Off.* —*Ponticum ſive Romanum vulgare*, the Pontick or common Roman Wormwood, *Park.* —*tenuifolium Ponticum Galeni*, Fine-leav'd or Pontick Wormwood of Galen, *Ger.* —*Ponticum tenuifolium incanum*, Fine-leav'd, hoary Wormwood of Pontus, *C. B.*

This Wormwood is a much leſſer Plant than the former, the Leaves a great deal ſmaller and finer, the Sections narrower and ſlenderer, hoary and white both above and underneath. The Leaves that grow on the upper Part of the Branches are long, narrow, and undivided; its Flowers are numerous, growing on the Tops of the Branches, as the former, of a darker Colour, and is in all reſpects a more neat and elegant Plant. It has neither ſo ſtrong a Smell, nor ſo bitter a Taſte, as the common Wormwood. It grows with us only in Gardens, being natural only to warm Climates: It flowers in *July*.

'This Wormwood is of the Nature of the com- 'mon, but its Virtues weaker; it is uſeful how- 'ever in Diſorders of the Stomach and Liver. *Ma-* 'thiolus writes, that he knew ſeveral Perſons in a 'deplorable Condition by the Dropſy, that were

'cured

'cured by the conſtant Uſe of the Conſerve of the 'Leaves of this Plant; and indeed this is the *Ro-* 'man Wormwood, that the *Apothecaries* ought 'to make their Conſerve of; whereas they alto- 'gether make it of the Sea-Wormwood, becauſe 'more pleaſant and palatable.

Abſinthium tenuifolium Seriphium, the common Sea-Wormwood, *Off.* —*Seriphium ſive marinum Anglicum*, Engliſh Sea-Wormwood, *Park.* —*Marinum album*, white Sea-Wormwood, *Off. Ger.* —*Seriphium Belgicum*, Belgick Sea Wormwood, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 94.

This Wormwood is uſually about two or three Foot high, with many winged Leaves, leſſer and much finer than common Wormwood, very white, and hoary all over both Leaves and Branches: Its Scent is more like Sothernwood: And it has but little Bitterneſs in Taſte, but is ſomewhat ſaltiſh. The Flowers are ſmall and naked as the former Kinds, and time of flowering the ſame. It grows abundantly in all our Salt Marſhes.

'The Leaves and Tops are uſed, and this is the '*Roman* Wormwood that is in Uſe in the Shops, 'and has been ſo for this hundred Years, if not 'much longer: *Parkinſon* complaining in his 'time, that the *Phyſicians* and *Apothecaries* made 'Uſe of it inſtead of the former, though it came 'far ſhort of it in Virtue, and *Dioſcorides* and '*Galen* affirm'd that *Seriphium* was hurtful to the 'Stomach.

Acacia, Acacia, *Off.* *Acacia Dioſcoridis*, the Acacia of Dioſcorides, *Ger.* —*Vera ſive Spina Ægyptiaca*, the true Acacia, or the Ægyptian Thorn, *Park.* —*Foliis Scor-*

piodis leguminoſæ, the Acacia with Leaves of Scorpion Senna, *C. B.*

This grows to be a pretty big Tree, though not very tall, ſpreading out into many Branches full of ſharp Thorns, having many large winged Leaves divided into ſeveral pinnated *Surculi* ſet oppoſite to one another, like Fern about three Inches long, ſet thick on each ſide with ſlender narrow *Pinnulæ*. The Flowers come forth at the ſetting on of the ſmaller Branches, on pretty long Footed Stalks, conſiſting of round Cluſters, of whitiſh, yellow Filaments, which are ſucceeded by flat Pods, near an Inch broad, and five or ſix Inches long, containing ſeveral flat Lupin-like Seeds ſeparated from each other by a round ſhort Partition, that makes each Pod appear like a String of flattiſh Beads.

'Of theſe Pods, before they are ripe, is made 'the true *Acacia* of the Antients. They are well 'beaten in a Mortar, and the Juice being preſs'd 'out, is evaporated by a gentle Heat to a due 'Conſiſtence: The beſt is blackiſh on the out-'ſide, and of a dark red within; of a ſtiptick, bin-'ding Taſte. The Tree grows in the Eaſtern 'Countries, and particularly in *Ægypt*.

'*Acacia* is very reſtringent, cooling, and incraſ-'ſating, and therefore is uſed againſt Spitting of 'Blood, the Exceſs of the *Catamenia*, and againſt 'all kind of Fluxes: It likewiſe helps Ulcers in 'the Mouth and Gums, and faſtens looſe Teeth. 'But it is rarely to be met with now a Days in the 'Shops, the *Acacia Germanica*, or the inſpiſſate 'Juice of the Sloe ſupplying its Place.

'*Gummi Arabicum* Off. or *Gum Arabick*, is 'thought to be the Gum of this Tree, which 'Gum, from its ſoft glutinous Quality, is ſervice-'able againſt Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, and Soreneſs of

'the

'the *Aſpera Arteria*. It is likewiſe of great Ser-
'vice in the *Dyſuria* or Heat of Urine and the
'*Diabetes*.

Acanthus Branca Urſina, Brank Urſin, or Bear's Breech, *Off*. *Acanthus Sativus*, Bear's Breech, *Ger. Park*. —*Sativus ſive mollis Virgilii*, manur'd or ſoft Acanthus of Virgil, *C. B*.

The Leaves of *Acanthus* are of a ſhining, dark, green Colour, about a Foot long, and three or four Inches broad, cut deeply into ſeveral parts after a neat manner; ſo that from theſe Leaves the Antients took the Pattern of the foliage Work about the Capitals of their Pillars, and the other parts of their Buildings: From among the Leaves, which lye on the Ground, ariſes a Stalk about two Foot high, and about a Finger thick, ſmooth round, and bare of Leaves till near the Top, which is compos'd of a Head or *Thyrſus*, of white gaping Flowers ſtanding amongſt ſmall hard prickly Leaves, which ſupply the Place of the *Calces*, and almoſt cover and hide the Acorn like a Seed Veſſel, which is divided by a Partition into two Cells, each containing two Seeds. The Root is long and ſpreading. It is cultivated with us in Gardens, its native Place being *Italy*, *Spain* and the Southern part of *France*. It flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'It is a Plant, but ſeldom uſed, and that only in
'Glyſters and Baths for Obſtructions, and for the
'Stone and Gravel. Our Herb-women ſell the
'Leaves *Helleboraſter*, or *Bears-foot*, or *Sphondylium*,
'or *Cow-parſnep* for *Bears Breech*.

Acetoſa & Oxalis, Sorrel, *Off*. —*Vulgaris*, our ordinary Sorrel, *Park*. —*Pratenſis*, Meadow Sorrel,

Sorrel, *C. B. Oxălis ſeu acetoſa*, Sorrel, *Ger. Lapathum acetoſum vulgare*, common Sorrel, *Ray's Synop.* 56.

The Leaves of Sorrel are ſmooth ſucculent and tender, ſomewhat long and ſharp-pointed, ending next the Foot-ſtalk in two ſharp Ears like Spinage, of a very ſour Taſte, the Stalk is long and ſlender, ſet with two or three ſmaller Leaves; and at the Top a long reddiſh Spike of ſmall ſtaminous Flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſmall ſhining three-ſquare Seed. The Root is about a Finger thick, branch'd and full of Fibres, of a yellowiſh, brown Colour, abiding ſeveral Years. It grows every where in the Fields and Meadows, flowering in *May*. The Leaves, Seed, and Root are uſed.

'The Leaves of Sorrel are very cooling, allaying Thirſt, and repreſſing the Bile, are good in Fevers, being cordial, and reſiſting Putrefaction. They are of great Uſe againſt the Scurvy, and to that end are commended to be eaten in the Spring in Sallads; and the Juice is frequently given among the other Antiſcorbutick Juices. The Root has no Sourneſs, but a bitter reſtringent Taſte, and is accounted ſerviceable againſt the Scurvy, and bilious Fluxes. The Seed is alſo very reſtringent, and is therefore put into *Diaſcordium* and other binding Medicines.

Acetōſa arvenſis, Field Sorrel, *Off.* —*Minor lanceolata*, Sheep's Sorrel, *Park.* —*Arvenſis lanceolata*, Spear-pointed Field Sorrel, *C. B. Oxalis tenuifolia*, Sheep's Sorrel, *Ger. Lapathum acetoſum repens lanceolatum*, *Ray's Synop.* 56.

This Sorrel is lower and ſmaller than the common, having many narrow ſharp-pointed Leaves, each of which has two large Ears growing to the End next the Stalk; which makes the Leaf appear

pear like the Head of a bearded Spear; they are ſour like the common. The Flowers grow in Spikes as the former, are ſmall and ſtaminous, and the Seed triangular, and leſs than the Seed of That. The Root is ſmall and creeping in the Ground. It grows in dry barren Soil, and flowers in *May*. It is but rarely uſed, being ſuppos'd to have leſs Virtue than the common Sorrel.

Acetoſa Romana rotundifolia, round leav'd or Roman Sorrel, *Off.* —*rotundifolia hortenſis*, round leav'd Garden Sorrel, *C. B.* —*Oxalis Sativa Franca ſive Romana rotundifolia.* —*Franca ſeu Romana*, round leav'd Sorrel, *Ger.*

The Leaves of this Sorrel are of a glaucous or blewiſh green Colour, they are broader, ſhorter and rounder than the common, and the Ears that ſtand on each ſide, at their joining to the Foot-ſtalk, are very large. The Stalks do not ariſe to that Heigth, they are weaker and ſtand not ſo erect. The Flower and Seed much alike.

'This Sorrel is ſown in Gardens, and flowers 'in *June*: And the Leaves are as ſour as the 'common, and may be uſed indifferently with it, 'both in Medicines and Sallads.'

Acetoſella (*Lujŭla*) Wood-Sorrel, *Off.* *Oxys alba*, white Wood-Sorrel, *Ger.* *Trifolium acetoſum vulgare*, common Wood-Sorrel, *Park.* *C. B.* *Ray's Synop.* 225.

Wood-ſorrel has a ſmall long and ſcaly Root, inclining to a red Colour, with a great many fine ſlender Fibres. The Leaves are numerous, ſpringing directly from the Root, each on a ſlender reddiſh Stalk, about two or three Inches high, divided into three equal Parts, each in Shape of a Heart,

of

of a pale green Colour, and a pleaſant ſour Taſte. The Flowers ſpring up among the Leaves, upon their own Foot Stalks, conſiſting each of one ſingle Leaf, divided into five Parts; in ſome Plants white, in others of a pale purple Colour. When the Flowers are fallen, the Seed Veſſels grow large and five-corner'd, and when ripe will burſt aſunder, at the leaſt Touch, caſting abroad their ſmall round Seed. This Plant grows in Woods and ſhady Places, and flowers in *April.*

'The Leaves of Wood-ſorrel, which only are 'uſed, are believ'd to excel common Sorrel in all 'Phyſical Virtues, and are reckon'd more cordial 'and uſeful in inflammatory Fevers, quenching 'Thirſt, and allaying the Heat of the Stomach, 'which they ſtrengthen, and create an Appetite; 'they help Diſorders of the Liver, and are good 'for the Dropſie and Jaundice. The Juice, when 'clarify'd, is of a fine red Colour, and makes a 'very agreeable Syrup.

Officinal Preparations from Wood-ſorrel, are a Syrup of the Juice, and a Conſerve of the Leaves.

Acŏrus verus, (Calămus Aromaticus) common Calamus Aromaticus, *Off. & C. B. Acorus verus ſive calamus officinarum*, the true Acorus or the Calamus of the Shops, *Park.* —*Verus officinis, falſo Calamus*, baſtard or falſe Acorus, *Ger.* The ſweet ſmelling Flag, or Calamus, *Ray's Syn.* 277.

This Plant is diſtinguiſh'd from all others, in that among its Leaves, which are much longer and narrower than the *Iris*, or Flower de luce, there ariſes one or two like the reſt, only ſomewhat narrower, thicker and rounder toward the Top, near to which come forth ſingle *Juli*, rarely two, in Shape like the Catkin of the Haſel, or like

like long Pepper, but ending more taper, and ſtanding up obliquely from the Leaf. The Root is thick, full of Joints, and ſpreads it ſelf on the upper part of the Earth, tranſverſly, and not ſinking deep in it, being full of large white Fibres, encreaſing much, and ſoon taking a great deal of Ground. It has a ſtrong Smell, not ſo pleaſant, while green, but growing more grateful and aromatic as it dries. It grows in ſeveral Rivulets and watery Places in *England*, as about *Norwich*, and in *Cheſhire* and *Surry*, according to Mr. *Ray*; but what is uſed in the Shops, is moſtly imported from Abroad. It produces its Catkins in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'The Roots, which only are uſed, are hot and 'dry, opening and attenuating, and good for the 'Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, provoke 'Urine and the *Menſes*, help the Colick, reſiſt 'Putrefaction, are uſeful againſt peſtilential Con'tagions and corrupt noctious Air, are an Ingre'dient in the *Theriaca* and *Mithridate*, and are out'wardly uſed in ſweet Bags and Perfumes.

Acŏrus adulterinus. (*Pſeudo acŏrus. Gladiŏlus luteus.*) Baſtard Acorus and yellow Water-flag, *Off. Acorus adulterinus*, baſtard Acorus, *C. B. Iris paluſtris lutea*, Water-Flags, or Flower de luce, *Ger. Acorus paluſtris ſive Pſeudo-Iris & Iris lutea paluſtris*, the yellow Water-Flag, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 234.

This *Iris*, that grows ſo common in Ditches, and watery Places, bears Leaves like the common Flower de luce, only ſomewhat longer and narrower; the Stalk ariſes higher, on the top of which grow three or four Flowers, one above another, flowering gradually in Shape like an ordinary Flower de luce, only that it wants the upright

Leaves

Leaves, inſtead of which it has only ſmall pieces of Leaves in their Places. The Flowers are ſucceeded by large triangular Seed Veſſels, containing three Rows of flat Seed. The Root is long and ſlender, not running deep in the Earth, but aſlant. It flowers in Summer.

'The Roots of the *Pſeudo-acorus* are reſtringent, 'drying and binding, and uſeful in Fluxes of all 'Sorts; ſome commend it as a Strengthner of the 'Brain and Nerves. It is but ſeldom uſed.

Adianthum vulgare, (*Capillus Veneris*) Maiden-hair, *Off. Verum ſive Capillus Veneris verus*, the true Maiden-hair, *Park. Foliis Coriandri*, Coriander-leav'd Adianthum, *C. B. Capillus Veneris verus*, true Maiden-hair, *Ger.*

This is a Capillary Plant, which from a brownish ſtringy Root, ſends forth black ſhining ſlender Stalks, near a Foot high, divided into ſeveral very fine Branches, on which grow ſmall very thin Leaves roundiſh, in Shape of Coriander Leaves, ſet on alternately on the Stalks; on the Edges of the Leaves, when the Plant is come to its full Growth, are ſeveral ſmall Folds, under which is contain'd a ſmall Duſt, which is the Seed.

This Maiden-hair is brought to us from the Southern Parts of *France*, though it is ſaid to grow plentifully in the County of *Cornwall*.

'This being the true *Capillus Veneris*, is what 'ought to be uſed in making the Syrup of Mai-'den-hair, and every where elſe, where the true 'is preſcribed. But for want of it, it not being 'to be had in any Quantity, we generally uſe the '*Trichomanes*.

'This Maiden-hair is opening and attenuating, 'good, for Diſtempers of the Lungs and Breaſt, as Coughs

'Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, Hoarſneſs and the 'like; it is alſo accounted ſerviceable againſt the 'Stone and Gravel, heat and difficulty of Urine. 'The only officinal Preparation is the Syrup.

Adianthum album, (*Ruta mutaria*, *Salvia Vitæ*) White Maiden-hair, *Off. Ruta muraria*, Wall-Rue, *C. B. Ger. Ruta muraria ſive ſalvia Vitæ*, Wall-Rue, *Park.* Tent Wort. *Ray's Syn.* 48.

This is a ſmall low Plant, growing ſeldom above two or three Inches high, its ſlender Stalks being of a whitiſh Colour, whereon grow a few ſmall roundiſh ſtiff Leaves, reſembling thoſe of Rue, crenated a little about the Edges, of a whitiſh green Colour above, cover'd underneath, when come to its full Growth, with brown duſty Seed. It grows on old Stone Walls and Buildings, its little fibrous Root abiding ſeveral Years.

'This is one of the five Capillary Herbs men-'tion'd in the Diſpenſatory, and has the ſame Vir-'tues with the reſt of the Maiden-hairs, and is 'ſometimes uſed in Pectoral Decoctions, and Diu-'retick Apozems.

Adianthum nigrum, Black Maiden-hair, *Off. Nigrum vulgare*, common black Maiden-hair, *Park.* —*Foliis pulverulentis*, black Maiden-hair with duſty Leaves, *C. B. Onopteris fœmina*, Female Oak, Fern. *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 50.

This Maiden-hair grows about a Span high, its ſlender Stalks being ſmooth and black, divided into many Segments, of ſmall firm ſhining green Leaves, notch'd pretty deep, and ſharp pointed, growing on little Branches, ſometimes two oppoſite together, and ſometimes alternately to the Number of twelve or fourteen Pair, the top ending like a Fern;

Fern; the Back of the Leaves have the Margin cover'd with a brown duſty Seed. The Root is pretty large and fibrous.

It grows in ſhady Lanes, and at the Roots of Trees.

'This alſo is one of the five Capillary Herbs, 'and its Virtues the ſame with common Maiden-'hair; and is accordingly uſed for Coughs, and 'all Affections of the Lungs, and Diſeaſes of the 'Kidneys; ſome commend it for the Jaundice.

Adianthum aureum, Golden Maiden-hair, *Off.* *Aureum majus*, Goldilocks, golden Maiden-hair, Moſs, *Ger.* *Polytrichum aureum majus*, great golden Maiden-hair, or Goldilocks, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 28.

This is a large kind of Moſs, with a Stalk three or four Inches high, whoſe lower Part is wholly cover'd with ſmall ſhort hard and ſtiff brown Leaves, the upper Part is quite bare to the top, on which grows a long roundiſh Head, or Seed Veſſel, cover'd with a woolly ſharp pointed reddiſh yellow Cap, which falls off as the Head grows ripe; the Root is ſmall and ſtringy. It grows on heathy barren and boggy Ground, and frequently on old Ant-hills.

'This is one of the five Capillary Herbs, though 'it is but rarely uſed: Some Authors attribute as 'much Virtue to this, as to the former Maiden-'hairs, beſides which, it is ſaid to be very good, 'to prevent the falling off the Hair, and to make 'it grow thick, being boil'd in Water or Lye, 'and the Head waſh'd with it.

Agallŏchum, *Lignum Aloes*, *Off. C. B.* *Lignum Aloes*, Wood of Aloes, *Park.* *Aloes vulgare*, common Wood of Aloes, *Ger.*

This

This is a Wood brought to us from the Eaſt *Indies*, and is ſaid to grow in *China*, and there to be called *Calambac*: But we have no certain Account or Deſcription of the Tree, whoſe Wood it is. It is brought over in ſmall Pieces, we ſeldom ſeeing thoſe of any great Length or Bigneſs: It is of a hard ſolid Texture, firm and ponderous, of a yellowiſh brown Colour, with ſeveral black or purpliſh reſinous Veins interſpers'd; of a bitteriſh hot aromatick Taſte, of no very ſtrong Scent till it is burnt. Though ſeveral Authors ſet it down as a principal Note of the Goodneſs of this Wood, that it will ſwim in Water, yet I have never met with any but what would ſink in it, notwithſtanding it had all other Characters of true *Lignum Aloes*.

'This Wood is heating and drying, Cordial, 'and ſtrengthning the Nerves, revives the Animal 'Spirits, comforts the Heart and Brain, prevents 'ſwooning Fits, and diſorders of the Womb, it is 'frequently put among cordial Species and Pow-'ders.

Agaricus. Off. Ger. Agarick. *Agaricus ex Larice.* Agarick growing on the Larch Tree, *Park.* *Agaricus ſive Fungus Laricis.* Agarick or the Fungus of the Larch Tree, *C. B.*

This is a woody fungous Excreſcence, that grows on the Body of old Larch Trees; outwardly it is cover'd with a hard tough brown Cruſt or Bark; which being pared off the Agarick, is of a white Colour: That which is very light and friable, eaſy to cut, and without Knots, of a pure white Colour, is to be prefer'd. It is of a bitter nauſeous Taſte, with an ungrateful Sweetneſs, which makes it rarely given by its ſelf, but mixt with other purging Medicines.

'It is accounted a ſtrong Purger of watery and 'bilioſe Humors, uſeful in the Gout, Rheuma-'tiſm, Dropſie and Jaundice, and to cleanſe the 'Lungs of tough Flegm, and is of Uſe in Epi-'lepſies, and obſtinate Head-Achs. The beſt Aga-'rick comes from *Barbary*; what comes from *Ruſ-'ſia* is not ſo good.

Officinal Preparations, are *Pilula de Agarico*, & *Agaricus Trochiſcatus*.

Agerătum Eupatorium Meſues, *Off.* Eupatorium of the *Arabians*. *Ageratum vulgare ſive Coſtus Hortorum minor*, Common Maudlin, *Park.* — *Foliis ſerratis*, Ageratum with jagged Leaves, *C. B. Balſamita Fœmina ſive Ageratum*, Maudelin. *Ger.*

This Plant from a woody branch'd Root, abiding long in the Ground, ſends forth many round Stalks, little or nothing branch'd about a Foot high, on which grow a great Number of ſmall long narrow round-pointed Leaves, deeply ſerrated about the Edges; on the tops of the Branches, ſtand Umbells of numerous ſmall Gold yellow naked Flowers in ſcaly Cups or Calyces, containing very ſmall Seed. The whole Plant has a ſtrong and not unpleaſant Scent; it grows with us only in Gardens, it being a Native of *Italy* and the warmer Countries, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'*Maudlin* is of a bitter Taſte, being warming 'and drying, and helping the Diſorders of the 'Stomach and Liver, of Uſe againſt the Jaun-'dice, and Obſtructions of the Menſes, provokes 'Urine, and kills Worms. It is not much us'd 'at preſent.

Agnus

Agnus Caſtus (Vitex) Off. Vitex ſive Agnus Caſtus, the chaſte Tree, *Ger.* —*Folio anguſto*, the chaſte Tree, *Park.* —*Foliis anguſtis Cannabis modo diſpoſitis.* Agnus caſtus, with Hemp like Leaves, *C. B.*

This Tree ariſes not to any great Height or Thickneſs, having many Aſh-colour'd Branches, flexible, tough, and not apt to break; on which grow many digitated Leaves, or ſuch as are compos'd of five, and frequently ſeven, long narrow ſharp-pointed Diviſions, on one common Foot Stalk, pretty much reſembling Hemp, but that they are not at all ſerrated about the Edges; they are of a deep Green above, and whitiſh underneath: On the Tops of the Branches grow Spikes of ſmall whitiſh purple Flowers, conſiſting of a ſingle Leaf, cut irregularly into five Parts, which makes them appear as it were galeated and labiated. They are ſet on Verticillatim, like the Flowers of Lavender, and are ſucceeded by ſmall round Seed, like Pepper, but leſs, of a blackiſh grey Colour, ſet in hoary *Calyces*, of a hot aſtringent Taſte.

This Tree grows in the warmer Countries, as in *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in *Sicily*, and flowers in *Auguſt*.

'The Leaves, Flowers, and Seed of *Agnus Caſtus*, are accounted warming and drying, and uſeful againſt the Hardneſs of the Liver and Spleen, to expel Wind, and bring down the *Catamenia*. The Seed has been formerly mightily commended to allay venereal Heats, and Deſires which ariſe from the Sharpneſs or Turgeſcency of the Seed, and by that means preſerve Chaſtity, but there is little uſe made of it now, and the *Syrupus de agno caſto* is left out of the new Diſpenſatory.

Agrimonia (Eupatorinm Græcorum) Off. Agrimonia. Egrimonie *Ger. vulgaris*, common Agrimony, *Park. Eupatorium veterum ſeu Agrimonia*, Eupatorium of the Ancients *or* Agrimony, *C. B. Ray's Synop. 99.*

This is the *Eupatorium* of *Dioſcorides*, *Galen*, and the antient *Greeks*; it grows about two Foot high or higher, having ſeveral winged hairy Leaves, of a pale green Colour, compos'd of unequal Number of Parts, ſometimes five, oftner ſeven, whereof the three at the end are largeſt; they are ſerrated about the Edges, like the Leaves of Strawberries, having ſeveral ſmaller Leaves intermixt among them; and are ſet alternately on the Stalk, on the Tops of which grow the Flowers in long Spikes a little bending down; they are ſmall and yellow, made up of ſix ſmall Leaves, with two green Appendices growing by them, and are ſucceeded by little rough Burs, which ſtick to any thing that comes in their Way; each Bur containing two Seeds. The Root is long and ſlender, and creeps in the Ground, ſhooting out freſh Leaves and Branches every Year; it grows in Hedges and Borders of Fields, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

Some Authors will have this Plant call'd *Eupatorium quaſi hepatorium*, from its Uſefulneſs to the Liver; others will have its Name deriv'd from *Mithridates Eupator*, who as *Pliny* ſays, firſt found out its Virtue.

'*Agrimony*, is reckon'd a Cleanſer and Purifyer 'of the Blood, a great Strengthner of the Liver, 'and ſerviceable for all Diſeaſes, ariſing from the 'Weakneſs thereof, as the Dropſie, Jaundice and 'the like; it is commended likewiſe for the Stran-'gury, and making bloody Water, and *Riverius* 'extols

'extols the Powder of the dry'd Leaves, for the 'Incontinence of Urine. It is alſo reckon'd 'among the vulnerary Plants, and put in Wound 'Drinks, and outwardly uſed in Baths and Fo-'mentations.

Alcĕa. Vervain Mallow. *Off.* — *Vulgaris major*, the common greater Alcĕa, *C. B.* — *Vulgaris ſive malva verbenaca*, fine cut, or Vervain Mallow, *Park. Malva Verbenaca*, Vervain Mallow, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 139.

This is a Species of Mallows, and differs from the common, in having its Stalks more hairy, and growing more erect, the lower Leaves ſmaller and roundiſh, cut in about the Edges, and growing on long Foot-Stalks; the higher they grow, the Foot-Stalks are the ſhorter. The upper Leaves are cut into five deep *Laciniæ* or Segments, the Flowers are larger, paler and not ſtriated like the common. The Cheeſe-like Seed-veſſel is larger and blacker; the Root is hard and woody, ſpreading in the Ground. It grows in the Hedges, and flowers in *May* and *June*, and through the greateſt part of Summer.

'Vervain Mallow, is but ſeldom uſed, though 'its ſuppos'd to have the ſame Virtues, with the 'common Mallow, and in want of it may ſup-'ply its Place. *Dioſcorides* commends a Decoc-'tion of the Root in Wine, or Water, for thoſe 'who are burſten, and for the bloody Flux.

Alchimilla, Ladies Mantle, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris major*, common Ladies Mantle, *Park.* —*Vulgaris C. B.* Ladies Mantle, and in the North, Bears Foot, *Ray's Synop.* 66.

The Leaves of Ladies Mantle, upon their firſt ſpringing up from the Root, are plaited or folded together, of a whitiſh green Colour,

cover'd with a ſhort fine Down, having eight Corners, and when ſpread open, in Shape ſomething like Mallows, but much neater and more elegantly ſerrated about the Edges; the Stalks are weak, ſeldom ſtanding upright, ſomewhat hairy, and cloath'd with the like Leaves, but ſmaller, and having ſhorter Foot Stalks, bearing at the Tops cluſters of greeniſh Flowers, of eight Leaves a piece, with yellow *Stamina* in the Middle, each Flower producing two ſmall Seeds. The Root is pretty thick, of a black Colour on the outſide, with many Fibres. It grows in Meadow and Paſture Grounds, but rarely about *London*. It flowers in *May*.

'The Leaves are the chiefly uſed; This Plant 'is reckon'd among the principal vulnerary ones, 'being drying and binding, incraſſating and con-'ſolidating, and of great Force to ſtop inward 'Bleeding, the immoderate Flux of the Menſes, 'and the *Fluor Albus*, and is frequently preſcrib'd 'in Wound Drinks, and Traumatick Apozems, 'and for Ruptures of all Kinds. The Leaves, out-'wardly apply'd, are commended for lank flag-'ging Breaſts, to bring them to a greater Firm-'neſs, and a ſmaller Compaſs.

Alkekengi (Halicacăbum) Off. Winter Cherries, *Halicacabum*, Red Winter Cherries, *Ger. Sive Alkekengi*, Winter Cherries, *Park. Solanum Veſicarium*, Bladder Solanum, *C. B.*

The Root of the Winter Cherry, runs creeping in the Earth, ſhooting out, in the Spring, ſeveral browniſh Stalks about two Foot high, ſomewhat angular, about a Finger thick, and not much branch'd, beſet with many dull green Leaves, broad at Bottom, and ending in a ſharp Point ſomewhat waved about the Edges, in Shape like the common Night-ſhade, but larger. The Flowers come forth

forth at the ſetting on of the Leaves on long Foot Stalks, each Flower being a ſingle Leaf divided into five Segments of a white Colour, with yellow *Stamina* in the Middle; when the Flower falls off, its *Calyx* is extended into a large thin roundiſh Huſk or Bladder, as big as a Walnut, firſt greeniſh, and as it grows to Maturity of a reddiſh Colour, including a Berry of the Bigneſs and Colour of a red Cherry, containing a great many ſmall flat Seeds in a clammy pulpy Juice. They grow with us only in Gardens, where they are eaſily propagated; it flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, and the Fruit is ripe in *September*. The Leaves and Berries are uſed.

'The Leaves are cooling, and of the Nature 'of common Night Shade. The Berries are a 'ſingular good Diuretick, and uſeful againſt the 'Gravel and Stone: Being boil'd in Milk, 'and ſweetned with Sugar, they cure the Heat 'of Urine, making bloody Water, and Ulcers 'in the Kidneys and Bladder. They help the 'Jaundice, by opening the Obſtructions of the 'Liver, and Gall Bladder, and the Dropſy by 'carrying off the Water through the urinary Paſ-'ſages.

The only officinal Preparation, is, the *Trochiſci Alkekengi*.

Allium, Garlick. *Off. Ger. Park.* — *Sativum*, manured Garlick, *C. B.*

The Root conſiſts of ſeveral Cloves, or ſmall Bulbs of a reddiſh white Colour, ſet together in a round Compaſs, and enclos'd in one common ſkinny Coat or Cover, having ſeveral ſmall Fibres at the Bottom, the Leaves are broad and long, like thoſe of Leeks; on the top of the Stalk, which grows two or three Foot high, ſtands an Umbell of ſmall white five-leav'd Flowers; the whole

Plant, eſpecially the Root is of a very ſtrong and offenſive Smell.

'Garlick is call'd the Countryman's Treacle, 'though it is not uſed nigh ſo much in *England* as 'it is in Foreign Parts. It is accounted a Strengthner of the Stomach and Bowels, an Expeller of 'Wind, and very good for the Collick; in 'Aſthmas and Difficulty of breathing, it is a very 'good Medicine, the Root being either preſerv'd 'with Sugar, or a ſtrong Decoction of it, made 'into a Syrup.

Alliaria, Sauce alone, *Off. Ger. Alliaria*, Sauce alone, Jack by the Hedge, *Park. Alliaria*, Jack by the Hedge, *C. B. Ray's Syn.* 165.

This Plant has a ſmall woody whitiſh Root, periſhing every Year after giving ripe Seed; the Stalks grow to be about two Foot high, ſlender, and ſtriated, and a little hairy; the Leaves ſtand on long Foot-ſtalks, the lowermoſt are roundiſh, hollow'd in, next the Foot-ſtalk; thoſe which grow on the Stalk are ſomewhat pointed, and waved about the Edges, thin and tender; being rub'd, they ſmell ſtrong of Onions or Garlick; the Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks ſmall and white, of four Leaves a piece, and are ſucceeded by long ſlender Pods, including ſmall long Seeds. It grows in Hedges and Bank-ſides, and flowers in *May*.

'The Leaves are uſed; being hot, and of thin 'Parts; they provoke Urine, and are good for the 'Dropſy, the Juice mixt with Honey helps old 'Coughs. They reſiſt Poiſon and peſtilential Di'ſtempers; outwardly they are uſed with good 'Succeſs in Gangreens.

Alnus nigra, black Alder, *Off.* —*Nigra baccifera*, Black-berry bearing Alder, *C. B.* —*nigra ſive*

ſive Frangula, the black Alder-Tree, *Ger.* *Frangula ſive Alnus nigra baccifera*, the Black-berry bearing Alder, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 306.

This Tree never grows to any great Bigneſs, but ſhoots out into many ſmall Branches, cover'd with a reddiſh brown Bark; it bears broad roundiſh, but ſharp-pointed Leaves, about the Bigneſs of the Leaves of the Pear-tree, ſmooth, and full of Veins. The Flowers grow on the younger Branches, on the lower part next the Trunk, ſeveral together, at the ſetting on of the Leaves being ſmall and white, and are ſucceeded by ſmall round Berries about as big as *Juniper* Berries, green at firſt, then red, and when ripe, blackiſh, full of a greeniſh Juice, of a bitter Taſte, and having two flat Seeds in every Berry. The black Alder grows in moiſt thick Woods, as in *Hornſey*, and *Hamſtead* Woods, and flowers in *May*; the Fruit is ripe in *September*.

'The inner Bark of this Tree, (which is of a 'yellow Colour, and tinges the Spittle like Rhu-'barb) purges ſerous and bilioſe Humours pretty 'ſmartly, and is commended for the Dropſy and 'Jaundice, but it ought to be corrected with pro-'per Aromaticks, or elſe it will cauſe cruel Gri-'ping and Vomiting; beaten in a Mortar, and 'mixt with Vinegar, it is accounted very good 'for the Itch, the parts being waſh'd with the 'expreſs'd Liquor. It is rarely uſed.

Aloe, *Off.* *Aloes vulgaris ſive ſempervivum marinum*, Herb Aloe, Sea Houſleek, *Ger. Park.* *Aloes vulgaris*, common Aloes, *C. B.*

The Root of the common *Aloes* is pretty thick, running deep into the Ground, not much divided, but with ſeveral Fibres about it. It has many long, narrow, thick, fat and juicy Leaves, roundiſh on the out-ſide, and hollow on the in, the

outer Leaves incloſing the inward, they are prickly about the Edges, and ſharp-pointed, of a whitiſh, green Colour; from among theſe the Stalk ariſes two or three Foot high, divided towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, on which grow many bottle-like Flowers, of one ſingle pretty large Leaf, divided at the End into five Segments, of a yellowiſh white Colour: Each Flower being follow'd by a Cylindrical Seed-veſſel divided into three parts, and containing flat Seed. It grows in *Spain*, *Italy*, and the *Weſt Indies*. Of this Plant is made the *Aloes Hepatica* of the Shops, or the *Barbados Aloes*, which is brought over to us in large Gourds, of a Liver Colour, and a very nauſeous Scent. It is made by gently preſſing the Leaves pluck'd from the Roots, ſtroaking them downwards, by which the bitter Juice, which is contain'd in particular Veins, drops into Veſſels ſet under, and having ſtood all Night, the thin Liquor is pour'd off, and the Sediment is dry'd and harden'd in the Sun, which is our *Aloes*.

The *Aloes Succotrina* is made the ſame way, but from another Species of this Plant, *viz.* *Aloe Succotrina ſpinoſa anguſtifolia flore purpureo*, Breyn. *Prodrom.* 2. *Aloe vera minor*, Munting *Aloedar.* This is a leſſer Plant fuller of Leaves, more neatly made, bearing red Flowers in Form and Shape like the other, but leſs. The *Aloes* made of this Species comes over from the *Eaſt Indies* in Skins; the beſt being made in the Iſland of *Succotora*. It is blacker, more ſhining and brittle, and when powder'd, of a fine yellow Colour, not apt to clod together after it is powder'd, and of but little Smell in Compariſon to the other.

'*Aloes* is a purging Medicine much in Uſe, 'and chiefly beneficial to cold moiſt Conſtitutions; 'it is not much given by it ſelf, unleſs now and

'then

'then to Children for the Worms; but is a main 'Ingredient in moſt of the officinal Pills, as alſo 'in the *Species Hiera Picra*; it is accounted a good 'Stomachick, and uſeful to carry off tough and 'ſlimy Humors from the Bowels, and good to 'mix with Steel to promote the menſtrual Flux. 'Outwardly, it is ſerviceable in freſh Wounds, 'a little of the fine Powder being put in them, 'it is alſo mixt with other Ingredients, and laid 'to Children's Navels againſt the Worms.

Officinal Preparations from *Aloes* are, *Aloes Roſata*, *Pilula de aloe lota*, and *Aleoph Anginæ*.

Alsīne, Chickweed, *Off.* —*Minor*, ſmall Chickweed, *Park.* —*Media*, middle Chickweed, *C. B.* —*media ſeu minor*, common Chickweed, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 209.

Chickweed is a ſmall tender Plant ariſing above half a Foot high, having its weak brittle Stalks growing thick together, which are round, and have two ſmall, roundiſh, ſharp-pointed, green Leaves, growing at each Joint oppoſite one to the other; on the Top of each Stalk, it bears many ſmall, Star-like white Flowers, of five narrow Leaves a-piece, with a green *Calyx* cut into as many parts under them: The Seed-veſſel is long and round, containing many ſmall, round, browniſh Seeds. The Root is ſmall and fibrous, periſhing after Seed-time. It grows every where in moiſt Places, and in Gardens too frequently.

'*Chickweed* is cooling and moiſtning, good for 'Inflammations of the Liver, St. *Anthony's* Fire, 'Redneſs and Pimples in the Face, being applied 'to the parts affected as a Cataplaſm, or Cloths 'dipt in the Juice, laid on and now and then ſhifted; 'made into a Poultice with Hogs Lard, it helps 'hot Swellings and Tumors. The Juice drop'd

'into

'into the Eyes takes away Redneſs and Blood-'ſhot.

Althæa (Biſmalva, Ibiſcus) Marſhmallows, *Off.* *Althæa, ſive Biſmalva,* Marſhmallows, *Ger.* *Althæa Dioſcoridis & Plinii,* the Althæa of Dioſcorides and Pliny, *C. B.* — *Vulgaris,* ordinary Marſhmallows, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 138.

The Roots of Marſhmallows are pretty large, thick, woody and tough, and much branch'd, of a yellowiſh Colour on the out-ſide, and whitiſh within, ſlimy and mucilaginous. The Stalks grow to be above a Yard high, ſoft and downy; the Leaves are cover'd with a ſoft Pile like Velvet, of a yellowiſh green Colour, more angular, longer and ſharper-pointed than the common Mallows. The Flowers are alſo like the common in Shape, but leſs, of a paler red Colour, and without the deeper colour'd Veins; and when they are fallen come the like Seeds, ſet together in a Round, like Cheeſes. It grows in ſalt Marſhes and maritime Places, flowring in *July*.

The Roots and Leaves, and ſometime the Seed, are uſed.

'They are mollifying, digeſting and ſoupling; 'of great Uſe in the Strangury, Gravel, and Stone; 'in Heat and Acrimony of Urine; againſt ſharp, 'corroding Humors in the Stomach and Guts, 'which ſometimes excoriate them and cauſe Diſ-'ſenteries: They are likewiſe Balſamick and 'Pectoral, good to help a Cough, Hoarſeneſs, 'and Soreneſs of the *Aſpera Arteria*. They are 'frequently order'd in Glyſters for the Stone, and 'in Cataplaſms and Fomentations againſt Swel-'lings and Inflammations, and to eaſe Pain, as al-

'ſo

'ſo to ſuppurate and ripen Tumors and Impoſt-
'humes.

Officinal Preparations which take their Name from Marſhmallows are, *Syrupus de Altheâ, Pulv. Dialtheæ, & unguentum Dialtheæ.*

Amaranthus, (Flos amoris) Flower gentle, *Off.* *Amaranthus maximus*, the greateſt Amaranthus, *C. B.* —*pannicula ſparſa*, branch'd Flower Gentle, *Ger.* —*purpureus major paniculis ſparſis*, great Flower Amour, *Park.* *Amaranton quia non macreſcit*, *Pliny.*

This *Amaranthus*, or Floramour grows to be three or four Foot high, with big chanel'd Stalks ſpread into ſeveral Branches, bearing pretty large broad Leaves, ending in a long Point, of a light, green Colour, and frequently a little reddiſh; on the Tops of the Stalks grow long Spikes of deep, red, ſtaminous Flowers, hanging downwards, which, if gather'd in time, keep their Colours a long while, among theſe Flowers grows the Seed, ſmall, round, and ſomewhat flatiſh, of a reddiſh white Colour and very ſhining. It is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, periſhing in the Winter. The Flowers only are uſed, and that but ſeldom.

'They are cooling, drying, and moderately re-
'ſtringent, and from their Colour are ſuppos'd to
'be good to ſtop Bleeding and Fluxes of all kinds,
'in any part of the Body.

Ammi vulgare, Biſhop's Weed, *Off. Ger.* —*vulgatius*, Common Biſhop's Weed, *Park.* —*Majus*, the greater Ammi, *C. B.*

This Plant grows about two or three Foot high, with ſtrait, round, chanel'd Stalks, on which grow long winged Leaves encompaſſing the Stalk at Bottom,

Bottom, compos'd of three ſmaller Diviſions of long, narrow, crenated *Pinnæ*; on the Tops of the Stalks, grow pretty large Umbels of ſmall white Flowers, conſiſting of five Leaves a-piece, whereof two or three are uſually bigger than the reſt. The Seed is ſmall, about the Bigneſs of Parſley Seed, of a hot fragrant Taſte: It grows not wild with us, though *Parkinſon* affirms, that it grew wild about *Greenhith* in *Kent*, but it has been found by no Body ſince his Days; in the warmer Countries, it is common enough, flowering in the Summer, and dying after it has perfected its Seed, which is the only part of the Plant in Uſe.

'The Seeds of Biſhops Weed are of a drying 'warming Nature, good to expel Wind from 'the Stomach and Guts, and prevent the Collick; 'they are diuretick, provoke Urine and the 'Courſes.

Ammi verum, the true Ammi, *Off.* —*Creticum*, Candy Biſhop's Weed, *Ger.* and *Park.* —*Alterum ſemine Apii*, Ammi with Seed of Smallage, *C. B.*

This is rarely to be met with in the Shops, the former ſupplying its Place: It uſed formerly to be brought from *Turkey*; the Plant which bears it is ſmaller, the Leaves narrower, and more divided; it bears Umbels of white Flowers, and Seed ſomewhat like the common, but leſs, of a more pleaſant and aromatick Smell and Taſte, ſomewhat like *Origanum*, and is eſteem'd to have greater Virtue and Efficacy than the former.

Amoniacum, Gum Ammoniacum, *Off.*

This is ſo called, becauſe the Plant which produced it, was ſuppoſed to grow about the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* in *Lybia*, it is a Gum brought to us from *Turkey*, and *India*, and is thought to be gotten from a Species of

of *Ferula*; there being often Seeds and Pieces of a Ferulaceous Plant found amongſt it. The beſt is that, which is in little Lumps, yellowiſh on the out-ſide, and white within, apt to clog together, free from Droſs and eaſily diſſoluble.

This Gum is opening, attenuating and cleanſing, good to clear the Lungs of viſcid Flegm and Stuffings; and therefore of great Service in Aſthmas and Shortneſs of Breath; as alſo in nervous, Hyſterick and Hypochondriack Diſorders, outwardly apply'd; it is ſuppurating, ripening, and diſſolving, and good for hard Swellings and Scrophulous Tumors.

Officinal Preparations from it are *Pilulæ de Ammoniaco magiſtrales, & Emplaſtrum ex Ammoniaco.*

Amomum vulgare, common Ammomum *Off. Siſon vulgare ſive Amomum Germanicum*, wild Parſley of *Germany*, *Park. Siſon quod Amomum Officinis noſtris*, C. B. —*Petroſelinum Macedonicum Fuchſii*, Baſtard ſtone Parſley, *Ger. Raii Synop.* 106.

The lower Leaves of this *Amomum*, are long and pinnated, or having ſmall Leaves growing oppoſite to one another on a common long Stalk, being about an Inch long, and not above half the Breadth, broader at the Baſe, and ending ſharper pointed, cut in on the Edges, having a ſingle Leaf at the End of the Foot-ſtalk. They are of a bright green Colour. The Stalk ariſes to the Height of two or three Feet, finely chanel'd and divided into ſeveral Branches, on which grow the like Leaves, but much leſs and finer; on the Tops grow ſmall Umbels of white five-leav'd Flowers, producing little ſtriated Seed, about the Bigneſs of Parſley Seed, of a pleaſant, hot, ſpicy Smell and Taſte, ſomething like a Nutmeg. It grows in Ditches and Banks and moiſt Places,

flowring

flowring in Summer, its Seed, which is the only part uſed, being ripe in *Auguſt*.

'The Seed is hot and dry, attenuating, and 'good to open Obſtructions, to cleanſe the Reins 'of Gravel; it is diuretick and promotes the *Men-ſtrua*, and is eſteemed to be *Alexipharmick*, and 'as ſuch is put into *Theriaca Andromachi* for a 'Succedaneum to the true *Amomum*.

Amomum verum, the true Amomum, *Off.* & *Ger.* —*Genuinum*, *Park.* —*Racemoſum*, Amomum in the Bunch, *C. B.*

This has been formerly ſold by the *Druggiſts* under the Name of *Cardamomum majus*, or the greater *Cardamoms*. It grows in Bunches, of roundiſh, triangular *Capſulæ*, containing ſeveral black corner'd, rough Seed, like the leſſer *Cardamoms* of an hot *Aromatick* Taſte. It can hardly be gather'd, what the true *Amomum* of the Antients was, their Deſcriptions thereof being ſo ſhort and confus'd; but it is the Opinion of the moſt learned and diſcerning Authors, that the above-mention'd Fruit anſwers beſt to the Deſcription of the Antients, and comes neareſt to its Virtues.

'The true *Amomum* is warming and comforting, 'ſtrengthens the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, ex-'pells Wind, and is good againſt the Collick and 'cold Diſorders of the Stomach and Bowels, as 'alſo againſt the Bitings of venemous Creatures; 'it is uſeful to promote Urine and the *Catamenia*. 'It is now hardly to be met with.

Amoris Pomum, the Love-Apple, *Off.* *Poma amoris*, Apples of Love, *Ger.* —*Amoris majus*, the great Love-Apple, *Park.* *Solanum pomiferum fructu rotundo ſtriato molli*, Solanum with a ſoft round ſtrip'd Fruit, *C. B.*

This

This is a Species of *Solanum*, bearing many large winged Leaves, divided into ſeveral Segments, of a yellowiſh green Colour; the Stalk is branched into many Diviſions, on which at the ſetting on of the Leaves, grow the Flowers, ſeveral together, each conſiſting of a ſingle Flower, divided into five Parts like a Star, of a yellow Colour with a deeper *Umbo* in the Middle. Each Flower is follow'd by a round Fruit as big again as a Cherry, green at firſt, and of a yellow red, when full ripe, in which are contain'd a great many flat whitiſh Seeds in a juicy Pulp. It is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *July*; the Fruit is ripe in *September*, and periſhes with the firſt Froſts.

'In *Italy* they eat theſe Love Apples with Oil 'and Vinegar, as Cucumbers are eaten here, but 'they are ſeldom eaten with us, being of the Na-'ture of the other *Solanums*; and therefore only 'uſed outwardly in cooling and moiſtning Appli-'cations, in Inflammations and Eryſipelas; and its 'Juice eſpecially is commended in hot Defluxions 'of *Rheum* upon the Eyes. It is but ſeldom 'uſed.

Amygdălus amara & dulcis, the ſweet and bitter Almond, *Off.* *Amygdalus*, the Almond tree, *Ger. & Park.* —*Sativa*, the manur'd Almond-tree, *C. B.*

This Tree is ſo like the *Peach*, both in Leaves and Bloſſoms, that it is hard to know them aſunder, but by their Fruit, which is leſs in this, containing little or no pulpy Fleſh, but a tough cottony Skin, under which is the Stone, which is ſmoother and more pointed at one End, but full of little Hollowneſſes. The Kernel of this is the Almond; not diſtinguiſhable, whither bitter or ſweet, but by the Taſte.

The Almond Tree grows only in the warmer Countries, as *Spain*, and particularly *Barbary*: It flowers early in the Spring, and the Fruit is ripe in *Auguſt*.

'Sweet Almonds are accounted nouriſhing, but 'if eaten too much, are hard of Digeſtion, and 'very ſtuffing; of theſe with Sugar are made ſe-'veral ſweet Meats, as *March Panes* and *Macca-'roons*. But it is the Oil drawn from the ſweet 'Almonds, that is moſt in Uſe; and is an uſeful 'and excellent Medicine. It is of great Service 'in Affections of the Lungs, as Coughs, Short-'neſs of Breath, in Soreneſs of the Stomach, 'pleuretick Pains. In the Stone, Gravel, and all 'Diſeaſes of the Kidneys and Bladder, it is of ſin-'gular Uſe by its ſoftning lubricating Quality. 'It very much corrects the bilious Salts in the 'Stomach and Bowels, and is of great Advantage 'in the Collick, and helps a coſtive Habit of 'Body. It is commended to be given to Women 'with Child, to take freely of it for ſome time 'before they expect their Delivery. It is very 'uſeful for Children's Gripes, and to purge them 'gently mix'd with any opening Syrup.

'The bitter Almonds are more uſed outward-'ly as a *Coſmetick*, being cleanſing and beautify-'ing. The Oil dropt into the Ears, is good for 'Deafneſs; and is frequently put among *Anodine* 'Liniments.

The only Officinal Preparation is the expreſſed Oil of bitter and ſweet Almonds.

Anacardium Orientale, *Off. Anacardium*, Anacardium, or Malaca Bean, *Ger. Park. C. B.*

This is a Seed growing at the Top of a conical Fruit in the *Eaſt Indies*. It is in Shape and Colour like a Bird's Heart, cover'd with a tough Skin,

Skin, including a ſpungy Subſtance full of an hot cauſtick Oil underneath, in which incloſed in another Skin lyes the Kernel, in Taſte like an Almond. It is ſaid to be hot and dry, to comfort the Heart and Vitals, and to excite Venery. It is rarely to be met with, and now never preſcrib'd, the *Mel Anacardinum* being left out in the three laſt Editions of the Diſpenſatory. They ſay that the *Indians* uſe the cauſtic Oil of this Fruit in ſtaining their Chints and fine Callicoes, which ſets the Colours ſo in, that they are not to be waſh'd out.

Anacardium Occidentale, the *Weſt Indian* Anacardium, *Off. Anacardia alia ſpecies*, the other Sort of Anacardium, *C. B. Cajous*, the Cajou, and in *Jamaica*, the Caſhew Stone, *Park. Ger.*

This grows at the End of a Fruit, in Shape and Colour like a ſmall ripe Apple: In Form and Bigneſs it reſembles a Hare's Kidney, only the End next the Fruit is bigger than the other. The outſide is cover'd with a tough aſh-colour'd Bark, under which is a ſpungy Subſtance like the former, it contains a larger Quantity of cauſtic burning Oil, and under that, in a ſoft Shell, a white pleaſant Kernel. It grows both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies* on a large Tree, having pretty big, ſtiff oval Leaves, with ſeveral hard Veins, running almoſt directly acroſs from the middle Rib. It bears Tufts of five-leav'd white Flowers. In *Jamaica* they eat the Kernel of this Fruit, after it has been roaſted in the Embers, till all the cauſtic Oil is conſumed. They bring them to Table as a Deſert. They are much of the Nature of the Eaſtern *Anacardia*. The cauſtic Oil is very good for Corns and Warts.

Anagallis terreſtris mas, common Pimpernel, *Off.* —*mas*, male Pimpernel, *Ger.* —*mas flore phæniceo*, red flower'd Pimpernel, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 205.

This is a ſmall low Plant, not above a Span high, having a great many ſquare ſmooth Stalks, with ſmall Chickweed like Leaves, ſet one oppoſite to another, without Foot Stalks, full of ſmall, round, blackiſh, red Spots underneath: The Flowers ſpring from the ſetting on of the Leaves, and grow ſingly on long Foot-ſtalks, being a Flower of one Leaf divided into five Partitions, of a beautiful ſcarlet Colour. The Seed Veſſel is round, opening horizontally in the Middle, when the Seed is ripe, which is ſmall and round, of a dark brown Colour. The Root is ſmall and thready, periſhing every Year. It flowers in *May* and *June*, and grows in Corn Fields.

Anagallis fæmina, Female Pimpernel, *Off. & Ger.* —*cæruleo flore*, Female, or blue flowr'd Pimpernel, *C. B. Park. Raii Synop.* 205.

This differs in nothing from the former, but in the Colour of its Flowers, which in this are blue; and it is more rarely to be met with.

'The Virtues of both *Pimpernels* are much the 'ſame. It is a Plant moderately warm and dry 'with a little Stipticity, and is therefore ac- 'counted by ſome a good Vulnerary. The Juice 'being given inwardly by it ſelf, or mixt with 'Cow's Milk, is uſeful in Conſumptions and Di- 'ſtempers of the Lungs, it is often put in Cor- 'dial Waters, as an Aleximarphick and good 'againſt malignant Diſtempers; it has been com- 'mended by ſome Writers of Note, as of ſingu- 'lar Advantage in Maniacal Caſes, and in De- 'lirious Fevers. The whole Plant is uſed.

Anagallis

Anagallis aquatica (Becabunga) Brooklime, *Off. Ger.* —*Aquatica minor folio ſubrotundo*, the ſmaller round-leav'd Brooklime, *C. B.* —*Aquatica vulgaris ſive Becabunga*, Brooklime, *Park. Ray's Synop.* p. 178.

The Stalks of *Brooklime* are thick, round and ſmooth, ſhooting out fibrous Roots at the lower Joints, by which it eaſily propagates it ſelf; the Leaves come forth at the Joints on very ſhort Foot-ſtalks, one oppoſite to another, fat, ſucculent, and round, little or nothing ſerrated about the Edges, ſomewhat more than half an Inch broad; the Flowers come forth at the Joints, growing in long Spikes, each Flower being made of a ſingle Leaf, divided into four roundiſh Segments, and ſtanding on a ſhort Foot-ſtalk, of a fine blue Colour, and is ſucceeded by a flattiſh Seed-veſſel, in Shape like a Heart, full of very ſmall Seed. It flowers in *June*, holding the Leaves all Winter. It grows in Rills and running Ditches. The whole Herb is uſed.

'*Brooklime* is a good deobſtruent and antiſcor-
'butick, abounding with volatile Parts, very good
'for the Scurvy, being an Ingredient of the an-
'tiſcorbutic Juices and Diet Drinks for that Di-
'ſtemper. It is likewiſe deterſive and cleanſing,
'and uſeful in Obſtructions of the Kidneys by
'Gravel or ſlimy Humours, as alſo for the Stone
'and Dropſy.

Anchūſa, Alkanet, *Off. & Park.* —*Puniceis floribus*, Purple flower'd Alkanet, *C. B.* *Alcibiadon*, Alkanet, *Ger.*

The Root of *Alkanet* is thick and woody, white within, and cover'd with a red Bark, which gives a red Dye or Tincture to any thing it is infuſed in: The Leaves are long, rough and hairy, in

Shape like the common Vipers Bugloſs; the Stalk grows about two Foot high, having many long narrow and hairy Leaves, diſpos'd in an alternate Order: On the top of the Stalks grow the Flowers thick ſet together in Bunches, of a purple Colour, ſmaller than Bugloſs, each Flower conſiſting of a ſingle Cup, divided at the top into five ſharp Segments ſtanding in a long hairy five-leav'd *Calyx*, in which, after the Flowers are fallen, grow four longiſh Seeds.

It grows with us only in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. The Roots only are uſed.

'*Dioſcorides* and other antient Writers commend 'the Roots of *Alkanet*, as good againſt the Bitings 'of Vipers and other venemous Creatures, being 'drank in Wine, and outwardly againſt the St. '*Anthony's* Fire and Burns. *Parkinſon* highly com-'mends the Infuſion of the Bark in *Petroleum*, as 'excellent in freſh Cuts and green Wounds; at 'preſent it is very little uſed.

Androſæmum, Tutſan, *Off.* —*vulgare*, Tutſan or Park Leaves, *Park.* —*Clymenon Italorum*, Tutſan or Park Leaves, *Ger.* —*maximum fruteſcens*, the great ſhrubby Androſæmum, *C. B. Hypericum maximum Androſæmum vulgare dictum*, the greater St. *John's* Wort commonlaled Androſemum, *Ray's Synop.* 204.

The Stalks of *Tutſan* grow to be two or three Foot high, ſmooth, reddiſh, and not much branch'd, having two large oval browniſh green Leaves ſet oppoſite at every Joint on very ſhort Foot-ſtalks; thoſe next the Ground, being uſually ſmalleſt. On the Top of the Stalks, grow the Flowers ſeveral together, on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, of five ſmall yellow roundiſh Leaves a-piece, with Stamina in the Middle of the ſame Colour,

Colour, yielding a reddiſh Juice upon being rub'd between the Fingers, and are ſucceeded by Berry-like Seed-Veſſels, green at firſt, and afterwards of a deep ſhining Purple, almoſt black, containing ſmall Seed in a purpliſh Juice. The Root is ſomewhat thick, of a reddiſh Colour with many Fibres. It grows in Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves and Flowers are ſometimes uſed, 'and are counted much of the Nature of St. *John*'s 'Wort, being a good Wound Herb uſed both in-'wardly and outwardly; and is therefore called 'in *French*, *Toutſain*, ſignifying *all Heal*, and from 'thence by us corruptly *Tutſan*.

Anethum, Dill, *Off. & Ger.* —*Hortenſe*, Garden Dill, *C. B.* —*Hortenſe, ſive vulgare*, Dill, *Park.*

This Herb, both in Root, Stalk, and Leaf, very much reſembles common Fennel, but that it ſeldom grows ſo tall, or ſo much branch'd; it bears ſuch yellow Umbels of Flowers, after which come Seed rounder, broader and flatter than Fennel Seed. The whole Plant is of a ſtrong Scent leſs pleaſant than Fennel. *Dill* grows in Gardens, and flowers and ſeeds in *July* and *Auguſt*. The Leaves, and the Seed, are uſed.

'Dill is hot and dry, carminative and expelling 'Wind, eſpecially the Seed, which is accounted 'a Specifick in the *Singultus* or *Hiccough*, and in 'Vomiting. It is uſually put among pickled Cu-'cumbers, to correct their Windineſs; outwardly 'it is uſed in warming and ſuppurating Ointments 'and Cataplaſms.

Officinal Preparations from *Dill* are only the *Oleum Anethinum*, made by Infuſion and gentle Coction of the Leaves and Tops in Oil.

Angellica, Angellico, *Off.* —*Sativa*, Garden Angellica, or Angellico, *C. B. Ger. Park.*

This is one of the greateſt of the umbelliferous Plants; its Root is large, thick and branch'd, running deep in the Earth, from which ariſes one large hollow round Stalk, a Yard and half or two Yards high, ſpreading out into many Branches. The Leaves are large and winged, divided uſually into three Partitions or leſſer Wings, each ſingle Leaf being ſerrated or indented about the Edges; on the tops of the Branches grow large round Umbells of ſmall five-leav'd white Flowers; the Umbells, as the Seed ripens, grow out into large globular Heads, bearing the Seed at the Ends, which is large and thick, ſtriated or furrow'd pretty deep, of a whitiſh Colour, two Seeds being join'd together, as in other umbelliferous Plants; both Root, Stalks, Leaves and Seeds are of a grateful *aromatick* Savour. It grows in Gardens, and flowers and ſeeds in *June* and *July*, the Root periſhing after the ripening of the Seed, which is the ſecond Year of its ſpringing from the Seed.

'*Angellica* is a Plant of many Virtues, being 'Stomachick, Cordial, *Alexipharmick*, of great Uſe 'in malignant peſtilential Fevers, in all contagious 'Diſtempers, and the Plague it ſelf: It cauſes 'Sweat, and drives out all noxious Humours 'through the Pores of the Skin. It is very uſe-'ful in Diſorders of the Womb and Hyſteric Af-'fections, it provokes Urine and the *Catamenia*, 'and expells the Secondine. The Root, Stalks, 'Leaves and Seed are uſed.

Officinal Preparations of *Angellica* are a ſimple and compound Water, and the Stalks candied.

Aniſum, Aniſe, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Herbariis*, Aniſe of the Herbaliſts, *C. B.*

This

This is a ſmall tender Plant producing one Stalk, ſeldom ariſing above two Foot high, whoſe lower Leaves are whole, round, and indented about the Edges: But thoſe, which grow upon the Stalk, are winged and finely divided, of a pale green Colour; the top is branched into ſeveral Umbels, of ſmall white Flowers, which are ſucceeded by round longiſh Seed, ſwelling toward the Bottom, and ending in a bluntiſh Point of a greeniſh Colour, which are of a pleaſant Smell, and of an hot but very ſweet Taſte. It flowers and ſeeds in *July*, the Root dying every Year, after it has given Seed: It is cultivated in *Germany*; but the beſt Seed which is a ſmaller Sort comes from *Spain*. The Seed only is uſed, being one of the four greater hot Seeds.

'*Aniſeed* is carminative, expelling Wind out of 'the Stomach and Bowels, both given at the 'Mouth and in Glyſters: It is frequently put into 'Children's Victuals for the Gripes and Wind. It 'is very uſeful againſt cold Affections of the Lungs, 'Difficulty of breathing, and *Aſthma*. Some com-'mend it much, to be taken frequently by Nurſes 'to increaſe their Milk: It is often uſed as a cor-'rector of the ſtronger purgative Medicines. The 'Oil diſtill'd from the Seed is uſed for the ſame 'Purpoſes, and often applied outwardly in *Car-'minative* and *Anodine* Liniments, and particular-'ly for the Pleuriſy, and other Pains in the Side.

Officinal Preparations are only the Chimical Oil diſtill'd from the Seed.

Anōnis ſive Onōnis (Reſta Bovis) Reſt Harrow, *Off.* *Anonis ſpinoſa flore purpureo*, common Reſt Harrow with purple Flowers, *C. B. Park.* *Anonis ſive Reſta Bovis*, Cammock, or Reſt harrow, *Ger.* *Ray's Synop.* 196.

The

The Roots of Reſt Harrow are very tough and woody, of a white Colour, running deep into the Earth, and ſending out many ſhrubby Twigs or Branches, ſmooth and tender at the firſt Springing, but afterwards tough, and full of long ſharp Thorns, one growing at every ſetting on of the Leaves, which grow ſeveral together at the Joints, each being made of three Parts like a Trefoil, and faſtned to the Stalk by a flat Appendix; they are ſmall, about half an Inch long and crenated about the Edges; among theſe, towards the Tops of the Branches, grow the Flowers which are papillionaceous, or like the Flower of a Pea, but leſs and flat, of a reddiſh purple Colour, growing in hairy five-pointed *Calyces*: After theſe are fallen, come ſmall flat Pods, each containing two or three ſmall Kidney-like Seeds. It grows in waſte Grounds, and by Road-ſides, and frequently among Corn, flowering in *June* and *July*.

'This Root which is one of the five opening 'Roots, is the only part that is uſed, chiefly the 'cortical Part, and is a good Medicine againſt the 'Stoppage of Urine, Gravel and Stone, to 'cleanſe the Reins and Ureters from tough ſlimy 'Humours. It opens Obſtructions of the Liver 'and Spleen; and helps the Jaundice; a Decoc-'tion of it in Vinegar and Water, uſed as a Gargle, 'helps the Tooth-ach from a Defluxion of Hu-'mors.

Anthŏra (Antithŏra) Counter Poiſon Monks-hood, *Off. Park.* *Anthŏra ſive Aconitum ſalutiferum*, wholeſome Wolf-bane, *Ger. C. B.*

The Root of this Plant conſiſts of ſeveral round tuberous Glandules, with ſmall Fibres ſpringing from their Bottom, of a whitiſh Colour and bitteriſh Taſte. The Stalks grow to be a Foot or more high,

high, the Leaves are round in Circumference, but cut into many Diviſions, or *Laciniæ*, like thoſe of Lark-Spur. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches in Spikes, of a pale yellow Colour, in Shape like a Hood or Cowl, or the Flowers of Monkſhood, but ſomewhat leſs, each ſucceeded by four or five horn-like pointed Pods, including black angular Seed. It grows wild in the *Alps*, and with us is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *July*.

'The Root only is uſed, and that but ſeldom, 'though it is accounted by ſome Authors a good 'Antidote againſt the poiſonous Effects of the '*Napellus*, and the other *Aconites*, as alſo to be 'of Service againſt the Plague, and all contage-'ous and peſtilential Diſtempers, and againſt the 'Stings and Bites of venemous Creatures. Though 'others, and particularly *John Bauhin*, ſeem to 'queſtion, whether all that is ſaid of this Plant 'be true.

Aparīne, Gooſe-graſs Clivers, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, common Clivers, *Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 118.

This is an Annual Plant, ariſing yearly from Seed, having many weak ſquare Branches, not able to ſupport themſelves, having at every Joint eight or ten long narrow Leaves, ſet round about the Stalks like a Star: From among theſe grow out ſmaller Branches, with the like Leaves growing on them, and on the Tops of theſe come forth ſeveral Flowers ſmall and white, of one Leaf divided into four Parts, each of which is ſucceeded by two globular rough Seeds, growing cloſe together; the Root is ſmall and fibrous. The whole Plant is rough, and almoſt prickly, ſticking to the Cloaths

of

of any that come in its way, whence it takes its Name Clivers *quaſi* Cleavers. It grows every where in the Hedges.

'The whole Plant is uſed, and is moderately 'cooling and drying, and is commended as a 'Sweetner of the Blood, a good Vulnerary, and 'of Service in the King's Evil, for which ſome 'give the Juice as a great Secret; it is likewiſe a 'Diuretick, and helpful againſt the Stone and 'Gravel, and is one of thoſe Herbs, which are put 'into Spring Porridge by the Vulgar, as good for 'the Scurvy.

Apium & Eleoſelinum, Smallage, *Off. Apium paluſtre officinarum*, Marſh Apium of the Shops, *C. B.* —*Officinarum ſeu Paludāpium*, ordinary Smallage, *Park. Eleoſelinum Paludāpium* Smallage, *Ger.*

The Roots of Smallage, are about a Finger thick, wrinkled, and ſinking deep in the Earth, of a white Colour, from which ſpring many winged Leaves, ſomewhat reſembling Parſly, but are larger, of a yellower Colour, each ſingle Leaf being ſomewhat three Square; the Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, ſmooth chanel'd, and ſomewhat angular, and very much branch'd; at the Diviſion of the Branches, come forth Umbels of ſmall yellowiſh Flowers, follow'd by Seed leſs than Parſly Seed, paler and hotter. The whole Plant is of a ſtrong ungrateful Savour. It grows in marſhy watery Places, flowering and ripening Seed in the Summer.

The Roots, Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'The Roots are Diuretick, and very good for 'the Stoppage of Urine, the Stone, and Gravel, 'and open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, 'and help the Dropſie and Jaundice, and remove fe-'male Obſtructions. The Leaves are of the ſame

'Nature, and are one of the Herbs which are eaten 'in the Spring, to ſweeten and purify the Blood, 'and help the Scurvy; the Seed is hot and car- 'minative, and is one of the four leſſer hot Seeds, 'as the Root is one of the five opening Roots.

The only officinal Preparation taking its Name from Smallage, is, the *Unguentum ex apio.*

Aquilegia Columbine, *Off.* —*Cærulea*, blue Columbines, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris ſimplex*, ſingle Columbine, *Park. Parad.* —*Sylveſtris*, wild Columbine, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 155.

The Root of this Plant is pretty thick, at the Head ſending forth many long and large Fibres, which run pretty deep into the Earth. The Leaves grow upon long Foot Stalks, compos'd of a three-fold Diviſion of as many roundiſh Segments, cut in, and indented about the Edges, of a blueiſh green Colour; the Stalks ariſe to be a Foot and half, or two Foot high, ſomewhat hairy, ſlender, and of a purpliſh Colour, pretty much branch'd, and having ſeveral ſmaller Leaves ſet on, without Foot Stalks, at each Diviſion of the Branches. The Flowers are pendulous, of a fine blue Colour, each conſiſting of five plain, and five horned and hooded *Petala* or Leaves placed alternately, the Ends of the horned ones being crooked. When the Flowers are fallen, they are ſucceeded each by four or five longiſh taper Horns or Pods ſet round about the Stalk, containing black ſhining Seed. Columbines grow wild in ſeveral Parts of *England*, but are not very common, and flower in *May* and *June*. The Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'The Leaves are uſed in Gargariſms, for ſore 'Mouths, and Inflammations of the Jaws and 'Throat. The Seeds are accounted good to 'open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, 'to prevent and cure the Jaundice. *Clu-*

'*ſius*

'*ſius* commends them to be given in Wine, to ac-
'celerate the Birth, and to repeat it if there be
'occaſion: Some give the ſame to drive out the
'ſmall Pox and Meaſles.

Arbor vitæ, the Tree of Life, *Off. Ger. Park.* *Thuya Theophraſti*, the Thuya of Theophraſtus, *C. B.*

This Tree never grows to any Bigneſs with us in *England*, being a Stranger, and only planted in Gardens. The younger Branches are flattiſh and tough, bearing on each ſide ſeveral winged Leaves, which grow thick together, ſcaly ſomewhat like Cypreſs, but are ſmooth, and not prickly at the End, and very flat; they have a ſtrong reſinous unpleaſant Scent, which ſome compare to old rotten Cheeſe. It bears little ſmall ſcaly white Cones at the extremities of the Branches. It came originally from *Canada*.

'The Leaves have a digeſting attenuating Fa-
'culty; *Parkinſon* ſays, that chew'd in the
'Mouth for ſeveral Mornings faſting, they have
'done great Service in expectorating and freeing
'the Lungs from thick purulent Flegm. It is but
'rarely uſed.

Areca, the *Indian* Nut, *Off.* *Areca ſive Faufel*, the drunken Date Tree, *Ger.* *Sive Faufel Avellana Indiana verſicolor*, The diſcolour'd ſmall *Indian* Nut, *Park.*

This is the Fruit of a Kind of Palm Tree, that grows in the *Eaſt Indies*. The outward Coat or Covering, is about the bigneſs and ſhape of a Pullet's Egg, and is made up of numerous fine Threads or Filaments, running lengthways from the Stalk to the Head, under which is contain'd the Fruit or Nut, of a brown Colour on the outſide, in Shape

Shape like a Nutmeg at one end, but flatiſh at the other, with a kind of Navel toward one ſide; within it is white and marbled, like a Nutmeg, with purpliſh Veins of very little Taſte. The *Indians* chew Slices of this Fruit, mix'd with their Beetle Leaf, and it is accounted a Strengthner of the Stomach, good for Fluxes, ſpitting of Blood, and to preſerve the Teeth and Gums. By ſome it is commended as a Secret againſt the King's Evil, and to rectify the decay'd Juices, and reſtore a morbid Habit of Body.

Terra Japonica, (*Catechu*,) Japan Earth, *Off.* This is reckon'd among the Earths, but believed by the beſt Authors to be the inſpiſſated Juice of a Nut, and the Bark of a Tree called *Catechu* in *India*. They who deſire a farther Account of it, may conſult *Wedelius* in the *Miſcellanea Academ. German. Anno* 2, *Decas* 1 Pag. 209, &c.

'It is of a hard brittle Subſtance, of a blackiſh 'red Colour, of a rough ſtiptick Taſte, of little 'or no Smell. It is very reſtringent, and very good 'for Fluxes of all ſorts, ſtrengthens the Stomach, 'ſtops ſpitting of Blood, or any Hæmorrhage, 'faſtens the Teeth, and preſerves the Gums.

Argentina, (*Potentilla*) wild Tanſie, *Off.* —*Argentina*, Silver Weed, or wild Tanſie, *Ger. Potentilla*, wild Tanſie, *C. B. Park. Pentaphylloides Argentina dicta*, *Ray's Synop.* 142.

This is a low Plant, which never ariſes up to Stalk, but creeps upon the Ground, emitting Fibres from the Joints, by which it roots in the Earth, and ſpreads abroad very much; the Leaves are made up of ſeveral *Pinnæ* ſet oppoſite; each being about an Inch long, and not half ſo broad, ſerrated about the Edges, and having ſeveral ſmall

pieces

pieces among them like Agrimony; cover'd over with a ſhining ſilver-colour Down: The Flowers grow at the Joints, on long Foot Stalks, of five yellow Leaves like Cinqfoil. The Root is ſlender, with many Fibres of a dark brown Colour. It grows in moiſt barren Places, and where Water has ſtood all Winter, flowering in *May*.

'The Leaves only are uſed, and are accounted 'reſtringent, and vulnerary, good to ſtop all kind 'of Fluxes and preter-natural Evacuations, to 'diſſolve coagulated Blood, to help thoſe who are 'bruiſed by Falls; outwardly it is uſed as a Coſ-'metic, to take off Freckles, Sun-burn, and 'Morphew, as alſo in reſtringent Gargariſms.

Ariſtolōchia longa, long Birthwort, *Off. Ger.*
—*Longa vera*, the true long-rooted Birthwort, *C. B. Park.*

The Roots of this Birthwort are large and long, often as thick as one's Wriſt, and a Foot long, without Fibres till towards the bottom, ſending forth numerous ſquare Branches, two Foot high or more; on which grow alternately at the Joints, yellowiſh green Leaves, ſomewhat like the Leaves of Ivy, or rather thoſe of black Briony, on pretty long Foot Stalks; from the ſetting on theſe ariſe the Flowers, one at each Leaf, which is made of one long and hollow Tube, with a long Flap at the end, of a browniſh yellow Colour, growing on Foot Stalks, half an Inch long, which are ſucceeded by roundiſh Pear-faſhioned Fruit, as big as a Wallnut, containing flatiſh, broad, roundiſh, brown Seed.

It grows in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the ſouthern Parts of *France*, and flowers in *May*.

'The Roots of the long Birthwort are open-'ing and attenuating, and cleanſe the Stomach

'and

'and Lungs of tough Phlegm, they promote the 'Menſes, the Lochia, and the Birth, and expel 'the After-birth; outwardly they are uſed in dry-'ing and cleanſing foul ſordid Ulcers. It is one 'of the Ingredients of the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

Ariſtolochia rotunda, round Birthwort, *Off. Ger.* —*Rotunda vulgatior*, round-rooted Birthwort, *Park.* —*Rotunda flore ex purpuro nigro*, the round Ariſtolochia with a blackiſh Flower, *C. B.*

The Root of this *Ariſtolochia*, is thick and roundiſh, hard and tuberous, of a browniſh Colour without, and yellow within, of a very bitter Taſte. The Stalks grow to the height of the former, ſquare, and weak; the Leaves are ſomewhat rounder, and grow on very ſhort Footſtalks, which ſeem to encompaſs the Branches; the Flowers are in Shape like the former, but of a dark purpliſh Colour on the inſide; the Fruit is likewiſe the ſame bigneſs with that, but more round. This grows in the ſame warm Countries, and flowers about the ſame time.

'The Root, which is only uſed, is accounted 'more forceable then the long Birthwort, purging 'choleric, and phlegmatic Humours pretty ſmart-'ly; it powerfully provokes the Catamenia, and 'forces away the Birth, and After-birth, and ea-'ſes After-Pains; and is ſerviceable againſt conta-'gious Diſtempers. Uſed outwardly, it draws 'forth Splinters, and broken Bones, and cleanſes 'and heals foul eating Ulcers.

Ariſtolohia clematitis, the running rooted Birthwort, *Off. Park.* —*Clematitis recta*, *C. B.* *Saracenica*, climbing Birthwort, *Ger.*

The Root of this Birthwort, is much ſmaller

and ſlenderer, than the firſt or long Birthwort, running and ſpreading much in the Earth; the Stalks are firmer, and grow more erect, and whereas the two former had but one Flower at a Leaf, this has three or four, leſs than the other, but of the ſame Colour; the Fruit likewiſe is bigger, and the Leaves larger and broader. It grows in the ſame Places with the former, flowring ſomewhat later.

'The Roots of this Species, are believ'd to 'have the ſame Virtues with either of the o-'ther, but are very rarely uſed in *England.*

Armenĭăca malus, the Apricock, *Off.* *Armeniaca malus major*, the greater Appricock, *Ger.* *Armeniaca mala major*, the greater Apricocks, *C. B.* *Malus armeniaca ſive præcocia*, the Apricock Tree, *Park.*

This Tree is ſo well known, that a ſlight Deſcription of it is ſufficient; it has broad round Leaves pointed at the end. The Flowers are larger than thoſe of Plums, of a white Colour. The Fruit is round, and ſomewhat flat-ſided, with a Sinus running on one ſide, from Head to Stalk; of a yellowiſh Colour, with a Bluſh of Red; when ripe eaſily parting from the Stone, which is ſmooth, like a Plum Stone, flattiſh with three prominent ſharp Ridges on one ſide, with a bitteriſh Kernel within. It flowers in *March* and *April*, the Fruit not being ripe till after Mid-ſummer.

'Apricocks are of very little uſe in Medicine, 'but are eaten as other Summer Fruits, being 'pleaſant and grateful to the Stomach. They are 'frequently preſerv'd with Sugar, and of the Ker-'nels infus'd in Brandy, is made the famous Cor-'dial called *Ratafia.*

Artānīta

Artanīta. (*Cyclămen*) Sow-bread, *Off. Cyclamen orbiculato folio*, round Sowbread, *Ger.* —*Orbiculato folio inferne purpurāſcente*, round leav'd Sowbread, purpliſh underneath, *C. B.* —*Autumnale vulgare folio rotundo*, common Sowbread, *Park. Parad.*

The Root of Sowbread is round, and ſomewhat flattiſh, like a ſmall Turnep, of a dark brown Colour on the outſide, with ſeveral dark Fibres ſhooting from the bottom: The Leaves grow on thick reddiſh Stalks, of a darkiſh Green above, frequently marked with white Spots, and underneath of a reddiſh or purpliſh Colour, in ſhape like the Leaves of *Aſarabacca*, round, and hollow'd in, next the Stalk: Among theſe, ariſe the Flowers, each on its own Foot Stalk, which is uſually ſlendereſt next the Ground. They are made up of one ſingle pendulous Leaf, divided into five ſharp pointed Segments, which turn themſelves backward, when they open, and are of a pale Purple or bloom Colour; when theſe are fallen, the Stalk with the Seed Veſſel coils itſelf round towards the Earth, like a little Snake. Sowbread is planted with us only in Gardens, its native Place being the *Alps*, and the Mountains of *Auſtria* and *Styria*. It flowers in *September* and *October*.

'The Root of Sowbread is very forcing, and 'chiefly uſed to bring away the Birth and the Se-'cundines, and to provoke the Menſes. The 'Juice is commended by ſome againſt vertiginous 'Diſorders of the Head, uſed in Form of an Er-'rhine; it is of Service alſo againſt cutaneous 'Eruptions.

Artemisia, Mugwort, *Off.* —*Vulgaris*, common Mugwort, *Park.* —*Vulgaris major*, the

greater Mugwort, *C. B.* *Artemiſia mater Herbarum*, common Mugwort, *Ger. Ray's Synop. 95.*

Mugwort has many large winged Leaves, very much torn, or cut in, even to the middle Rib, green on the upper ſide, and white and hoary underneath, of a pretty ſtrong Smell, if rub'd between the Fingers; the Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, chanel'd, in ſome Plants of a hoary Green, in others of a purple Colour, full of a white Pith, and having ſmaller Leaves, growing alternately. The Flowers are ſmall, round *Corymbi*, yellowiſh with a caſt of Purple, ſtanding upright, and not hanging down like Wormwood. The Root is tough and ſlender, running aſlant in the Earth, ſhooting out many white Fibres. It grows in Hedges, and waſte Places, and flowers in *June*.

'The Leaves of Mugwort, are chiefly uſed, and 'principally againſt Diſtempers incident to the 'Female Sex, being of great Service in promoting the Menſtrual Evacuations, both given inwardly, and uſed outwardly in Baths and *Semicupia*; they ſtrengthen the Head and Nerves, and 'are very good againſt hyſteric Fits or Vapours.

The *Moxa* ſo famous in the Eaſtern Countries for curing the Gout by burning, is the Down of a leſſer Species of Mugwort, *viz.* the *Artemiſia Chinenſis cujus Mollugo Moxa dicitur. Pluknet Phytograph.* Tab. 15. Fig. 1.

Officinal Preparations are only the *Syrupus Artemiſiæ.*

Arum, Wake Robin, *Off.* —*Majus*, great Cuckow Pint. —*Vulgare maculatum, & non maculatum*, ſpotted and unſpotted Wake Robin. Park. —*Maculatum maculis candidis, & nigris*

gris, & non maculatum. Arum with white and black ſpotted Leaves, and without Spots, *C. B.*

The Roots of Wake Robin, are roundiſh and tuberous; about as big as a Walnut, of a white Colour on the inſide, ſending from the Sides ſeveral white Strings, by which it is fix'd in the Earth; the Leaves are long and large, of a ſhining green Colour, in ſhape like the Head of a Spear, or a barbed Arrow; in ſome Plants they are full of black Spots, from among the Leaves ariſes a round Stalk, having at the upper Part a long Skin or Huſk, cloſed at bottom, and open at the top, of a greeniſh Colour on the outſide, and purpliſh within, in which is encloſed a long naked purpliſh cylindrical *Piſtillum*, encompaſs'd on the lower Part with a circle of Chives ſtanding above the Rudiments of the Berries: Which after the *Piſtillum*, and its covering are fallen off, grow to be large round Berries, of a yellow red Colour full of Pulp, each containing one round Seed. The whole Plant, Root, Leaves, and Seed, are very hot and biting, inflaming the Mouth and Throat for a long time. It grows every where in Hedges and dry Ditches, and flowers in *May*, and the Berries are ripe in *July*.

'The Roots of *Arum* dry'd and powder'd, are 'accounted good to cleanſe the *Primæ Viæ* of 'tough viſcid Phlegm, which is apt to ſtuff them 'up, and cauſe a Cachexy, Scurvy, or the like 'Diſorders, and by the ſame Reaſon, it helps the 'Aſthma and obſtructed Lungs, cauſing an 'eaſie Expectoration. Some commend the Roots 'of the ſpotted Sort, as an excellent Antipeſtilen-'tial given in Powder, to the quantity of a Drachm, 'and they lay on the Leaves, beaten to a Cata-'plaſm, on Plague-ſores. *Mathiolus* commends

'a Poultice of the Roots beaten to Maſh, and 'mix'd with Cow Dung, to be apply'd to eaſe 'Pains of the Gout. The *Fæcula* of the Root 'is uſed by ſome as a Coſmetic, to take off Tan 'and Morphew from the Skin, being diſſolv'd in 'Milk, or Bean flower Water.

The only officinal Preparation, taking its Name from this Plant, is the *Pulvis radicum Ari compoſitus.*

Arundo, the Reed, *Off.* —*Vallatoria*, common Reed, *Ger. Harundo vallatoria ſive vulgaris*, our common Reed, *Park.* —*Arundo vulgaris ſive Phragmites. Dioſcorides* καλαμος χαρακιας *Theoph.* the common Hedge Reed of *Dioſcorides*, and *Theophraſtus*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 254.

The Reed has thick knotty jointed Roots, which ſpread, and encreaſe much, running obliquely in the Earth; the Stalks grow to be above the height of a Man, empty and with ſeveral Joints; at each of which grow long narrow Graſs-like Leaves, rough and hard; and on their Tops a large huſky Spike or Panicle, of a browniſh red Colour, full of a ſoft downy Subſtance, hanging down the Head, without any viſible Seed. The Stalks dye away every Winter. The Reed grows by River-ſides, and in Marſhes,

'It is but rarely uſed in Medicine. The An-'tients commended the Roots bruiſed, to extract 'Thorns and Splinters, and the Leaves beaten 'and apply'd as a Cataplaſm, againſt St. *Anthony's* 'Fire and hot Inflammations. *Mathiolus* ſays, 'that the Root helps heat of Urine, and the 'Strangury, and provokes the Menſes.

Aſa dulcis, (*Benzoinum*) Benzoin and Benjamin,

Off. Benzoinum, Benjamin, *Park. Belzoinum, C. B.*

This is a brittle reſinous Gum, of which the beſt is, as it were marbled with, or intermix'd with whitiſh brown, and dark yellowiſh ſhining Particles, of a reſinous Taſte, and a moſt pleaſant fragrant Scent. It is the reſinous Gum of a Tree which grows in the *Eaſt Indies*, the beſt in *Siam*, taken from young Trees of five or ſix Years growth, whoſe Bark they cut right down in ſeveral Places in the upper Part of the Tree, from whence this Gum flows out; which at firſt is ſoft and glutinous, hardning in Time. The Tree bears large Citron-like Leaves, but of a paler Green, and whitiſh underneath; the Fruit is about the bigneſs of a Nutmeg, ſomewhat flattiſh, cover'd with a Bark like the outer Shell of the Walnut, but ſomewhat downy on the outſide.

'This Gum is heating and drying, and by its 'Quantity of fine Balſamic Particles is of great 'Service in opening the Lungs, and freeing them 'from their ſharp tartarous Humours, which ſtuff 'them up, and by that means, it very much helps 'the *Aſthma*. The *Flores Benzoini* are of excel-'lent uſe to all the forementionʼd Purpoſes. *Ben-'jamin* is likewiſe a good Cephalic, comforting 'the Brain, by its grateful Smell, and is a very 'good Perfume in Times of Infection. The 'Tincture is uſed as a Coſmetic, being drop'd in 'Water, which it renders white and milky.

Officinal Preparations, are the Flowers and Tincture of *Benzoin*.

Aſa fætida, Aſſa fætida, Devil's Dung, *Off. C. B. Park.*

This is a Gum of a fat reſinous Subſtance, of a ſtrong Smell, even exceeding Garlic, but coming

near it in Smell and Taſte: The beſt is in Grains, or ſmall Lumps, that generally ſtick together, of a white, and ſometimes of a pale red Colour, free from Droſs and Sticks, and which will eaſily diſſolve in any aqueous or vinous Liquor. Authors have differ'd very much about the Plant, which produces this Gum; ſome making it a Tree like an Oſier, with ſuch like long Twigs, others a Species of *Phyllyrea*. But Doctor *Kempfer* in his *Amænitates exoticæ*, *Faſcic.* 3. *obſerv.* 5. has ſhewn that it is drawn from the Root of an umbelliferous Plant, called *Hingiſch* by the *Perſians*, which has thick large Roots, with but few Fibres, of a blackiſh Colour on the outſide, and very white within; of a ponderous heavy Subſtance, full of a white fætid Sap or Juice. The Leaves are large and winged, reſembling the Leaves of Piony; the Stalk is more than a Finger thick, much branch'd, and full of a light fungous Matter; it bears large Umbels of ſmall pale whitiſh Flowers, which are ſucceeded by pretty big flat Seed, like the Seed of Cow Parſnip; the Leaves and Stalks, have a ſmell of the Gum, but much fainter. This Plant grows in the Mountains of *Heraat*, in the Province of *Choraſan* in *Perſia*.

'This Gum is an excellent Nervine Medicine, 'of great Service in Suffocations of the Womb, 'in hyſteric and hypocondriac Diſorders, in Epilep-'ſies, and Convulſion Fits of all Kinds; and 'though the Smell and Taſte is ſo nauſeous and 'ungrateful to us, yet in the *Eaſt Indies* they 'frequently put it among their Sauces.

Asărum, *Aſarabacca*, *Off.* — *Aſarum vulgare*, common Aſarabacca, *Park.* — *Aſarum Aſarabacca*, *Ger. C. B.*

The Root of *Aſarabacca*, conſiſts of a great Num-

Number of ſlender Strings, of an aromatic Scent when dry. The Leaves are ſmooth, and have a ſhin-green Colour, of a thick firm Subſtance, of a roundiſh Shape, ſomewhat hollow'd in, next the Foot Stalk, reſembling a Kidney; among theſe ariſe the Flowers on very ſhort Stalks, in Form of Cups, or browniſh green Huſks, divided at Top into three Parts, and containing Seed-like Grape Kernels. It is planted with us in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. But the dry'd Roots are brought from *Leghorn*.

'The Roots and Leaves of *Aſarabacca*, are 'uſed to evacuate tough Phlegm and Choler from 'the Stomach and Bowels, which they do both 'upwards and downwards, and are very ſerviceable 'in ſtubborn tertian or quartan Agues; againſt the 'Dropſie, Gout and Jaundice; a Decoction of 'the Root powerfully provokes Urine and the 'Menſes. The Powder of the dry'd Leaves, is 'uſed by ſome for an Errhine or Snuff, to evacu-'ate mucous Humours from the Head.

Asărum Virginianum (ſerpentaria nigra) Black Snakeweed, *Off.*

This is the *Aſarum* of *Virginia*, with Leaves of *Piſtolochia*, ſpotted like Sowbread; *Pluknets Phylographia*. Tab. 78. fig. and the Roots of it are brought over among the true *Serpentaria Virginiana*, and are uſed promiſcuouſly with them, being accounted of the ſame diaphoretic and alexipharmic Nature.

Aſclepias, (Vincetoxicum & Hirundinaria) Swallow Wort, tame Poiſon, *Off.* — *Aſclepias flore albo*, white flower'd Swallow Wort. *Ger. C. B. Park.*

The

The Roots of Swallow Wort are ſmall and ſtringy, ſpreading very much in the Ground, and ſending up many tough Stalks, about a Foot and half, or two Foot high, hardly able to ſupport themſelves, having at every Joint two Leaves, ſet oppoſite to one another, on very ſhort Foot Stalks, which are round at the Baſe, an Inch and a half broad in the wideſt Part, and about three Inches long, growing narrower and ſharp pointed; on the Tops of the Stalks come forth ſmall Bunches, of five-leav'd Star-Faſhion white Flowers; each of which in warm Countries, where it is natural, is ſucceeded by two long ſlender Pods, containing ſmall flat Seed, lying among a ſilky Down. It grows with us only in Gardens, and flowers in *June*.

'The Root, which is the only Part uſed, and 'that not very often, is accounted a mighty Coun-'ter-Poiſon, both againſt the bad Effects of *Apo-'cynum*, and other poiſonous Herbs, as againſt 'the Bites and Stings of venemous Creatures: It 'is alſo helpful againſt malignant peſtilential Fe-'vers, which it carries off by Sweat; it is good 'likewiſe againſt the Dropſie and Jaundice.

Aſphaltum Lignum, (Rhodium) Off. Aſpalathus colore Buxi, Box-colour'd Aſpalathus, *C. B.*

This is a Wood, or Root rather, that comes from the *Canaries*, of a yellowiſh box Colour, of a hardy woody Subſtance, of a writhen Shape, and full of Knots, of a pleaſant agreeable Smell like a Roſe. It is not known of what Tree this is the Root or Wood; for as for the *Cytiſus Maranthe Galeni*, which ſome have ſuppos'd this to be part of, it has nothing like the Scent in Stalk or Root.

'This

'This Wood is chiefly uſed in Perfumes, and 'ſweet Bags, and the Oil that is diſtill'd from it 'is uſed to give an agreeable Scent to Pomatum, 'or any other Ointment, as there is occaſion.

Aſparăgus; Sparagus, *Off.* — *Sativus*, Garden Sperage, *C. B. Ger.* *Aſparagus*, Sperage or Aſparagus. *Park*, *Parad.*

The Root of Sparagus, corruptly called Sparrowgraſs, has a Head thick and ſpungy, ſhooting out all round long cylindrical Shoots, about the thickneſs of a large Gooſe-quill with few or no Fibres. From the Roots in the Spring, ariſe many greeniſh yellow Stalks, with brittle ſcaly Tops, bigger or leſs, according to the Difference of their Culture; which as the Summer comes on, ariſe higher, and open into numerous Branches, cover'd with Leaves, as fine as Fennel, but very ſhort, and encompaſſing the Stalk, Star-Faſhion; among theſe grow ſmall greeniſh ſix leav'd Flowers, each of which is follow'd by a round Berry, green at firſt, and when ripe, of a ſhining red Colour, in which are hard tough Seed.

Aſparagus is found wild in ſome Parts of *England*, near the Sea Coaſt, as in *Cornwall* near the Lizard Point, about *Briſtol*, and other Places, but the beſt is cultivated in Gardens.

'The Root is one of the five opening Roots, and 'is diuretic and cleanſing; of great Uſe in opening Obſtructions of the Reins and Bladder, freeing them from ſlimy Phlegm. It is alſo of Service againſt the Dropſie, by cauſing great Plenty of Urine, and helps the Jaundice, and other 'Weakneſſes of the Liver. The young Shoots 'which are, what are commonly call'd Sparagus, 'are pleaſant and wholeſome Food, of a cleanſing Nature,

'Nature, and light Digeſtion, provoking Urine, 'to which they give a fætid ſtinking Smell.

Aſperŭla, Woodroof, *Off. Ger. Aſperula aut Aſpergula odorata*, common Woodroof, *Park. Secunda ſeu Rubeola montana odora*, the ſecond Aſperula, or ſmall ſweet-ſcented Mountain Madder, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 117.

The Stalks of Woodroof ſeldom grow above a Foot high, ſquare and ſlender, and but little branch'd, having ſeven or eight long green Leaves, growing in a Circle at every Joint, broader then Clivers, but with little or no Roughneſs; the Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalk, in ſmall Umbels, of little ſingle leav'd white Flowers, cut into four Segments, of a ſweet Smell; each of which is ſucceeded by two round roughiſh Seed, leſs then thoſe of Clivers: The Root is ſmall, ſlender, and creeping in the upper Cruſt of the Earth. It grows in Woods and Copſes, and flowers in *May*.

'Woodroof is eſteem'd to be a good Hepa-'tic, and uſeful againſt Inflammations of the Liver, 'and Obſtructions of the Gall-Bladder, and 'the Jaundice; the *Germans* put it into their 'Wine, as we uſe to do *Borrage* and *Burnet*, as a 'great Cordial, and Comforter of the Spirits. 'The green Herb bruis'd, is apply'd by ſome 'Country Folks, to hot Tumours, and Inflamma-'tions, and to freſh Cuts.

Aſphodĕlus verus albus, the true white Aſphodel, *Off.* —*Ramoſus*, branch'd Aſphodel, *Ger.* —*Ramoſus mas*, male Aſphodel, *C. B.* —*Major albus ramoſus*, the great white branch'd Aſphodel, *Park.*

The

The Stalks of the white Aſphodel grow to be two or three Foot high, branch'd toward the Top, divided into ſeveral Spikes, of ſtarry white Flowers, each being monopetalous, divided into five Parts, with a purple Line on the back of each, and ſeveral yellow Chives in the Middle; the Leaves are long and narrow, and ſharp pointed, hollow'd in the Middle, like a Sword Blade. The Root is compos'd of a great many long, roundiſh, tuberous Glandules, growing from a ſtringy Head. It is planted with us in Gardens, its native Place being *Italy*, *Spain*, and the ſouthern Parts of *France*: And flowers in *May*.

'The Roots of this Plant were uſed by the 'Ancients to provoke Urine, and bring down 'the Menſes, but it is very rarely met with in the 'Practice of Phyſick.

Aſphodēlus verus luteus, (*Haſta Regia*) yellow Aſphodel, or King's Spear, *Off.* —*Luteus*, yellow Aſphodel, *Ger.* —*Luteus minor ſive haſtula regia*, the ſmall yellow Aſphodel or King's Spear, *Park.* —*Luteus & flore, & radice*, Aſphodel with a yellow Flower and Root, *C. B.*

This is a lower Plant than the former, and much leſs branch'd, the Leaves are long, hollow, and fiſtular, ſomewhat Triangular, the Flowers grow in Spikes of a yellow Colour, larger then the other, of the ſame Shape and Make; the Root is compos'd of the like Clogs or Glandules, of a yellow Colour. This likewiſe is a Native of *Italy*, and *Sicily*, and is planted here in Gardens, flowering in *May* and *June*.

'The ſame Virtues are attributed to this, as to 'the former, but it is ſeldom uſed.

Aſplenium,

Aſplenium, (*Cetĕrach*, *Scolopendria*) Spleenwort, Ceterach, Miltwaſt, *Off.* *Aſplenium ſive Ceterach*, Spleenwort, or Miltwaſt, *Ger. Park.* *Aſplenium, ſive Scolopendria & Ceterach officinarum*, the Spleenwort or Ceterach of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 45.

This is a ſmall Plant, conſiſting only of Leaves, which ſpring from a fibrous Root: They are about three or four Inches long, hardly half an Inch broad, cut into ſmall roundiſh Segments, which ſtand not oppoſite to one another, but alternately; they are of a greeniſh Colour on the upper Side, and browniſh, and full of duſty Seed underneath, generally crumpled or folded inward, in Shape ſomewhat like the Inſect *Scolopendra*, whence it takes one of the Names. It grows upon old Stone Walls and Buildings, eſpecially in the Weſt of *England*.

'This is one of the five Capillary Plants, *ex re* 'nomen habens, having its Name from its good Ef-'fects, in curing Diſeaſes of the Spleen, taking 'away the Swellings thereof, and hindering its too 'great Largeneſs, whence likewiſe it is called 'Miltwaſt; it likewiſe opens Obſtructions of 'the Liver, helps the Jaundice; and is very good 'for the Rickets in Children.

Aſter Atticus (Inguinalis) Starwort, *Off.* —*Atticus*, Starwort, *Ger.* —*luteus verus*, the true Aſter Attic or yellow Starwort, *Park.* —*luteus foliolis ad florem rigidis*, yellow Starwort with little ſtiff Leaves growing to the Bottom of the Flower, *C. B.*

The lower Leaves of this *Aſter* are about four or five Inches long, and about an Inch broad at the End, which is round-pointed, and growing narrower towards the Root; the Stalk is downy and

and hairy, about a Foot and half high, with the like Leaves, but ſmaller, ſet on it without Order: Toward the Top it is divided into three or four Branches, at the End of which grows a yellow Flower like a Marigold, but with a broader Thrum and narrower *Petala*; cloſe under each Flower grow ſix or ſeven ſtiff roundiſh Leaves, in Form of a Star, whence it takes its Name; the Seed is oblong, thin, and flat, of a blackiſh Colour: The Root is ſmall and fibrous, periſhing every Year. It grows in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the Southern Parts of *France*, and alſo in *Greece*.

'The Leaves only are uſed, which the antient 'Writers commended againſt Buboes and Swellings 'in the Groin, the Leaves being beaten and ap-'plied as a Cataplaſm, whence the Name *Ingui-'nalis*; and they affirmed what is hardly credible, 'that held in the Hand, or tied about the Neck, 'they would diſſolve and diſſipate thoſe Swel-'lings.

Aſtrantia (*Imperatoria*) Maſterwort, *Off.* —*Imperatoria*, Maſterwort or falſe Pellitory of *Spain*, *Ger.* — *Major*, the greater Maſterwort, *C. B.* *Imperatoria ſive Aſtrantia*, common Maſterwort, *Park.*

The Roots of *Maſterwort* are long and full of Knots or Joints about a Finger thick, running obliquely in the Ground, ſhooting out many Fibres from the Joints, of a ſtrong *Aromatic* Smell, and a pretty hot Taſte; the lower Leaves are hardly a Span high, ſome what like *Angellica*, but much leſs, and divided into three Segments of roundiſh Leaves, crenated about the Edges; the Stalks ſeldom grow above a Foot high with but few Leaves on them, and have on their Tops Umbells of ſmall white five leav'd Flowers, each of which is ſucceeded by two

two round whitiſh ſomewhat flat Seed. It is cultivated with us in Gardens, its native Place being the *Auſtrian* and *Stirian* Mountains, and other *Alpine* Countries, flowering in *July*.

'The Roots, which are the only part uſed, are 'Cordial, Sudorific and Alexipharmic, of great 'Uſe in putrid malignant Fevers, and all conta-'gious peſtilential Diſtempers; they reſiſt Poiſon, 'and the Bites of venemous Creatures. They help 'Pains in the Stomach, and the Collick; and in 'all nervine Affections and Diſorders of the Head 'they are uſed with good Succeſs.

Atractylis, the Diſtaff Thiſtle, *Off.* Baſtard wild Saffron, *Ger.* *Atractylis lutea*, the yellow diſtaff Thiſtle, *Park.* —*flore luteo*, Atractylis with a yellow Flower, *C. B.*

The lower Leaves of this Thiſtle are long and narrow, deeply cut in, on both ſides, ſomewhat hairy and but little prickly; the Stalks alſo are hairy without any Prickles, but the Leaves which grow on them, are very full, being ſmaller, but broader in Proportion than the lower Leaves, ſtiffer and not ſo deeply cut in: The Stalk at the upper End is divided into three or four Branches, on which ſtand the Flowers incloſed in ſtiff, hard, prickly Leaves; among which grow yellow fiſtular Flowers in ſcaly *Calices*; after which come whitiſh angular Seeds, like thoſe of *Carthamus* incloſed in Down. It grows in the warm Countries of *Italy* and *Greece*, where the Women uſe the Stalks for Diſtaffs; it flowers in Summer.

'The Leaves only of this Thiſtle are uſed, and 'thoſe very rarely, though ſome Authors affirm it has 'the ſame Virtues with *Carduus Benedictus*, and it 'is particularly commended againſt the ſtinging of 'Scorpions.

Atriplex, Arrach, *Off.* —*Alba hortenſis*, Arrach, *Park.* —*Sativa alba*, white *Orach*, *Ger.* —*Alba hortenſis, ſive pallidè virens*, white or pale green Garden Arrach, *C. B.*

This is an annual Plant ariſing yearly from Seed; the Leaves are triangular, but longer than broad, with two Ears, or ſharp Pieces at the End next the Stalk, cover'd, eſpecially when young, with a ſlippery Mealineſs which may be eaſily rub'd off, of a paliſh green Colour; the Stalk is angular and branch'd, growing about two or three Foot high, having the Leaves which grow on them ſomewhat longer than thoſe below, and without Ears; on the tops grow Spikes of herbaceous Flowers, of a greeniſh yellow Colour, which are ſucceeded by blackiſh round Seed in flat Seed-veſſels, of two round Leaves clapt together; the Seeds are of two ſorts, one ſmaller by half than the other, and blacker and more ſhining. There is one Species of this *Arrach*, which has the Leaves, Stalks, and Seed-veſſels all of a purple Colour, differing in nothing elſe from the former; they are both cultivated in Gardens, being uſed promiſcuouſly.

'The Leaves are frequently boil'd and eaten, 'like Coleworts, with ſalt Meats and in Sallads, 'and are cooling and moiſtning, rendring the Body 'ſoluble; and are good for hot bilioſe Conſtitu-'tions. They are uſed with other emollient Herbs 'in cooling Glyſters.

Atriplex Olida, ſtinking Arrach, *Off. Ger.* —*Olida ſive Sylveſtris fætida*, ſtinking wild Arrach, *Park.* —*Sylveſtris octava, ſive ſylveſtris fætida*, the eighth ſort of wild Arrach, or ſtinking Arrach. —*Blitum fætidum, Vulvaria dictum*, ſtinking Arrach, *Ray's Synop.* 64.

The Stalks of ſtinking *Arrach*, or as it is uſually call'd, *Orris*, do generally lye flat on the Ground, ſpreading about round the Root, ſtriated or chanel'd, and of a whitiſh Colour; the Leaves are ſmall and roundiſh, and pointed at the Ends, ſet alternately on the Stalks, and cover'd over, as is the whole Plant, with an unctuous Mealineſs; the Seed grows incloſed in Spikes, of ſmall green herby Flowers, being ſmall, black and ſhining. The whole Plant has a ſtrong fætid fiſhy Smell: It grows upon Dunghills, and waſte Places.

'This is an Herb peculiarly appropriated to the 'Female Sex, being aperitive and deobſtruent and 'uſeful in Uterine Diſorders, good to promote 'the menſtrual Evacuations, to expell the After-'birth, and help Child-bed Purgations; to 'appeaſe the Strangulation of the Womb, and 'take off Hyſteric Fits. It is uſually given in a 'Decoction. There is a Syrup kept in the Shops, 'made with the Juice of this Plant and Sugar.

Avellāna (Corylus) the Haſel-nut, *Off. Corylus ſylveſtris*, the wild Hedge-nut, *Ger. C. B. Sylveſtris, ſeu nux avellana Sylveſtris*, the Wood-nut, or Hazle Nut, *Ray's Synop.* 285.

Every Body knows, that the *Haſel*, or Nut-tree never ariſes to be a Tree of any great Magnitude, ſhooting forth from the Root a Number of long, ſmooth tough and pliable Branches, bearing large, round, rough Leaves, indented about the Edges, before whoſe appearing, early in the Spring, there come forth on the Branches, a great many long, looſe, *Juli* or *Catkins*. The Nuts grow two, three, or four together, on one Stalk, each cover'd with a membranous Huſk, open, and jagged at the Top: When ripe, the Shell is hard and britle, having a ſweet

ſweet Kernel. This Tree grows every where in the Woods and Hedges.

'I know not of any great Uſe that is made of 'any part of this Tree in Medicine: Some account 'the *Juli* and Nut-ſhells to be reſtringent or bin-'ding; the Kernels are hard of Digeſtion and ſtuf-'fing, cauſing Shortneſs of Breath and Wheaſing: 'Though an Emulſion made of them with Mead 'is commended for an old dry Cough.

Aurantia malus, the Orange-Tree, *Off. Ger.* *Aurantia vulgaris*, the Orange-tree, *Park.* *Aurantia major*, the greater Orange, *C. B.*

This beautiful Tree grows to a pretty great Bigneſs in its native Places, having many Branches, the younger of which are of a greeniſh Colour, with ſeveral ſharp Thorns growing on them; the Leaves are of a pale, yellow, green Colour, in Shape like Bay-leaves, each of which is ſet on a Foot-ſtalk in Shape of a Heart, of a pleaſant, fragrant Smell, when bruiſed: The Flowers grow on the younger Shoots among the Leaves, of a ſingle Cup-faſhion'd Leaf, cut into five Parts, with ſeveral yellow *Stamina* in the Middle, of a fragrant odoriferous Smell; they are ſucceeded by large round Fruit, green at firſt, and of a reddiſh yellow Colour, cover'd with a tough Skin or Peel, under which is contain'd the Pulp, conſiſting of a great Number of ſmall *Veſiculæ*, full of a ſharp Juice (among which lye longiſh round Seed pointed at both Ends) divided by a Skin into ſeveral Cloves or Partitions.

This Tree grows in Plenty in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, and bears Flowers and Fruit all the Year; but the Fruit is chiefly gather'd in *October* and *November*.

'The Juice of Oranges is uſed as Sauce to whet 'the Appetite. It is cordial and cooling, good 'to quench Thirſt, and ſerviceable in burning 'Fevers; it is of great Uſe in the Scurvy, being 'frequently mixt among other Antiſcorbutics. 'The Peel or Bark is cordial and ſtomachic, 'ſtrengthens and warms the Stomach, prevents '*Nauſea* and Vomiting, and helps the Collick.

Officinal Preparations from *Oranges* are, a Water diſtill'd from the Flowers, the *Aqua Naphæ*, *Off.* a Conſerve of the Peel, and the ſame candied, and a Syrup of the Juice. *N. B.* The *Sevil* Orange is only uſed in Phyſic, the *China* Orange being only eaten for Pleaſure.

Avena, Oats, *Off.* —*veſca*, common Oats, *Ger. Park.* —*vulgaris ſeu alba*, white Oats, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 246.

This Grain grows not to be ſo tall as Wheat or Rye, but it is fuller of Knots or Joints; the Leaves are like Wheat, and it bears on the Top a looſe Panicle of ſeveral diſtinct Grains, ſtanding on long ſlender Foot-ſtalks; the Grain is longer, ſlenderer and ſmoother than Barley, cover'd with a looſe Huſk or Skin. It is ſown in *March* or *April*.

'Oats are reſtringent and drying, and Oatmeal 'is of great Uſe both in Health and Sickneſs, being 'a wholeſome and cleanſing Food; Water Gruel 'made thereof being much uſed in all kinds of Diſ-'tempers. Oats fried and put into a Bag, and ap-'plied to the Side are good to eaſe Pleuritic 'Pains, and to the Belly, help the Collic and 'Pains in the Bowels.

Auricŭla Muris (Piloſella) Mouſe-ear, *Off. Piloſella repens*, creeping Mouſe-ear, *Ger.* —*minor repens vulgaris*, the common, ſmall, creeping

ing Mouſe-ear, *Park.* —*major repens hirſuta*, the great hairy Mouſe-ear *C. B.*

This is a low creeping Plant, ſending from a ſmall ſtringy Root, ſeveral trailing Branches lying on the Ground, and ſhooting out Fibres from the Joints, by which it takes Root in the Earth. The Leaves grow alternately on the Stalks, of an oval Form, about an Inch long, and half ſo much broad, ſharp-pointed, green above, and whitiſh underneath, cover'd thick with ſtiff, long, brown Hairs: The Flowers ſtand upon Foot-ſtalks, four or five Inches long, of the Shape of *Dandelion*, but ſmaller, of a whitiſh yellow Colour above, with ſeveral Purpliſh Streaks underneath; the Stalks, when broken, emit a whitiſh Milk in a ſmall Quantity. The Flowers paſs away in a white Down, in which lies ſmall long Seed. It grows every where upon Heaths and Commons; and flowers moſt part of the Summer.

'Mouſe-ear is of a bitteriſh ſtyptic Taſte, and 'is accounted to be drying and binding, and a good 'vulnerary Herb, and helpful for all ſorts of Fluxes: 'A Decoction of it, uſed as a Gargariſm, is com-'mended for Ulcers in the Mouth. Dr. *Hulſe* 'made Uſe of the Juice of Mouſe-ear, as a Reme-'dy againſt the *Herpes miliaris*, or Shingles. See '*Ray*'s Catalogue.

In the old *Diſpenſatories*, there was a Syrup that took its Name from this Plant, which is now out of Uſe, and therefore left out in the *new*.

B.

Bacchăris Monſpelienſium, Plowman's Spikenard, *French* Bacchar, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Conyſa major vulgaris*, common great Conyſa, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 83.

From a branched woody Root, ſhooting forth many Fibres, this Plant ſends out ſeveral round ſoftiſh, hairy Stalks, three or four Foot high; the lower Leaves grow on long Foot-ſtalks, being about three or four Inches long, and about half ſo broad, hairy, indented about the Edges, and blunt-pointed; the Leaves, which grow on the Stalks, are narrower. The Stalks are pretty much divided toward the Top; bearing a great Number of naked yellowiſh Flowers in ſcaly *Calices*, which paſs away in Down; the Seed is long and ſlender; the Leaves and Flowers have a ſtrong, pleaſant Smell. It grows in hilly, chalky Places, and flowers in *July*.

'Though this Plant is but rarely uſed, yet ſome 'account it a good Vulnerary, and uſeful in Bruiſes, 'Contuſions, Ruptures, and inward Wounds, 'Pains in the Side, and Difficulty of breathing.

Balănus Myrepſica, Glans unguentaria, the Ben-Nut, or oily Acorn, *Off. Ger. Glans unguentaria*, the oily Glans, *C. B. Nux Ben, ſive Glans unguentaria*, the oily Nut-Ben, *Park.*

This is a whitiſh Nut, about as big as a ſmall Haſel-nut of a roundiſh triangular Shape, containing, in a tough britle Shell, a three ſquare Kernel, incloſed in a white ſpungy Subſtance, of a bitteriſh, nauſeous, oily Taſte. They grow in *Arabia* and *Egypt*, upon a Tree ſomewhat reſembling a Tamariſk.

'The

'The Nut is ſaid to purge and evacuate Bile 'and Flegm upward and downward. The Oil is 'good to cure the Itch and Scabs, and to take 'away Freckles and Morphew: And becauſe it 'has no Scent of its own, nor is apt to grow ran-'cid, it is much uſed by Perfumers to diſſolve 'their Perfumes and Eſſences, which it does to 'better Purpoſe than any other Oil. It is rarely 'uſed in Medicine.

Balſamita mas (Coſtus hortorum) Coſtmary, Alecoaſt, *Off.* *Balſamita mas*, Coſtmary, *Ger.* *Coſtus hortorum*, Coſtmary, Alecoaſt, *Park.* *Mentha hortenſis Corymbifera*, Corymbiferous Garden Mint, *C. B.*

The Roots of Coſtmary are hard, long and ſtringy, creeping in the Ground; the lower Leaves are about as big as Garden Mint, of a paliſh or yellow green Colour, ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks, very neatly ſerrated about the Edges: The Stalks riſe to be more than a Foot high, having ſeveral the like but ſmaller Leaves growing on them; they are divided into Branches toward the Top, each of which is terminated by a thin *Corymbus* or Umbel of naked deep yellow Flowers, having no *Petala* ſurrounding them, but ſet in ſcaly *Calyces*, being leſſer than the Flowers of Tanſie. The whole Plant has a ſoft pleaſant Smell: It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *July*.

The Leaves are chiefly uſed, being warm and 'drying, of Uſe to heat and ſtrengthen the Sto-'mach, and to eaſe the Head-ach, ariſing from 'the Diſorders thereof; to expel Wind and pre-'vent ſowr Belchings: It likewiſe opens Obſtruc-'tions of the Liver and Spleen; and is good for 'the Dropſy and Jaundice. Outwardly it is uſed 'in heating and warming Fomentations, and Ba-

' things, being good to comfort and ſtrengthen the ' Limbs.

Balſamum Copaiva, Balſam of Capivi, *Off. Balſamum Americanum*, American Balſam, *C. B.* —*Americanum album*, white American Balſam, *Park. Arbor balſamifera Braſilienſis fructu monoſpermo*, *Ray's Hiſt.*

This Balſam is procured from a large Tree growing in *Braſile*, whoſe Branches are cover'd with long roundiſh Leaves, of a deeper Green above, and lighter underneath. The Flowers grow at the End of the Branches, conſiſting of five ſmall Leaves, and are follow'd by Pods, about an Inch long, with Kernels about as big as an Haſel-nut.

This Balſam is of a thinner Conſiſtence than Turpentine, but of a clear tranſparent Colour, like that; it is of a bitter hot Taſte, and a pleaſant aromatic Scent. It does not give that violent Smell to the Urine that Turpentine does.

' The greateſt Uſe that this Balſam is put to, is, ' in curing the running of the Reins or *Gonor-* ' *hea*, in which it excells the beſt Turpentine. It ' is given in diverſe Forms for that Purpoſe; ' it is commended for all kinds of Fluxes, and par- ' ticularly for the *Whites*; outwardly it may be ' uſed as Turpentine in curing and conſolidating ' Wounds.

Balſamum Gileadenſe (Judaicum) & Mechâ verum, *Oleum Balſami*, *Opobalſamum*, Balm of Gilead, *Off. Balſamum*, Balſam, *Ger.* —*genuinum antiquorum*, the true Balſam of the Antients, *Park.* —*Syriacum Rutæ folio*, the Rue-leav'd *Syrian* Balſam, *C. B.*

This is the thin or liquid Roſin of a ſmall Tree or Shrub, that grows about *Mecha* in *Arabia*, bearing

bearing ever green pinnated Leaves, in ſhape like thoſe of the *Lentiſcus*, or *Maſtich* Tree, with an odd one at the End of the Stalk: It bears ſmall ſix-leav'd whitiſh Flowers on the top of the Stalk, which are follow'd by little roundiſh rugged Fruit pointed at the End. This Fruit, which is the *Carpobalſamum*, and the Wood which is the *Xylobalſamum*, are preſcrib'd in ſome old Compoſitions; but by reaſon they are not to be had in the Shops, other things are ſubſtituted in their Place.

'This Balſam is the moſt ſovereign and excel-
'lent of all others, it is of great Service in weak-
'ly decay'd Conſtitutions and Conſumptions,
'Difficulty of breathing, Soreneſs of the Breaſt and
'Stomach, ſpitting of Blood, and Pleuriſy: It
'opens Obſtructions of the Kidneys and Ureters,
'helps the Stone and bloody Urine, as alſo Sharp-
'neſs and Heat thereof, and the *Gonorrhea*. Out-
'wardly it is of greater Excellence than any Tur-
'pentine for Wounds and Ulcers.

Balſamum Peruanum, Balſam of Peru, *Off.*
—*Peruvianum nigrum*, black Balſam of Peru, *Park.*

This Balſam is of a reddiſh black Colour, of the Conſiſtence of Virgin Honey, or a thick Syrup, of a pleaſant fragrant Smell, and a warm, pungent, aromatic Taſte. It is brought to us from the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* in Earthen Jars. It is ſaid to be gotten from a Tree of a moderate Bigneſs, with Leaves like the Almond-tree, but ſomewhat broader, having Flowers like a Fox-glove, ſucceeded by long Pods.

'This Balſam is of a warming, ſtrengthning
'Nature, comforting the Brain and *Genus nervo-*
'*ſum*, is uſeful in Aſthmas, the Collick, and Pains
'in the Stomach and Bowels: Outwardly uſed, it

'ſtrengthens the Nerves, helps the Cramp and all 'kinds of Convulſions and Contractions of the Si-'news, old Aches and Pains; and is very ſervicea-'ble in Cuts and green Wounds.

Balſamum de Tolu, Balſam of *Tolu Off. Park. Tolutanum foliis ceratiæ ſimilibus, quod candidum.* Tolu Balſam with Leaves like the *Carob* Tree, *C. B.*

Balſam of *Tolu* is brought to us in ſmall *Callibaſhes* from *Tolu*, a Province in the *Weſt Indies*; it is of a tough reſinous Conſiſtence, growing dry and friable by Age, of a yellow brown Colour, of a moſt fragrant Smell and an aromatic Taſte. It is not certain from what Tree this is produced; ſome ſaying that it is a ſmall Pine-tree, others a Tree reſembling the Carob-tree.

'This is an excellent pectoral Balſam, of great 'Service in Affections of the Lungs, as Coughs, 'Aſthmas, Conſumptions, and what makes it more 'valuable is, that it has no nauſeous oleaginous 'Taſte as moſt other Balſams have. It makes an 'agreeable Emulſion with Sugar and the Yolk of 'an Egg; it is very reſtorative, and good to 'ſtrengthen the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, and to ſtop 'old Gleets and Strains in either Sex.

The only officinal Preparation of this Balſam, is the *Syrupus Balſamicus.*

Bamia Moſchata, Muſk Mallows, *Off. Alcea Ægyptiaca Moſchata*, Egyptian Muſk Mallows, *Park. Ægyptiaca villoſa*, Hairy Egyptian Alcea, *C. B.*

The lower Leaves of this Mallows are whole and roundiſh like common Mallows, beſet, as is all the Plant, with rough ſhort Hairs; but thoſe which grow upon the Stalks are more cor-

ner'd,

ner'd, and cut into five Segments: The Stalks grow to be about two Foot high, having Flowers coming out from the Boſom of the Leaves, in Shape like thoſe of Mallows, of one Leaf divided into five Segments, laid open like a Star, of a yellow Colour, with deeper *Stamina*. The Seed grows in long roundiſh Seed-Veſſels, which, when ripe, open into five Parts from the top downwards, ſhewing the ſmall Kidney-like Aſh-colour'd Seed, of a fragrant, muſky Smell, and ſomewhat bitteriſh Taſte. It grows naturally in *Egypt*, and with us it is carefully nurs'd up in Gardens; and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, but ſeldom brings ripe Seed.

'Tis but rarely that any part of this Plant is uſed, and then only the Seed, among Perfumes. The *Turks* mix the Powder of it with their Coffee, and think it ſtrengthens the Brain.

Banilia, (*Vanilia*) Vanelloes, *Off.* —*Volubilis ſiliquoſa Mexicana foliis Plantaginis*, Raii Hiſtor.

Theſe are dark brown flat Pods, or Sheaths, five or ſix Inches long, and ſcarce an Inch broad, wrinkled on the outſide, full of a vaſt Number of ſmall black Grains almoſt as fine as Sand, of a pleaſant Smell, like Balſam of *Peru*. The Plant which bears theſe Vanelloes, climbs the Trees like Bindsweed; the Leaves are ſmooth and broad, in Shape like Plantain-Leaves, ſet in an alternate Order; the Flowers are of a dark Colour, which are ſucceeded by the Vanelloes. They grow in *New Spain*, and other Parts of the *Weſt Indies*; from whence they are brought to us.

They are only uſed with us as an Ingredient in Chocolate, to which they give a pleaſant Flavour. They are commended by *Hernandez*, in

'in his *Deſcriptio Rerum Medicarum Novæ Hiſpa-*
'*niæ, lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. to be grateful to the Sto-
'mach and Brain, to expel Wind, to provoke
'Urine, and the Menſes, to promote the Birth,
'and bring away the After-birth, to reſiſt
'Poyſon, and cure the Bites of venemous Crea-
'tures.

Bardāna major (Lappa major) the great Burdock, *Off. Ger.* — *Vulgaris major*, the common Burdock, *Park.* — *Lappa major Arcium Dioſcoridis*, the great Burdock, or Arcium of Dioſcorides, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 88.

The Root of the great Burdock runs down deep into the Earth, pretty large and thick, of a blackiſh Colour on the outſide, and white within, from which ſpring many large Leaves cover'd with a hoary Whiteneſs underneath, and green above; of a roundiſh Shape, yet pointed at the end, and hollow'd in, next the Foot-ſtalk, indented about the Edges, and many times ſo large as to cover the Head and Face from the Sun. The Stalks are large and thick, full of a whitiſh Pith, ſomewhat downy, and often of a purpliſh Colour; they are divided into many Branches, on which grow ſmaller Leaves, and on their Tops a great Number of Scaly-heads or Burs, the end of every Scale terminating in a hooked Point, by which it ſticks very tenaciouſly to the Garments of Paſſers-by: From the middle of theſe Heads ariſe hollow fiſtular Flowers of a purple Colour, and they are ſucceeded by oblong, flattiſh, and angular brown Seed. This Plant grows every where by the Way-ſides; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Roots, Leaves, and Seeds are uſed.

'The

'The Roots are Sudorific and Alexipharmic, 'and good in malignant Fevers, and are there- 'fore put in Quantity into *Aqua Theriacalis*. 'They are likewiſe uſeful againſt the Gout and 'Pains in the Limbs. The Leaves boil'd in Milk, 'and apply'd as a Cataplaſm, are good for the 'ſame Diſtemper: They are likewiſe good for 'Burns and Inflammations, and are one of the In- 'gredients of the *Unguent. Populneum.* The com- 'mon People frequently apply them to the Feet 'and Wriſts in Fevers. The Seed powdered, 'and given in White-Wine, is good to provoke 'Urine, and help Fits of the Stone.

Bardāna minor (*Lappa minor*) the leſſer Burdock, *Off.* *Bardana minor*, the leſſer Burdock, *Ger.* —*Lappa minor*, *Xanthium Dioſcoridis*, the leſſer Burdock or Xanthium of Dioſcorides, *C. B.* —*Xanthium ſeu Lappa minor*, the leſſer Bur, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 55.

This is a much ſmaller and lower Plant than the former, having uſually but one Stalk, and that not very much branched, growing ſomewhat more than a Foot high, a little downy, round, and full of black Specks; having its Leaves growing on long Foot-ſtalks, which are in Shape like thoſe of Marſh-Mallows, but broader, and not ſo long, waved about the Edges, of a yellow-green Colour, ſomewhat rough on both Sides. The Flowers grow towards the Top, of a greeniſh Colour, and ſtaminous. The Seeds do not ſucceed the Flowers, but come forth among the Leaves; being long and roundiſh, full of large hooked Spines, divided into two Parts, each holding one long Seed. The Root is ſmall, fibrous, and periſhing, after it has ripened the Seed. It grows but in few Places in *England*, and that only in a rich and fat Soil;

Soil; particularly, it is found on the ſmall Common near *Dulwich*, and gives its ripe Seed in *September*.

'It is but very ſeldom that this Plant is uſed, 'tho' ſome commend it againſt ſcrophulous Tu-'mours, the Juice taken inwardly, and the Leaves 'apply'd to the Swellings. *Mathiolus* extols it 'much, as an Herb of great Service againſt the 'Leproſy.

Baſilicon (*Ocimum*) Baſil, *Off.* —*Medium Citratum*, Citron Baſil, *C. B.* —*Vulgare majus*, Common Baſil, *Park.*

This is a tender Plant growing about a Foot high, branched from the bottom, having two ſucculent, roundiſh-pointed Leaves, ſet oppoſite at a joint on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, in Shape like thoſe of Pellitory of the Wall, but larger, little or nothing indented about the Edges; the Stalks are four ſquare, ſomewhat hairy, not very full of Leaves, having on their Tops thin verticilated Spikes of white galeated and labiated Flowers, having two ſmall, round, green Leaves ſet under each whorle of Flowers. The *Calyx* is large and open, containing four ſmall round black Seed. The Root is ſmall, fibrous, and periſhing with the firſt Froſts. The Leaves and Tops have a pleaſant fragrant Smell, eſpecially when gently rubbed. It is ſown in Gardens and Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'Baſil, tho' it has a pleaſant, and to moſt a fra-'grant Smell, is but little uſed in Phyſick. 'The Antients condemned the inward Uſe of it, 'as hurtful to the Sight. *Schroder* ſays, it clean-'ſes the Lungs of Flegm, and provokes the *Menſes*. 'It is an Ingredient in the *Aqua Brioniæ*, Comp. or Hyſterick Water.

Bdellium,

Bdellium, Gum Bdellium, *Off. Ger. Emac. C. B. Park.*

This is a Gum of a reddiſh-brown Colour, deeper than Myrrh, and of a tougher and more tenacious Conſiſtence, and difficultly diſſolved in any Liquor, coming neareſt to Myrrh in Scent, but not ſo pleaſant; of a bitteriſh hot Taſte. This comes from *Turky* and *India*, and is by much the beſt. There is another Sort which comes from *Guinea*, that is whiter, in large, round Drops, of little Scent; but this is leſs eſteemed. We are quite Strangers to the Tree that produces this Gum. The beſt Accounts which we have, is, that it is a thorny Tree, with Leaves like thoſe of the Oak.

'This Gum is of an heating and drying Na-
'ture, helpful againſt Coughs and Impoſthuma-
'tions of the Lungs, provokes Urine and the Ca-
'tamenia, expels the Birth and After-birth. Out-
'wardly it is uſed in diſſolving and diſcuſſing
'Plaiſters, and good againſt Swellings of the
'Nerves.

Behen album, White Album, Spatling Poppy, *Off. Ger. Lychnis Sylveſtris quæ Ben album*, the white Lychnis called *Behen album*, C. B. *Papaver ſpumeum ſive Ben album vulgo*, Spatling Poppy, *Park.* Bladder Campion, or White Corn Campion, *Ray's Syn.* 199.

This Campion has a long, thick, whitiſh, woody Root, not much branched; from which ſpring ſeveral ſmooth weak Stalks, about two Foot high, with pretty large Joints; at each of which grow two Leaves oppoſite to one another, without Foot-ſtalks, two or three Inches long, and about an Inch broad, ſharp-pointed at the End, of a glaucous or blewiſh green Colour, ſmooth and without any Indentures about the Edges. The

 Flowers

Flowers grow on the tops of long Foot-ſtalks ſeveral together, of Five ſmall white Leaves a-piece, ſtanding in a looſe, ſwell'd, round Huſk or Bladder, of a greeniſh white Colour, with ſeveral fine darker Veins: This encloſes the roundiſh *Calyx*, in which are contain'd ſmall brown Seed. This is an Herb, which is frequently to be met with in Meadows, and Corn-Fields, and flowers in Summer.

'The Roots only are uſed; and, as to their 'Qualities, they are accounted Cordial, Cepha-'lick, Alexipharmick, and a Provocative to Ve-'nery. It is but ſeldom uſed.

Behen rubrum, red Behen, *Off.* —*Limonium*, Sea Lavender Spike, *Ger.* —*Majus vulgatius*, the greater ordinary Sea-marſh Bugloſs, *Park.* — *Maritimum majus*, the greater Sea-Limonium, *C. B. Ray's Synop. 99.*

The Root of this red Behen, or Sea-Lavender, is pretty thick and long, and runs deep into the Earth, moſtly ſingle, with ſeveral Fibres at the end; of a browniſh Colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within; from which ariſe many large, firm, thick, green Leaves, growing on long, broadiſh Foot-ſtalks; roundiſh at the End, and ſomething reſembling the Leaves of the Lemon-Tree, whence it takes its Name: The Stalks ariſe to be about a Foot high, bare of Leaves, divided towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, on which grow long Spikes of ſmall, purpliſh, red Flowers, of five Leaves each, growing ſomewhat like Lavender, in greeniſh Huſks, each including one long Seed.

It grows every where in the Salt-Marſhes, as below *Greenhith*, and about *Graveſend*, in great Plenty; and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'The

'The Root and Seed is reſtringent, binding, 'and of Service in a Diarrhea, Dyſentery, againſt 'the too great Abundance of the *Menſes*, and the '*Fluor albus*.

'Tho' neither of theſe two Plants can be cer-'tainly proved to be the true *Behens* of the *Ara-'bians*, the Deſcriptions they give of them being 'ſo lame and imperfect; yet, they are allowed by 'the beſt Authors to come near them in Virtue, 'and to be proper *Succedanea* for them. What 'the Druggiſts ſell for the White Behen, are 'whitiſh ſlender Roots leſs than thoſe of wild 'Parſnip: What they call the Red, are round 'tranſverſe Slices of a Root of a reddiſh brown 'Colour, in ſhape like Jallap; but what either 'of them are, is hard to determine. They are of 'very little Uſe now a-days; being not put into 'any Compoſition of the new Diſpenſatory.

Bellis major, the great Daiſy, *Off. Ger.* — *Major vulgaris, ſeu ſylveſtris*, the great wild white Daiſy, *Park.* — *Major ſylveſtris caule folioſo*, the greater wild white Daiſy with Leaves growing on the Stalks, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 91.

The Leaves of this Daiſy are long and round at the End, ſerrated about the Edges, growing narrower towards the Root, and ending in long broad Foot-ſtalks; the Stalks riſe to be a Foot or more in height, ſtriated and cloathed with ſmaller and narrower Leaves, having large Flowers growing on their top, compoſed of ſeveral broad white *Petala*, ſet about a broad yellow Thrum, made up of a Number of hollow Flowers thruſt cloſe together: The Root is ſmall, ſlender and creeping. It grows in Paſture-Grounds, and in the Borders of Fields; and flowers in *June*.

'The Flowers of this Daiſy are chiefly uſed 'and commonly go under the Name of Ox-eye; 'they are of a balſamick Nature, and are ac- 'counted good for all Diſorders of the Breaſt and 'Lungs, as Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, Pleu- 'riſy, Conſumption, and Waſting of the Fleſh; 'they are helpful againſt inward Bruiſes, and 'Wounds, and Ruptures, and are often put in 'Apozems and Decoctions for the aforeſaid Pur- 'poſes.

Bellis minor, the ſmall Daiſy, *Off.* — *Sylveſtris minor*, the ſmall wild Daiſy, *Ger.* — *Minor ſylveſtris* 4 & 5, the 4th and 5th wild Daiſy, *Off. C. B.* — *Minor ſylveſtris ſimplex*, the leſſer wild white Daiſy, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 91.

The Root of the little common Daiſy is a thick Buſh of Fibres; the Leaves grow in a Circle cloſe to the Ground, being thick and fleſhy, and are long and narrow at the bottom, ending broad and round, not much bigger than a Silver Penny, with very few Indentings about the Edges: The Flowers ſpring immediately from the Roots, upon ſlender Stalks three or four Inches high, bearing one ſmall ſingle Flower at the end made of a Border of white *Petala*, or Leaves, ſet about a yellow Thrum; ſometimes the Border is edg'd with a reddiſh Colour, and red underneath. The Seed is whitiſh, ſlender, and flat. Daiſies grow every where in the Fields and Meadows, and flower in *April* and *May*.

'The Leaves, and ſometimes the Roots, are 'uſed, and are reckoned among the traumatick 'and vulnerary Plants, being uſed in Wound- 'Drinks, and are accounted good to diſſolve con- 'geal'd and coagulated Blood, to help the Pleu-

'riſy

'risy and *Peripneumonia*. In the King's Evil 'the Decoction given inwardly, and a Cataplasm 'of the Leaves applied outwardly, are esteemed by 'some extraordinary Remedies.

Berberis (Oxyacantha) Galeni, the Barberry Bush, *Off. Berberis*, the Barberry Bush, or Tree, *Park.* —*Spina acida sive Oxyacantha*, the Barberry Bush, *Ger. Berberis Dumetorum*, the Hedge Barberry, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 306.

The Barberry Tree, or rather Bush; for it never grows to any great bigness; has the outward Bark of a whitish or Ash Colour, and under that another of a deep yellow: The Branches are long and brittle, full of sharp Thorns at the setting on of the Leaves, which are of a roundish or oval Form, neatly denticulated or notched about the Edges, of a sowrish Taste. The Flowers grow among the Leaves, in long Bunches of six Leaves apiece, of a yellow Colour, which are follow'd by round Cylindrical Berries, of a red Colour, and full of a sowr Pulp, each having two long hard Seeds included. They grow wild in several Places, and are frequently planted in Gardens. They flower in *April* and *May*, and the Berries are ripe in *September*. The inner Bark and the Berries, with the Seed, are used.

'The inner Bark is opening and attenuating, 'and is accounted a Specifick against the Yellow 'Jaundice, taken either in an Infusion or Deco- 'ction. The Fruit is very cooling and restrin- 'gent, and good to moisten the Mouth, and quench 'Thirst in burning Fevers. The Conserve is 'serviceable against all kind of Looseness and 'Fluxes, and likewise of Use in the Jaundice.

'The Seed is likewiſe binding and reſtringent; 'tho' it is but ſeldom uſed.

The only Officinal Preparation from this Tree, is, the Conſerve of the Fruit.

Beta alba, white Beets, *Off.* *Beta*, Beets, *Ger.* — *Communis alba*, the white Beet, *Park.* — *Alba vel paluſtris, quæ Cicla officinarum*, the white or marſh Beet; the Cicla of the Shops, *C. B.*

The Root of this Plant is large and thick, growing deep in the Ground, ſhooting out pretty large Leaves ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks, pretty broad and roundiſh-pointed, and ſomewhat crumpled; of a flaſhy and inſipid Taſte. The Stalks are pretty thick and angular, growing to be two Foot high or more, branch'd and beſet with the like Leaves, but ſmaller. The Flowers grow in Cluſters, of a green Colour, ſmall and chaffy. The Seed is hard and prickly. This is uſually planted in Gardens, tho' we have a Species of Beet which grows wild in ſeveral Places by the Sea-ſide.

'Beets are more uſed as a Pot-herb, and to 'eat with ſalt Meat, than Phyſically. They 'looſen the Belly, and attemperate hot Cholerick Humours. The Juice of the Roots is 'ſometimes uſed as an Errhine, being ſnuff'd up 'the Noſe to clear the Head of Flegm and mucous Humours, and by that means to help old 'Head-achs.

The Beet is one of the five emollient Herbs.

Beta rubra (Nigra) the red Beet, *Off.* — *rubra vulgaris*, the common red Beet, *C. B.* — *communis rubra*, the red Garden Beet, *Park.*

This grows in all Reſpects like the former, except that it is ſomewhat leſs; and the Leaves ſhort;

and

and the whole Plant, Stalk, Leaves, and eſpecially the Root, is of a deep, red, or purple Colour. It grows with the former. Its Virtues and Uſes the ſame.

'The Root is more frequently imploy'd to gar-
'niſh Diſhes, than to any Medicinal Uſes.

Betonica ſylveſtris (vulgaris) common Betony, *Off. Betonica*, Betony, *Ger.* — *purpurea*, purple flower'd Betony, *C. B.* — *vulgatior flore purpurea*, common Wood-Betony, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 127.

The Root of Betony is pretty thick at the Head, whence it ſends out a great Number of ſmall Fibres, of an unpleaſant nauſeous Taſte. The Leaves grow on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, ſomewhat wrinkled, rough and hairy, full of Veins, broader at bottom than at the end, which is blunt-pointed; they are roundly indented about the Edges. The Stalk is four-ſquare, about a Foot or more high, with very few Joints; at each of which ſtand two Leaves, one oppoſite to the other, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow in Spikes on the tops of the Stalks, *verticillatim* or Whorle-faſhion, two ſmall Leaves being placed under each Whorle; they are of a red purpliſh Colour, of one ſingle Flower, having a round *Galea*, and a *Labella* divided into three Parts, each growing in a rough five-pointed *Calyx*, in which, after the Flowers are paſt, grow four ſmall Seeds.

Betony grows in Woods and Thickets, and by Hedge-ſides; and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'Betony is a good Cephalic, Hepatic, and Vul-
'nerary Plant, of ſo great Eſteem among the An-
'tients, that *Antonius Muſa*, Phyſician to *Auguſtus Cæſar*, wrote a whole Treatiſe concerning
'it.

'it. It is very good in Pains of the Head, Con-
'vulſions, and Nervine Affections. The dried
'Leaves cut and mix'd with Tobacco, are fre-
'quently ſmoak'd for the Head-ach, Vertigo,
'and Sore Eyes. Mix'd with Wood-Sage and
'Ground-Pine, it makes a good Diet-Drink for
'the Gout and Rheumatick Pains. The freſh
'Leaves bruis'd are good for green Wounds, and
'to draw out Splinters.

Officinal Preparations from this Herb, are, a Conſerve of the Flowers, and the *Emplaſtrum de Betonica.*

Betŭla, the Birch-Tree, *Off. Ger. C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 288.

This Tree grows to be tall and large, cover'd on the outſide with a whitiſh Bark, which it ſheds Yearly. It has a great Number of ſlender, tough, red Twigs, or ſmall Branches, cloathed with ſmall, roundiſh, green Leaves, indented about the Edges; theſe are preceded by little ſcaly round Cones, which contain the Seed. It grows in Woods in diverſe Parts of the Land.

'The Leaves of the Birch-Tree are accounted
'good for the Dropſy, as alſo for the Itch, uſed
'both inwardly and outwardly. The Liquor that
'flows out of this Tree, bored with an Augur in
'the Spring, is accounted to be very good for the
'Stone and Gravel, and againſt bloody Urine and
'the Strangury. The Wood makes good Fire-
'Wood, and, next to Juniper, is prefer'd to
'burn in Times of Peſtilence and contagious Di-
'ſtempers.

Biſolium, Tway Blade, *Off.* *Ophris biſolia*, Tway Blade, *Ger. C. B.* *Biſolium ſylveſtre vulgare*,

vulgare, common Tway Blade, *Park.* *Ray*'s *Synop.* 242.

This Herb has a ſlender Root, with many Fibres; from which ſprings a round Stalk a Foot high, or ſomewhat more, ſingle, and not branched; about the middle of which grow two large oval Leaves full of Nerves, ſomewhat pointed, and in Shape like the broad Plantain, on very ſhort Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow in Spikes at the top, like an Orchis, of a dull green Colour, having no Spurs or Heels, and of a roundiſh Figure. It grows in Woods and Thickets, and in moiſt Meadows, particularly in *Batterſea* Meadow, near the *Thames*; and flowers in *June*.

'*Tway Blade* is aſtringent and agglutinating, 'good to conſolidate Ruptures, and heal Wounds, 'tho' it is but ſeldom uſed.

Biſtorta, Snake-Weed, *Off.* —*major*, Snake-Weed, *Ger.* —*radice minus intortâ*, Biſtort with a leſs curl'd Root, *C. B.* —*major vulgaris*, common Biſtort, or Snake-Weed, *Park.* *Ray*'s *Synop.* 60.

The Roots of the great Biſtort are about as thick as the little Finger, brown on the outſide, and reddiſh within; ſomewhat curled and twiſted, with many ſmall Fibres growing out on every Side. The Leaves reſemble ſomewhat the Leaves of the common Dock; but are of a firmer Subſtance, of a bluiſh-green Colour above, and aſh-colour'd underneath; much narrower at the End next the Root, having only a narrow Film running on each ſide the Stalk. The Flowers grow in Spikes, like Ears of Corn, of a pale red Colour, made up of ſeveral ſmall, imperfect, ſtaminous Flowers, in which grow black triangular Seed; they ſtand on Stalks, a Foot or a Foot and a half high, which

have a Leaf or two at the Joints, encompaſſing them round next the Stalk, and growing narrower and ſharp-pointed at the End.

Biſtort grows in ſeveral moiſt Meadows, tho' it is not very common about Town. It is to be met with in *Batterſea* Meadow, near the *Thames* Side; flowering in *May*.

'The Roots of Biſtort, which are the only 'part that is uſed, are drying and binding, of Ser-'vice in all kind of Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, ei-'ther from the Bowels, or any other Part; they 'help the Incontinence of Urine, and the making 'bloody Water. They are alſo Alexipharmick, 'and good in Peſtilential Fevers; they reſiſt Poy-'ſon, and the Bites and Stings of venemous 'Creatures.

Blitum, Blites, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *album majus*, the greater white Blite.

The common Blite grows to be two Foot high, with thick hollow Stalks cloathed with a great many Leaves, ſomewhat like Beet-Leaves, but leſs, growing on long Foot-ſtalks, and of a thinner Texture. The Flowers conſiſt of long Spikes, of ſmall, moſſy, greeniſh *Floſculi*, in which lie ſmall, round, black Seed. The Root is pretty thick, but periſhes every Year. The whole Plant has a flaſhy inſipid Taſte: It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves, which are only uſed, and thoſe 'but ſeldom, are much of the Nature of Arrach, 'being cooling and emollient; and are ſome-'times put into Glyſters.

Bombax, Cotton, *Off.* *Goſſipium ſive Xylon*, the Cotton Buſh, *Ger.* *Goſſipium fruteſcens annuum*, the Buſh or Lump Cotton, *Park.* — *fru-*

—*fruteſcens ſemine nigro*, Cotton with black Seed, *C. B.*

The Cotton Buſh, or Shrub, grows to be a Yard high, or more, ſpread out into many Branches, with many brittle woody Stalks, on which grow Leaves divided into five Segments, not much unlike the Leaves of Maple, ſtanding on pretty long Foot-ſtalks; among theſe, on the upper part of the Branches, grow the Flowers, of a pale yellow Colour, with a purple Bottom, in Shape like thoſe of Mallows, or the ſmall Holy-Oak, and are ſucceeded by roundiſh or oval *Capſulæ* or Seed-Veſſels, which, when ripe, open into three uſually, and ſometimes four Partitions, diſcovering the white ſoft Cotton, among which lies dark brown, longiſh, round Seed.

Cotton is cultivated in *Greece*, *Turkey*, *Sicily* and *Malta*. It flowers in *June*.

'The Seed, which is the only Part uſed, 'is of a balſamic Nature, uſeful in Coughs, Short-'neſs of Breath, and Soreneſs of the Lungs, cau-'ſing Expectoration, and freeing them from tough 'Flegm. It is alſo reſtringent, and good to ſtop 'Fluxes of all ſorts.

Bonus Henricus (*Tota bona*, *Mercurialis*) Engliſh Mercury, *Off.* *Bonus Henricus*, Engliſh Mercury, Good Henry, *Ger.* *Lapathum unctuoſum*, *bonus Henricus*, Engliſh Mercury, *Park.* —*lapathum ſylveſtre latifolium* 1. *ſeu unctuoſum*, the firſt broad-leav'd, or unctuous Dock, *C. B.* *Blitum perenne*, *bonus Henricus dictum*, *Ray*'s *Synop.* 64.

This Mercury has a thick, yellowiſh, perennial Root, with ſeveral Fibres; the Leaves grow upon long Foot-ſtalks of a triangular Shape, like Spinage, of a yellow green Colour, feeling greaſy

or

or unctuous in handling. The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, with ſeveral of the like Leaves growing on them; and on their Tops Spikes of ſmall herbaceous Flowers, incloſing little round black ſhining Seed. It grows in waſte Places, and among Rubbiſh; and flowers in Spring.

'This Herb is of a deterſive cleanſing Quality. The young Shoots, before they come to Seed, boil'd as Spinage or Aſparagus, are pleaſant to the Palate, cooling, ſoluble, and good for the Scurvy, and provoke Urine; outwardly it is much uſed in Glyſters, and a Cataplaſm of the Leaves helps Pains of the Gout.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Mel Mercuriale*.

Borrāgo, Borrage, *Off. Park.* — *hortenſis*, Garden Borrage, *Ger.* *Bugloſſum latifolium*, *Borrago*, broad-leav'd Bugloſs, call'd Borrage, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 120.

The Root of Borrage is thick, whitiſh, and but little branched; from which ſpring ſeveral large, long, and roundiſh green Leaves, wrinkled, rough, and even prickly in handling. The Stalk likewiſe is rough and prickly, beſet with ſmaller Leaves, bearing many Flowers at the top, which are of one ſingle Leaf cut into five Segments, laid open like a Star, of a fine blue Colour, with a black *Umbo* in the middle, each of which is ſucceeded by four brown angular Seed, growing in a rough *Calyx*. It grows in Gardens, but is found wild in diverſe Places near Houſes, and upon Walls; and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'The Leaves are accounted cordial, good to comfort the Heart, and drive away Faintneſs

'and

'and Melancholy; and, to that purpoſe, the 'Tops are frequently put into Wine and Cool 'Tankards. They are likewiſe Alexipharmic, and 'good in malignant Fevers.

The Flowers are one of the four cordial Flowers. The only Officinal Preparation is the Conſerve of the Flowers.

Botrys (Ambroſia) Oak of Jeruſalem, *Off. Botrys*, Oak of Jeruſalem, *Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Oak of Jeruſalem, *Park. Botrys Ambroſoides*, Botrys like the Ambroſia, or Oak of Cappadocia, *C. B.*

The Leaves of Oak of *Jeruſalem*, do ſomewhat reſemble the Leaves of the common Oak, whence it derives Part of its Name, only they are longer and narrower in Proportion, and pointed at the End, having the like Inciſions; they are ſomewhat rough, and of a yellowiſh green Colour, of a pleaſant agreeable Scent. The Stalk is ſtriated or chanel'd, growing about half a Yard high, much branched, and full of the like Leaves: On the tops of the Branches grow long Spikes, laded with Bunches of ſmall, round, greeniſh, moſſy Flowers; in which lies very ſmall, round, and black ſhining Seed.

'This is a warming, opening, and attenuating 'Plant; a good Pectoral, freeing the Lungs from 'tough viſcid Flegm, and helping the Aſthma 'and Wheaſing. It is alſo of Service to Women 'in Child-bed, to eaſe the After-pains, and pro-'mote their Cleanſing, either taken inwardly in a 'Decoction, or the ſame ſat over, and the Fumes 'receiv'd up the Body.

Braſſica ſativa (Caulis) Cabbage and Coleworts, *Off. Braſſica capitata alba*, White Cabbage and Coleworts, *Ger. Park. C. B.*

Theſe

Theſe are both of a Nature, and ſo well known to every one, that it would be needleſs to go about to deſcribe them. The Head of one, and the Leaves of the other, are more uſed for Food, eſpecially with ſalt Meat, than for Phyſick. The Antients had a mighty Opinion of their Virtues. *Chryſippus*, an ancient Phyſician, having wrote a whole Volume of their Nature and Uſe.

'The Leaves of Coleworts are ſometimes ap-
'ply'd to Bliſters after they are cut, inſtead of
'Melilot-plaiſter, as alſo to Ulcers and Sores, to
'cool them and repreſs the Inflammation.

Braſſica marina (Soldanella) Sea Coleworts, *Off.*
— *Soldanella marina*, Sea Bindweed, *Ger.*
— *maritima minor*, ſmall Sea Soldanella, *C. B.*
— *vulgaris ſive maritima minor Soldanella*, Sea Bindweed, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 157.

The Root of *Soldanella* is ſmall, white, and ſtringy, ſending forth long, weak, trailing Branches, climbing on any thing it lays hold on, like the common Bindweed; the Leaves grow alternately on the Stalks, in ſhape and bigneſs like the leſſer Celandine, ſet on long Foot-ſtalks. The Bell-faſhion'd Flowers come forth at the Joints, with the Leaves in ſhape like the common Bindweed, of a reddiſh purple Colour. The Seed is black and corner'd, contain'd in a round *Capſula*. The Root, Stalk, and Leaves, afford a milky Juice.

It grows upon the Sea-Beach, in many Parts of the North of *England*; and flowers in *June*.

'Sea-Cabbage evacuates watry Humours very
'powerfully, and is by ſome given as a good Purge
'in the Dropſy; but it works very ruggedly, and
'very much diſorders the Stomach, and therefore
'needs good Correctives. It is given likewiſe in

'the Scurvy and Rheumatick Caſes: Tho' it is 'but ſeldom uſed.

Bruſcus (Ruſcus) Butchers-broom, *Off.* *Ruſcus ſive Bruſcus*, Kneeholm, or Butchers-broom, *Ger.* *Ruſcus*, Butchers-broom, *C. B. Park.* *Oxymyſiner quibuſdam*, Ray's Synop. 147.

The Roots of Butchers-broom are white, thick, and knobbed, matted together, and ſending down large Fibres. The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high; they are tough, pliant, and hard to break, ſtriated and thickly beſet with ſmall, ſtiff, rigid, nervous Leaves, about the bigneſs and ſhape of the ſmall Myrtle, ending in a ſharp and prickly Point, and ſticking cloſe to the Stalks. The Flowers grow on the Backs of the Leaves, being ſmall and purple, made up of ſix Leaves apiece; and after them come round red Berries, like the Berries of Aſparagus, containing two Seeds. This Plant grows in Hedges and Thickets, as on *Epping-Foreſt*; plentifully flowering in Summer.

'The Root of *Ruſcus*, which is the only Part 'in uſe, is one of the five opening Roots. It 'opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and 'helps the Jaundice and Dropſy. It is a ſtrong 'Diuretic, provoking Urine, and helping the 'Stone and Gravel; and brings down the *Cata-* 'menia. *Tournefort* commends a Conſerve of the 'Berries to ſtop a Gonorrhea.

Bryonia alba, White Briony, *Off. Ger.* — *alba ſylveſtris*, White Briony, *Park.* — *aſpera ſeu alba, Baccis rubris*, rough or white Briony with red Berries, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 146.

This Briony has a large thick Root, frequently as big as a Man's Arm, growing very deep in the

the Earth, of a light brown on the outside, and white within, of a bitter unpleasant Taste. In the Spring, it sends forth a great many rough and hairy slender Stalks, which having curl'd Tendrils at the Joints, climb to a great Length upon the Hedges near which it grows. The Leaves are in Shape like Vine-Leaves, whence it is call'd *Vitis alba*, the white Vine; they are rough and hairy. The Flowers grow several together on a common long Foot-stalk, each of a single Leaf, cut into five Segments, of a whitish green Colour; after which follow red small Berries full of Seeds. It grows in Lanes, and by Hedge-sides; flowering in *May*, the Berries being ripe in *September*.

'The Root of White Briony is a strong Purger 'of serous, watery Humours, which it does both 'upwards and downwards, and so helps the Dropsy and Gout. It is made use of also in the Epilepsy, Palsy, and in Hysteric Disorders. Dr. '*Sydenham* commends it very much in *Manaical* 'Cases, or Madness, given from a ℈i to ℈ij, or a 'Drachm. The *Fæcula* is much of the same Nature, but somewhat weaker.

Officinal Preparations are only, the *Aqua Brioniæ comp.* or Hysterick Water, and the *Fæcula Brioniæ*.

Bryonia nigra, black Briony, *Off. Ger.* — *nigra sylvestris*, common black Briony, *Park.* — *lævis seu nigra racemosa*, smooth black Briony, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 146.

The Root of the black Briony is less than the former, blackish on the outside, whitish within, more solid, but slimy withal. The Branches grow as long as the white, climbing and ramping upon the Hedges in its way, but without Tendrils or Claspers; they are smooth as well as the Leaves,

Leaves, which are of a dark green Colour and ſhining, in Shape of an Heart invers'd, but longer pointed. The Flowers grow among the Leaves in long Cluſters, much ſmaller than the former, of a greeniſh Colour, of one Leaf cut into ſix Parts; after which come red Berries, as in the former. It grows in the ſame Places with that; and flowers about the ſame Time.

'Some Authors affirm, that the Root of this 'Briony is a ſtrong Purge; but *Hoffman* could 'not find any purgative Quality in it, no more 'than Dr. *Liſter*, tho' both tried it ſeveral times. 'It provokes Urine, and cleanſes the Reins from 'Gravel. A Cataplaſm of the Root, with Vine-'gar and Cow-dung, helps the Gout. It is but 'rarely uſed.

Bugloſſum hortenſe, Garden Bugloſs, *Off. Bugloſſa vulgaris*, Common or Garden Bugloſs, *Ger. Bugloſſum anguſtifolium majus*, the greater narrow-leav'd Bugloſs, *C. B.* — *vulgare*, Garden Bugloſs, *Park.*

Bugloſs, from a long, thick, brown Root, ſends forth large, rough, hairy Leaves, leſs prickly than Borrage, half a Foot long, narrow and ſharp-pointed. The Stalks ariſe to the heigth of two or three Feet, full of ſhort ſtiff Hairs, on which grow long narrow Leaves ſet on without Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow ſeveral together at the top of the Branches in long rough *Calyces*, of a ſingle Leaf cut into five round Partitions, of a purple Colour at their firſt appearing, and turning to a bright Blue as they ſtand, and are ſucceeded by four-corner'd rough Seed.

Bugloſs is uſually planted in Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Leaves, Flowers, and ſometimes the Root, are uſed.

'Bugloſs is much of the Nature of Borrage, 'being accounted Cordial, and good to exhilarate 'the Spirits, and drive away Melancholy, and 'is uſeful againſt Hypocondriac and Hyſteric Diſ-'orders.

The Flowers are among the Number of the four Cordial Flowers.

Bugloſſum ſylveſtre, Wild Bugloſs, *Off.* —*Sylveſtre minus*, ſmall wild Bugloſs, *C. B. Park. Bugloſſa ſylveſtri minus*, ſmall wild Bugloſs, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 119.

This is a much leſs Plant than the Garden Kind, growing not above a Foot high, with a ſmall whitiſh Root which dies yearly; the Leaves are long and narrow, but broader and roundiſh-pointed, at the End rough and prickly like Borrage; the Stalks are thick, ſucculent and prickly, cloathed with narrow and ſharper-pointed Leaves ſet on without Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow on the tops of the Stalks, in ſhape like the Flowers of Garden Bugloſs, but leſs, and of a light blue Colour; the Seed are alſo like the Seed of that. It grows by Hedges and Way-ſides, and among the Corn; and flowers in *May*.

'This wild Bugloſs is but ſeldom uſed, though 'it is ſaid to have the ſame Virtue with the Gar-'den, but in a lower Degree, and for want of 'that may ſerve to ſupply its Place.

Bugŭla (Conſolida media) Bugle, or middle Conſound, *Off. Bugula*, middle Conſound, *Ger.* —*vulgaris*, ordinary Bugle, *Park. Conſolida media pratenſis cærulea*, the middle blue Meadow Conſolida, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 133.

Bugle has a ſmall ſtringy Root, ſending forth ſeveral Stalks of different Forms, ſome roundiſh, and

lying along, and creeping on the Ground, ſending out fibrous Roots from the Joints; the other, which grow erect and bear the Flowers, are ſquare, beſet with but few Leaves, ſtanding in Pairs oppoſite to one another, the lower, on long Foot-ſtalks, the upper on very ſhort ones; they are oblong, ſomewhat crenated about the Edges, an Inch and half long, and an Inch broad, of a dull green Colour; and oftentimes with a daſh of Purple: The Stalks are eight or nine Inches high, having the Flowers growing at the Top, in looſe Spikes Whorle-faſhion, with two ſmall browniſh Leaves under each Whorle. They are of a blue Colour, and labiated, but have the *Galea* ſo ſmall that it is hardly diſcernible; when the Flowers are paſt, they are ſucceeded by ſmall longiſh Seeds in five-pointed *Calyces*. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in *May*.

'*Bugle* is a noted vulnerary Plant, and uſed in-'wardly and outwardly for all kind of Bruiſes, 'Wounds and Contuſions, as likewiſe for Sores 'and Ulcers, for ſpitting of Blood and *Hæmorra-'ges* from any Part. It is alſo aperitive and diu-'retic, and good to open Obſtructions of the Kid-'neys and provoke Urine.

Bulbocaſtănum, Earth-nut, *Off.* —*minus*, Earth-nut, *Ger.* —*majus foliis Apii*, the great Earth-nut with Smallage Leaves. *Nucula terreſtris minor*, the ſmall Earth-nut, the Pignut, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 105.

This Plant has a Root as big as a large Nutmeg, hard and tuberous, of a whitiſh Colour, ſhooting out Fibres from the bottom and ſides; the lower Leaves are winged, cut into ſeveral Diviſions of Leaves, finer and ſmaller than thoſe of Meadow Saxifrage; the Stalk grows to be more

than a Foot high, having one Leaf about the Middle, which is as fine and ſlender as Fennel, having the like Leaves at every Diviſion of the Branches; on the Tops of which grow thin Umbels of ſmall white Flowers, each of which is ſucceeded by two ſmooth long Seeds. It grows in ſandy gravelly Places; and flowers in *May*.

'The Root, which is only uſed, and, either 'roaſted or raw, is of a pleaſant ſweetiſh Taſte, 'and is accounted nouriſhing, and to be a Provoca- 'tive to Venery. It is likewiſe commended againſt 'the Strangury and bloody Urine.

Bupthalmum, Oxeye, *Off.* — *verum*, the right Oxeye, *Ger.* — *Dioſcoridis*, the Oxeye of Dioſcorides, *C. B.* — *Mathioli*, *ſive vulgare Millefolii foliis*, the more vulgar Oxeye, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 90.

Oxeye is a Plant that has a great many ſhrubby Branches, whereon grow fine winged Leaves, like Yarrow, but ſhorter, ſtiffer, and ſomewhat white and hoary; each Stalk is terminated by one pretty large corymbiferous Flower, of a deep yellow Colour, like a Marygold, but that the Middle Thrum is larger in Proportion, and the *Petala* much ſhorter and firmer. The Root is ſmall and fibrous. It grows wild in ſome parts of the North of *England*; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'*Dioſcorides* ſays, that, in his Time, it was ac- 'counted good for the Jaundice, and to reſtore the 'Skin to a good Colour, if the Decoction of it 'was taken, after coming out of a Bath. It is 'ſeldom or never uſed: But that which is called the 'Oxeye in the Shops is the *Bellis major*.

Burſa

Burſa Paſtoris, Shepherd's Purſe, *Off. Ger.* —*major folio ſinuato*, cut leav'd Shepherd's Purſe, *C. B.* —*major vulgaris*, common Shepherd's Purſe, *Park. Thlaſpi fatuum, Burſa Paſtoris dictum, Ray's Synop.* 176.

The lower Leaves of Shepherd's Purſe lye flat on the Ground, in a round Compaſs, three or four Inches long, narrow and cut into ſeveral Gaſhes, a little hairy; the Stalk is ſlender, about a Foot high, branch'd towards the Top, beſet with a few whole Leaves which are ſharp-pointed, and ſet cloſe on, without Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers are ſmall, white, and four-leav'd, and are ſucceeded by three ſquare Seed-veſſels, in ſhape of a Purſe, containing very ſmall reddiſh Seed. The Root is whitiſh, woody, and full of Fibres, of but little Taſte. It grows every where among Rubbiſh Banks and Walls, and flowers all the Summer.

'Shepherd's Purſe is cooling, reſtringent and incraſ-
'ſating and good in all ſorts of Fluxes; and againſt
'ſpitting of Blood, bleeding at the Noſe, the too
'great Flux of the *Catamenia*, violent Floodings,
'and bloody Urine.

Buxus, the Box-tree, *Off. Ger.* —*Arboreſcens*, the Tree Box, *C. B. Buxus Arbor vulgaris*, our common Box-tree, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 310.

Box ſeldom grows to be a Tree of any great Bigneſs in *England*; the Wood is hard, ſolid, and ponderous, of a yellow Colour, cover'd with a whitiſh Bark. The Leaves are ſmall and roundiſh, of a firm Texture, and a ſhining green Colour; it is perennial, keeping always green: The Flowers are ſmall, of a yellowiſh Colour, each compos'd of five Leaves: The Fruit is ſmall, roundiſh, and tricapſular, with three Points or Horns on the Top. It

grows wild in ſome Parts of *Kent* and *Surrey*, as about *Box-hill* near *Darking*.

'The Chips of the Wood are ſometimes uſed, 'like *Guajacum* for the *Lues venerea*, being eſteem'd 'to be of the ſame Nature, it is little uſed in Me- 'dicine, only an Oil diſtil'd from the Wood is 'uſed for the Tooth-ach, a little Lint or Cotton 'being dipt in it, and put into the hollow 'Tooth.

C.

Cacao, the Chocolate Nut, or Cŏco Nut, *Off. Cacao, ſive Cacavate*, the Pear-bearing wholeſome Almond-tree, *Park. Amygdalis ſimilis Guatimelenſis*, the *A*lmond like Fruit of Guatimela, *C. B.*

The Tree, which bears the Chocolate Nut, grows to be pretty big, full of large Leaves, ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks, broad and round next the Stalk, growing narrower and ending in a Point, among which grow large five-leav'd yellow Flowers, follow'd by a roundiſh *Capſula* or Pod, of the Bigneſs of a ſmall Melon, but growing narrower at the End which terminates in a long ſharp *Papilla*. It is pretty tough, of a reddiſh brown Colour; and incloſes about twenty or thirty of the *Cacao* Nuts cloſely compacted together.

This Tree grows in ſeveral Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, as *Martinico*, *Jamaica*, *&c.* but the beſt come from *Caracco* in *New Spain*.

The Nuts are of a browniſh Colour on the outſide, about as big as an Almond, but rounder and

thicker, cover'd with a thin Shell, under which lyes the Nut, of a dark reddiſh brown Colour, eaſily crumbling into ſeveral Parts, of an oily, ſomewhat bitteriſh Taſte; of theſe roaſted and ſeparated from the Shells is made Chocolate, ſo much uſed of late, which is made either with Sugar or without, ſome adding *Vanellos*, or what elſe they like.

'It is more uſed for Food than Phyſic, being 'accounted nouriſhing, reſtorative and fatning, 'and ſomething provocative. They who have a 'Mind to ſee a farther Account of Chocolate, 'may conſult *Piſo*, *Hughes*'s *American* Phyſi-'cian, and ſeveral Authors who have of late wrote 'about it.

Calamentha vulgaris (Montana) common or Mountain Calamint, *Off.* —*Montana*, Mountain Mint or Calamint, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, common Calamint, *Park.* —*Vulgaris, ſive officinarum Germaniæ*, the common Calamint of the *German* Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 131.

The Stalks of this Calamint grow to be a Foot high, hairy and four Square, having at each Joint two broad ſomewhat roundiſh Leaves, hairy, and a little indented about the Edges, ſcarce an Inch long, and about the ſame Breadth. The Flowers grow upon the upper Part of the Branches, on each ſide the Stalks, but few in Number, ſeveral growing on one common Foot-ſtalk, beſides which, they have each a ſhorter of their own; they grow in long hairy *Calyces*, and are of a pale purple Colour, labiated and galeated; and are ſucceeded each by four ſmall Seeds lying at the bottom of the *Calyx*. The Root is ſmall and fibrous: The Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant aromatic Smell, ſomewhat like wild Mint. We have two Species of this Calamint, whereof one has Flowers almoſt

as big again as the other: They are both found together, by Hedges, and High-way-ſides, eſpecially in *Kent*; and flower in *June* and *July*.

'Calamint is hotter, and of more volatile Parts 'than common Mint; is a good Stomachic, ex- 'pells Wind, and helps the Collic. It is particu- 'larly ſerviceable to the Female Sex, being open- 'ing and attenuating, and uſeful in Obſtructions 'of the *Catamenia*, bringing them to a regular 'Courſe; this it does, both taken inwardly, or 'by a ſtrong Decoction given as a Glyſter.

Officinal Preparations of Calamint, are only the *Pulv. Diacalaminth. ſimplex.*

Calămentha Officinalis, the common Calamint of the Shops, *Off.* —*Quarta Pulegii odore*, Calamint having the Smell of Penny-royal, *Ger.* —*Pulegii odore Nepĕta*, Calamint with the Penny-royal Smell or Nep. *C. B.* —*Altera odore Pulegii foliis maculoſis*, ſpotted Calamint, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 132.

This Calamint ſomewhat reſembles the former, but the Difference between them is, that the Branches of this ſort encline more to the Ground; the Leaves are ſmaller, and not ſo broad, but more triangular: The Flowers are much alike, and the Smell comes pretty near that of Penny-royal. It grows in the like Places with the former; but flowers rather later.

'This agrees with the former in its Virtues, 'eſpecially as to the opening deobſtruent Quali- 'ties; and they are uſed promiſcuouſly: But 'this Species being to be had in greater Plenty, 'than the Mountain Sort, the Apothecaries Shops 'are moſtly ſupplied with it.

Calămentha aquatica, Water Calamint, *Off.* *Mentha ſeu Calamentha Aquatica*, Water Mint, or Water Calamint, *Ger.* *Mentha arvenſis verticillata*, Verticillate Field-mint, *C. B.* —*Arvenſis verticillata ſive aquatica Belgarum Lobelio*, Field Calamint with whorled Coronets, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 123.

This Calamint, or rather Water Mint, grows to be about a Foot high, or more; with ſquare, and ſomewhat hairy, Stalks, on which, at every Joint, are ſet two Leaves oppoſite, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, roundiſh, ſharp-pointed, larger and longer than the common Calamint, indented about the Edges. The Flowers grow in very thick Whorles with the Leaves on the upper Part of the Stalks; they are labiated and galeated, being ſmall, and purple. The Roots are ſmall, ſlender and creeping; the whole Plant has a ſtrong Smell like Water-mint, or the latter Calamint. It grows in moiſt Places, and where Water has ſtagnated in Winter; and flowers in *June*.

'As the Scent of this Plant comes near Penny-'royal, or the ſecond Calamint; ſo it is concluded 'to partake of their Qualities. This is very rare-'ly uſed.

Calcitrāpa, Carduus ſtellatus, the Star Thiſtle, *Off. Ger.* *Carduus ſtellatus foliis Papaveris erratici*, Star-thiſtle with red Poppy-Leaves, *C. B.* —*Stellatus ſive Calcitrapa vulgaris*, the ordinary Star Thiſtle, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 87.

The Root of the Star-Thiſtle is ſingle, about a Finger thick, long, and running deep into the Ground, of a whitiſh Colour, having a pretty thick cortical Part: The lower Leaves grow flat on the Ground, encompaſſing the Root in a Circle, much

cut in, or jagged to the Middle Rib. The Stalk is divided into numerous Branches, ſpreading abroad, and ſeldom ariſing above two Foot high, with a few Leaves here and there at the Diviſion of the Stalks. The Flowers grow thick upon the Branches, conſiſting of reddiſh, or purple fiſtular Flowers, coming out of Heads, which are compos'd of ſeveral Scales, each ending in a long, ſtrait, hard and ſharp Thorn. The Flowers paſs away in Down, containing white flatiſh oblong Seed. The Star-thiſtle grows near High-ways and upon Commons; and flowers in *June*.

' The Root is commended by ſome as a ſingu-
' lar Remedy againſt the Stone, Gravel, or Collic,
' by giving it either in Decoction with Wine or
' Water, or in Powder given in a convenient
' Vehicle.

Calendŭla, Marigolds, *Off.* — *ſimplici flore*, ſingle Marigolds, *Ger.* *Calendula maxima*, common Marigold, *Park.* — *Caltha vulgaris*, common Marigolds, *C. B.*

The Root of the Marigold is thick, whitiſh, and ſucculent, not much branch'd, and dying as ſoon as it has ripen'd the Seed. The Leaves are long, pretty thick and juicy, of a pale yellow Colour, broader at the End, than at that Part next the Stalk, ſomewhat clammy in handling; the Stalks grow a Foot or more high, beſet with ſmaller Leaves. The Flowers grow ſingly at the End of the Stalks, conſiſting of a Border of gold yellow *Petala*, ſet about a middle Thrum, of a dark reddiſh fiſtular *Floſculi*; of a ſtrong, ſomewhat reſinous Smell, ſtanding in green ſcaly *Calyces*, likewiſe clammy in Feeling. The Seed is pretty large and crooked, of a browniſh Colour: It grows in Gardens, and flowers great part of the Summer:

The

The Flowers are frequently double. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'They are accounted Cordial, *Alexipharmic*, 'good in all kind of Fevers; they promote Sweat, 'and are frequently uſed to drive out the Small 'Pox and Meaſles; they likewiſe help the Jaun-'dice; a good Quantity of the Juice is put into 'Treacle Water. The Juice is likewiſe commen-'ded by ſome for ſore inflam'd Eyes; and to take 'away Warts.

Camphŏra (Caphura) Camphire, *Off. Park. Camphora Officinarum*, Camphire of the Shops, *C. B.*

This is a clear, almoſt pellucid, white, friable, and very inflammable Subſtance, of a ſtrong piercing Scent and Taſte, of a very volatile Nature, eaſily waſting and evaporating away. It is brought over in flattiſh broad Cakes, convex on the one ſide, and concave on the other.

It is procured from a Tree, which is well deſcrib'd by *Jac. Breynius* in his ſecond *Prodromus*. The Tree is large, with Leaves reſembling thoſe of the Walnut; the Fruit it bears is a longiſh Berry, growing in a *Calyx*, like the Fruit of the Cinamon Tree, of which it ſeems a Species; and from the Bark of whoſe Root is likewiſe extracted Camphire. They cut the Root of this Tree into ſmall pieces, and put them into a Veſſel with as much Water as will cover them, cloſing the Veſſel with a Straw Cap or Covering, and make a gentle Fire under it. The volatile Parts, being ſublim'd, are caught and condens'd by the Covering, and form'd into Cakes of Camphire. It comes *Japan*, and the Iſlands of *Borneo* and *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

'Cam-

'Camphire conſiſts of hot ſubtile Parts, reſiſts 'Putrefaction and malignant Diſtempers, is good in 'putrid, peſtilential Fevers, attended with *Deli-* 'rium, or Light-headedineſs. Outwardly uſed, it 'is of great Service in all ſorts of Inflammations, 'St. *Anthony*'s Fire, *Ophthalmia*, Burns and Scalds. 'It is made uſe of as a Corrector of *Canthari-* 'des; ſome People hang it in a Silk Bag, about 'the Neck to cure Agues.

Camphorăta, ſtinking Ground Pine, *Off.* —*Major Monſpelienſium*, the greater Camphorata of Montpellier, or ſtinking Ground Pine, *Park.* *Camphorata hirſuta*, hairy Camphorata, *C. B.*

This is a Plant of very little Uſe in Phyſic: It bears a great many woody and ſomewhat hairy Branches, cover'd with fine Leaves, like thoſe of *Tamariſk*, of a ſtrong Smell ſomewhat reſembling Camphire. The Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, of four Leaves a-piece ſet on among the Leaves: It grows in the Southern Parts of *France*.

'The Tops are uſed, though but rarely, and 'then only outwardly in Baths and Fomentations 'for the Diſorders and Swellings of the Joints, for 'Cramps, Palſies and other Affections of the Nerves.

Canella alba, (*Cortex Winteranus*) the Winter's Bark of the Shops, *Off.* *Canella alba*, white Cinamon, *Park.* *Cinamomum, ſive Canella alba tubis minoribus*, white Cinamon in ſmaller Pipes, *C. B.*

Though this is not the true *Cortex Winteranus*, which grows about the Streights of *Magellan*, yet ſince that is not to be had, this may ſerve for a proper *Succedaneum* to it. This Bark is of a yellowiſh white Colour much thicker than Cinamon, but like that roll'd up in Quills; 'tis of a hot aromatic

aromatic biting Taſte a little Bitteriſh. 'Tis the Bark of a large Tree growing in *Jamaica*, and other parts of the *Weſt Indies*, called by Sir *Hans Sloan* in his *Catalogus Plantarum Inſulæ Jamaicæ*, p. 165. *Arbor baccifera laurifolia aromatica, calyculato racemoſo.* It bears Leaves like thoſe of the Bay-tree with Bunches of Berries growing in long *Calyces*, each Berry containing four Seeds.

'This Bark is accounted a Specific againſt the 'Scurvy, and is a good nervine Medicine, and help-'ful in Palſies and Convulſions; it is likewiſe of 'Service againſt Diſeaſes of the Stomach and Bowels.

Cannăbis, Hemp, *Off. C. B.* — *Sativa mas & fœmina*, manured Hemp, — *Sativa*, manur'd Hemp, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 53.

The Stalks of Hemp grow to be five or ſix Foot-high, angular, and cover'd with a ſtrong tough Bark; and cloathed with many digitated or finger'd Leaves, each Leaf compos'd of five, ſix, or ſeven parts, long and narrow, ſharp-pointed, and ſerrated about the Edges, the Middlemoſt being longeſt, ſet together upon one long Foot-ſtalk; they are green above, and hoary underneath, and rough in handling. The Flowers grow toward the Tops of the Stalks, in that they call the Male, in Bunches ſmall and ſtaminous, which periſh without bringing any Seed; that being produced by the Female only, without any previous Flowers.

'The Seed of Hemp, which is the only part uſed 'in Phyſic, being boil'd in Milk, till it cracks, is 'accounted good for old Coughs, and a Speci-'fic to cure the Jaundice. It has been formerly 'believed to render Perſons unactive in venereal 'Affairs, but that is not at all likely; for it not 'only cauſes Hens to lay Eggs in Plenty, if given 'moderately, but the famous *Bangue*, ſo much

'uſed

‘ uſed by the *Perſians* and *Indians* to promote Ve-
‘ nery, is a Species of Hemp.

Cappăris, the Caper-buſh, — *rotundiore folio*, round-leav'd Capers, *Ger.* — *ſpinoſa folio rotundo*, round-leav'd thorny Capers, *Park.* —*Spinoſa fructû minore folio rotundo*, Capers with a ſmaller Fruit, and a round Leaf.

This is a Buſh having many running, trailing Branches, full of ſharp crooked Thorns growing at the Joints, with the Leaves, which are ſet in an alternate Order on the Branches, about an Inch long, and as much broad, a little pointed at the Ends, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow among theſe on pretty long Stalks, conſiſting of four red Leaves, full of curl'd *Apices* in the middle, and are ſucceeded by long roundiſh Fruit, containing a great Number of ſmall Seeds.

The Caper-buſh grows in the Southern Parts of *France*, and in *Italy*, in ſandy and ſtony Places.

‘ The Capers that are brought over to us in
‘ Pickle, are the Flowers of this Buſh gather'd
‘ before they are blown open, laid a little to wi-
‘ ther; and being put into Vinegar, remain
‘ there for eight Days, and then are ſhifted;
‘ which is repeated a ſecond time, and then they
‘ are barrel'd up for Uſe.

‘ They are accounted a wholſome Pickle, plea-
‘ ſant and grateful to the Stomach, help the Ap-
‘ petite, provoke Urine, and are good againſt the
‘ Spleen and Jaundice. The Bark of the Root is
‘ heating and drying, opens Obſtructions of the
‘ Liver and Spleen, is good in hypocondriac
‘ Diſorders, and helps the Rickets.

Caprifo-

Caprifolium, (*Matriſylva*, *Perycleměnum*) Woodbind, Honey-ſuckle, *Off.* *Periclymenum*; Woodbind, or Honey-ſuckle, *Ger.* *Periclymenum*, *ſive Caprifolium vulgare*, Woodbind, or Honey-ſuckles, *Park.* — *Non perfoliatum Germanicum*, the German not perfoliated Woodbind, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 300.

The Trunk or Body of this Tree or Buſh is ſeldom much thicker than the Wriſt, ſhooting out long, twining, ſlender Stalks, which twiſt about any thing they meet with; the Leaves grow two together, at a Joint, of a long round Form, pointed at the End; of a blewiſh green Colour: The Flowers are made up of ſeveral long ſlender Tubes ſet together, open at Top, with broad Lips, turn'd back with ſeveral *Stamina* in the Middle, of a pale red Colour, and of a moſt pleaſant grateful Scent, ſucceeded by ſmall round red Berries. It grows every where in the Hedges, flowering good part of the Summer.

'The Leaves, which are the only part uſed, 'are ſometimes put into Gargariſms for ſore 'Throats; though others affirm, they are not ſo 'proper for that Purpoſe, by reaſon of their great 'Heat. Some commend a Decoction of them 'for a Cough, and the Pthyſic; and to open Ob'ſtructions of the Liver and Spleen. The Oil 'made by Infuſion of the Flowers, is accounted 'healing and warming, and good for the Cramp 'and Convulſions of the Nerves.

Capsĭcum (*Piper Indicum*) Guinea Pepper, *Off.* *Capſicum longioribus ſiliquis*, long podded Guinea Pepper, *Ger.* — *majus vulgatius longioribus ſiliquis*, Guinea Pepper, *Park.* — *Piper Indicum vulgatiſſimum*, the moſt common Indian Pepper, *C. B.*

The

The Stalks of *Guinea* Pepper grow to be about a Foot and half high, thick and angular, on which are ſet Leaves of a full green Colour, in Shape like the Leaves of Night-ſhade, but longer and narrower. The Flowers grow ſingle at the Diviſion of the Stalks, of one Leaf divided into five Parts, white and Star- faſhion, with a yellow *Umbo* in the middle, bigger than Nightſhade-Flowers. After theſe are fallen, come long, round, taper Pods, of a green Colour at firſt, but when ripe of a lively ſhining-red, like poliſh'd Coral, in which are contain'd a great many flat, round, yellow Seed. This Fruit is of a hot, fiery, biting Taſte, hotter than the ſtrongeſt Pepper.

It is ſown every Year in Gardens, and flowers in *Auguſt*, producing its red Pods towards the latter End of *September* and *October*, periſhing with the firſt Froſts.

'*Guinea* Pepper is more uſed as a Sauce, and 'in Pickle, than in Phyſick, being frequently 'put into Fiſh-Sauce, or into any thing that is 'flatulent and windy, being order'd diverſe Ways, 'either green or ripe, pickled or rub'd to Powder 'with Salt. A Decoction of it with Penny-royal, 'is commended by ſome to expel a dead Child. 'The Skins boil'd, and us'd as a Gargle, help the 'Tooth-ach. A Cataplaſm of the Seeds pow-'der'd, and mix'd with Honey, applied to the 'Throat, is good for the Quinſey. It is not 'much uſed.

Caranna, Gum Caranna, *Off. Park. C. B.*

This is a blackiſh, reſinous, friable Gum, ſhining if broken, when freſh apt to run like Pitch, of a pleaſant Smell while it is burning, being the Gum or Rozin of a Tree like an Olive-Tree.

It

It grows in *New Spain*, from whence it uſed formerly to be brought to us; but there has been little of it that is right to be had for ſeveral Years.

'It is accounted good for Pains in the Head, 'or Defluctions of Rheum on the Eyes, being ap- 'plied as a Plaiſter to the Temples, or behind the 'Ears. It is likewiſe good for Wounds in the 'Joints, Tendons and Nerves.

Cardamine, Ladies Smock, Cuckow Flowers, *Off. Ger. Naſturtium pratenſe majus, ſeu Cardamine latifolia*, great Ladies Smock, *Park. Naſturtium pratenſe* 1. *ſeu magno flore*, the one or great flower'd Naſturtium, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 171.

This is a ſmall tender Plant growing about a Foot high, having its lower Leaves pinnated, each Leaf conſiſting of four or five Pair of ſmall roundiſh *Pinnæ*, not always ſet directly oppoſite, having one ſingle, that at the End larger than the reſt. The Stalk is ſmooth and round, bearing Leaves which are leſs, and have narrower *Pinnæ*; the Flowers grow ſeveral together at the top, each conſiſting of four roundiſh Leaves, of a white Colour, or in ſome Plants having a Daſh of Purple, with darker Veins running through them. The Seed is ſmall and reddiſh, growing in long ſlender Pods. The Root is ſmall and fibrous; it grows every where in the Meadows, and flowers in *April*.

'This Plant, as it ſomewhat reſembles the Wa- 'ter-creſs, ſo it agrees with it in its Qualities, be- 'ing heating and warming, and good for the 'Scurvy; and where Water-creſſes cannot be 'had, may ſupply their place. It is ſeldom uſed 'in the Shops.

Carda-

Cardamōmum majus, the greater Cardamoms, *Off. C. B.* — *majus vulgare*, the greater ſort of Cardamoms, *Ger. Park.*

Theſe are long, roundiſh, ſomewhat triangular Pods, full of corner'd, reddiſh brown, hot, aromatic Grains.

'They grow in the Iſland of *Java*, in the *Eaſt* 'Indies, and from thence uſed to be brought to 'us; but we have had none come over for many 'Years, being now grown quite out of Uſe, 'and not to be met with in the Shops.

Cardamomum minus, ſmall Cardamoms, *Off.* — *minus vulgare*, the ordinary leſſer ſort of Cardamoms, *Ger. Park.* — *minus ſimpliciter in officinis dictum*, the ſmall Cardamoms, call'd ſimply, Cardamoms in the Shops.

Theſe are ſmall triangular *Capſulæ*, or Pods, growing on little ſhort Stalks, tough and full of *Striæ*, containing ſeveral corner'd brown ſmall Grains, of an hot, ſpicy, aromatic Taſte, and a pleaſant Smell.

'They are brought to us from the *Eaſt Indies*, 'but we have no certain Knowledge, what ſort 'of Plant they belong to. They are in frequent 'Uſe, being of a warming Nature, comforting 'and ſtrengthening the Stomach and Bowels, 'helping Digeſtion, expelling Wind, and are 'good in all Diſtempers of the Head and Nerves; 'they provoke Urine, and the Menſes, and are 'of Uſe in the Jaundice.

Cardamomum maximum, Grains of Paradiſe, and Grains, *Off. Ger. Grana Paradiſi officinarum*, Grains of Paradice of the Shops, *C. B. Melligette ſive Cardamomum maximum, & Grana Paradiſi*, Guinea Grains, *Park.*

Theſe

Theſe are ſquariſh-corner'd, reddiſh-brown Grains, white within, of a hot biting Taſte; but not ſo aromatic as the Cardamoms. They grow in roundiſh Pods, in the Shape of an unripe Fig, and come from *Guinea*; but we are ignorant of the Plant they grow on.

'They are hot and drying, warm the Stomach 'and Bowels, help the Collic, and are of Ser- 'vice in paralytic and nervous Affections.

Cardiăca, Motherwort, *Off. Ger. Park. Marrubium Cardiaca dictum*, the Species of Marrubium, call'd Cardiaca, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 134.

The lower Leaves of Motherwort are pretty large and broad, roundiſh towards the End next the Foot-ſtalks, which are pretty long; they are deeply cut in on the fore-part, having three ſharp Points, the middle-moſt being longeſt; ſomewhat hairy and high-vein'd, green above, and whitiſh underneath. The Stalk is four-ſquare, woody and brittle, having two ſmaller and tripartite Leaves at a Joint, growing likewiſe on long Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers come forth at the Joints with the Leaves, many growing together Whorle-faſhion in hard rough *Calyces*, which end in ſeveral prickly Points; they are of a reddiſh purple Colour, with a *Labella* cut into three Parts, and a round *Galea*, and are ſomewhat woolly on the outſide. The Seeds grow four together in each *Calyx*. The Root is ſmall and ſlender, creeping in the Ground. It grows in waſte Places and Lanes, and by Wall-ſides; and flowers in *June*.

'This Plant is called *Cardiaca*, from its ſup- 'pos'd Virtue to relieve Diſorders of the Heart, 'to cure the Palpitation thereof, and prevent 'Swooning. A Decoction of it, ſweetned with 'Sugar, is commended by Dr. *Bowles*, as a ſingu-

'lar Remedy againſt the aforeſaid Illneſs, and for 'Affections of the Spleen and hyſteric Fits. The Pow-'der given in Wine to the quantity of a Dram, is com-'mended as a preſent Remedy to expedite the Birth.

Carduus Benedictus, Carduus, the Bleſſed Thiſtle, *Off. Ger. Park. Cnicus ſylveſtris hirſutior, ſive Carduus Benedictus*, the wild hairy Cnicus, or the bleſſed Thiſtle, *C. B.*

From a ſmall woody Root, which periſhes after giving ripe Seed, there ariſe ſeveral reddiſh hairy Stalks two Foot high or more, on which grow long hairy green Leaves, cut in or torn on both Sides into ſeveral *Laciniæ* or Jags, each terminating in a ſmall harmleſs *Spinula*. On the top of the Stalks grow the Flowers in round Heads, encompaſs'd with ſeveral Leaves ſmaller and ſhorter than thoſe below, leſs jagged, and ſomewhat more prickly: They are yellow and fiſtular, ſtanding in ſcaly *Calyces*, each Scale of which ends in a long ſlender Spine, denticulated on both Sides like the Saw of a Saw-fiſh. The Seed is longiſh, round, and ſtriated, of a brown Colour, encompaſs'd at the Top with a Crown of ſtiff *Setæ* or Briſtles, ſtanding out like the Feathers in a Shuttlecock. The whole Plant is very bitter. It is ſown every Year in Gardens, flowring in *June*.

'*Carduus Benedictus*, ſo called from the good 'and wholeſome Qualities believed to be in it, 'is accounted Cordial and Sudorific, good for all 'ſorts of malignant and peſtilential Fevers, and 'for Agues of all kinds. It deſtroys Worms in 'the Stomach, and is good againſt all ſorts of 'Poiſon. The Decoction of it in Water or Poſ-'ſet-drink, is vulgarly uſed as a gentle Vomit, by 'charging the Stomach with large Draughts of 'it. It is one of the Ingredients of the Treacle-'Water. The

The only Officinal Preparation of it is the *Aqua Cardui.*

Carduus Mariæ, Lady's Thiſtle, *Off. Ger.* — *Mariæ vulgaris*, the common Lady's Thiſtle, *Park. Carduus albis maculis notatus*, the white ſpotted Thiſtle, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 87.

This Thiſtle is diſtinguiſhed from all others which grow in *England*, in that its Leaves, which are large and long, of a ſhining green Colour, cut into ſeveral *Laciniæ*, full of ſharp hard Prickles, have all the upper part ſpotted with long and broad white Spots. The Stalk ariſes to be four or five Foot high, full of the like Leaves; on the Tops of the Stalks grow large Heads, whoſe ſcaly Covers are full of ſtubborn, hard Prickles, each Scale terminating in one; in the middle of the Heads, come Thrums of purple fiſtular Flowers, which are ſucceeded by white Seed, oblong and ſomewhat flattiſh, enclos'd in a great deal of Down. The Root is thick, growing deep in the Ground. It grows frequently upon Banks and Borders of Fields, and flowers in *June.* The Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'When the Leaves of this Thiſtle come firſt 'out of the Ground, and are young and tender, 'they are boiled with ſalt Meat, like Coleworts, 'the Prickles being firſt cut off, and are eſteem'd 'by many as a Dainty. It is ſuppoſed to partake 'of the Virtues of the *Carduus Benedictus*, but in 'a lower Degree. It is commended by ſome as a 'Specific for the Pleuriſy, eſpecially an Emulſion 'of the Seeds. It is helpful alſo for the Jaundice, 'the Stone, and Stoppage of Urine. It is but 'ſeldom uſed in the Shops.

Carthămus (*Cnicus*) Baſtard Saffron, Safflower, *Off.* *Carthamus ſive Cnicus*, Baſtard Saffron, *Ger.* *Cnicus Sativus ſive Carthamus ſativus*, the ordinary Spaniſh Saffron, *Park.* *Cnicus Sativus, ſive Carthamum officinarum*, Garden Cnicus, or Carthamum of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 88.

This is an annual Plant, having a ſmall woody Root which runs not very deep into the Earth. The lower Leaves are pretty broad, long, and round pointed; the Stalk grows to be two or three Foot high, corner'd, and without Prickles, branching into ſeveral Diviſions towards the top; beſet with leſſer Leaves an Inch broad, and two Inches long, pointed, and having a few, not very hard, Prickles growing on them. The Flowers ſtand on the Ends of the Branches, conſiſting of round ſcaly Heads, having a few *Spinulæ* growing on them, out of the middle of which ſpring Thrums of deep yellow or Saffron-colour'd fiſtular Flowers, ſucceeded by white-corner'd, longiſh Seed, narrow at one end. It is ſown in Fields and Gardens, flowring in *July*. The Flower is called *Safflower*, and is much uſed in dying Silk. The Seed only is uſed in the Shops.

'It is accounted a pretty ſtrong Cathartic, evacuating tough viſcid Phlegm, both upwards and downwards, and by that means is ſaid to clear the Lungs, and help the Pthiſic. It is likewiſe ſerviceable againſt the Jaundice; tho' grown pretty much out of uſe.

*Carlīna, Chamæl*ĕ*on albus*, the Carline Thiſtle, *Off.* *Carlina ſive Chamæleon albus Dioſcoridis*, the white Carline Thiſtle of Dioſcorides, *Ger.* *Carlina humilis*, the low Carline Thiſtle, *Park.*

Park. — *acaulos magno flore*, the ſtalkleſs great flower'd Carline Thiſtle, *C. B.*

The Leaves of the Carline Thiſtle are very long and narrow, cut into ſeveral deep Segments, and arm'd with a great Number of ſharp Prickles; they lie flat on the Ground, and encompaſs a large ſtalkleſs Head ſet about with ſmaller and ſhorter prickly Leaves: Out of this Head ariſes the Flower, conſiſting of a Border of white, ſhining, ſharp-pointed *Petala*, ſet about a yellow fiſtular Thrum, which, paſſing into Down, encloſes a great Number of ſmall, long, ſhining, white Seed. The Root is long and large, of a reddiſh brown Colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within, of an aromatic Taſte. It grows in *Germany*, and other Parts beyond the Seas; flowring in *July*.

'The Root, which is the only Part uſed; is 'accounted ſudorific, alexipharmic, and uſeful 'againſt all contagious, peſtilential Diſeaſes, and 'even the Plague it ſelf: It is likewiſe diuretic, 'helps the Dropſy, promotes the *Catamenia*, and 'is ſerviceable in hypocondriac Diſtempers. It 'is rarely uſed in *England*.'

Caryophyllāta, Avens, Herb Bennet, *Off. Ger.*
— *vulgaris*, ordinary Avens, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 130.

The Root of this Herb (which has its Name *Cariophyllata* from its ſmelling ſomewhat like *Caryophylli* Cloves) is ſlender, hard and woody, full of ſmall Fibres, of a reddiſh Colour, having a Smell of Cloves. The lower Leaves are made up of about ſeven *Pinnæ*, whereof the odd one at the End, and the two next it, are much the largeſt; they are hairy, as is likewiſe the Stalk, growing two Foot high, or ſometimes more, beſet with ſmaller Leaves, having two pretty large *Alæ* or

Wings growing close to the Stalk, and ending in three *Pinnæ*. The Flowers grow at the Tops of the Branches on long Foot-ſtalks, of five ſmall, yellow Leaves, with ſeveral brown *Stamina* in the middle. Theſe are ſucceeded by Cluſters of little, flat, hairy Seed, each having a crooked Hook at the End, by which it eaſily adheres to any thing that comes in the Way It grows in Woods, and by Hedge-ſides, and flowers a great Part of the Summer.

'The Roots only are uſed, which being infus'd in 'Wine, give it a pleaſant Smell and Taſte, and 'render it more cordial and chearing to the Spi-'rits: They eaſe Pain ariſing from Cold, or 'Wind in the Bowels; they are Cephalic and 'Alexipharmic; and being manifeſtly of a bind-'ing Nature, are uſeful for all kind of Fluxes and 'Hæmorrhagies.

Caryophylli Aromatici, Cloves, *Off. Cariophylli veri Cluſii*, the Clove-Tree, *Ger. Caryophylli*, Cloves, *Park. Caryophyllus aromaticus fructu oblongo*, the Clove with a long Fruit, *C. B.*

Theſe are dark brown, almoſt black, Fruit, in Shape of a thick ſhort Nail, ſomewhat compreſs'd with four crooked Horns on the Top, and a round, brittle, hollow Cap in the middle of them, eaſily falling off. They are of a pleaſant, grateful, hot, ſpicy Taſte; they are the unripe Fruit of a large Tree, with Leaves like the Leaves of the Bay-Tree, but of a thicker, firmer Texture; they grow in the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Eaſt Indies*.

'Cloves are very heating and drying, cordial, 'cephalic and ſtomachic, ſtop Vomiting, ſtreng-'then a weak Stomach, expel Wind, prevent 'Fainting, and are good in malignant Diſtem-'pers. The diſtill'd Oil cures the Tooth-ach, a

'Bit of Lint dip'd in it being put into the hollow 'Tooth.

The only Officinal Preparation is the diſtill'd Oil.

Caryophyllus ruber (Tunica Vetonica) Clove July-flowers, *Off.* *Caryophyllus multiplex*, the double Clove July-flower, *Ger.* — *hortenſis*, Clove July-flowers, *Park.* *Cariophyllus altilis major*, the great Garden July-flower,

Theſe are known to every Body, being a pleaſant Ornament of our Gardens, bearing Tufts of narrow, graſſy, glaucous Leaves; the Stalks grow to be about two Foot high, full of Joints, each enclos'd in two long narrow Leaves. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, in long hollow denticulated *Calyces*; they are made up of ſeveral Leaves, the Parts of which appearing above the *Calyx* are broad, and ſpread out in a handſome Order, jagged about the Edges, of a crimſon Colour, but that Part which is hid in the *Calyx*, is white, long and narrow. They are of a pleaſant, aromatic Smell, ſomething like the true Cloves. They are cultivated in Gardens, and flower in *July*.

'Theſe Flowers are cordial, cephalic, and of 'uſe in all Diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves, as 'well as in all kind of Fevers, and other malig-'nant Diſtempers, in Faintings and Palpitations 'of the Heart.

Officinal Preparations are, a Syrup and a Conſerve of the Flowers.

Carum, Carraways, *Off.* *Carum ſive Careum*, Carraways, *Ger.* *Carum vulgare*, ordinary Carraways, *Park.* *Cumīnum pratenſe Carui officinarum*, Meadow Cummin, the Carraway of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 108.

The Root of Carraways is pretty thick and large, ſinking deep in the Earth, of a white Colour, and of a pleaſant ſweet Taſte, prefer'd by many to Parſnips; the lower Leaves are large and winged, divided into a great many Sections like the Leaves of Carrots, but finer, ſmoother, and little or nothing hairy. The Stalk grows to be two or three Foot high, ſtriated and divided into ſeveral Branches, having finer Leaves at each Diviſion, thoſe towards the Tops being near as fine as Fennel. The Flowers are ſmall and white, of five Leaves each; they grow in Umbels, and are ſucceeded by long, brown, ſtriated Seed, two ſticking together as in other umbelliferous Plants, of a warm, aromatic pleaſant Taſte. They grow wild in ſeveral Places of *Lincoln* and *York* Shires, according to Mr. *Ray*. I have ſometimes found it in the Fields about the Town, but ſuſpect it to ariſe from Seed accidentally ſcatter'd. The greateſt Part of the Seed, which is the only Part uſed, comes from *Germany*.

'The Seed is one of the greater hot Seeds; it 'is Stomachic and Carminative, expels Wind, and 'is ſerviceable againſt the Collic and Weakneſs 'of the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, is good for 'Dizzineſs in the Head, Weakneſs of Sight, to 'provoke Urine, and increaſe Milk in Nurſes.

Officinal Preparations are the Seed candied with Sugar, and an Oil diſtill'd from the Seed.

Caſſia fiſtula, Caſſia, *Off.* — *ſolutiva vulgaris*, the ordinary purging Caſſia, *Park.* *Caſſia fiſtula*, the Pudding-pipe Tree, *Ger.* — *fiſtula Alexandrina*, Caſſia fiſtula of Alexandria, *C. B.*

This is the Fruit of a great Tree that grows in *Egypt*, and in both the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*: It bears

bears large winged Leaves, in Shape reſembling the Leaves of the Walnut-Tree, among which grow yellow five-leav'd Flowers, each ſucceeded by a long, ſlender, round Pod or Fruit, ſcarce an Inch in Diameter, but a Foot, and often two Foot long, whoſe outſide is a dark brown, hard, woody Bark, having a large Seam running the whole Length on the one ſide, and another leſs viſible on the other. The Inſide is made up of a great Number of thin Plates or Partitions, cover'd with a black ſweet Pulp, with a flattiſh, ſmooth, oval Seed between every Partition.

'The Pulp of *Caſſia* is a gentle, ſoluble Medi-'cine, pleaſant to take, and purges very gently, 'without Gripings, carrying off ſerous and bili-'ous Humours. It cools the Body, and is uſeful 'againſt the Collic, Stone, Heat of Urine, and 'a *Gonorrhea*.

Officinal Preparations from *Caſſia fiſtula*, are the *Caſſia extracta cum & ſine foliis Sennæ*, and the *Dia Caſſia cum Manna*.

Caſſia lignea, Off. Caſſia lignea officinarum, Park. Cinamomum, ſive Canella Malavarica, & Javanenſis, Malabar or Java Cinamon, *C. B.*

The Tree, whoſe Bark the *Caſſia lignea* is, is a ſort of wild Cinamon, growing in *Malabar*, the Iſland of *Java*, and other parts of the *Eaſt Indies*.

We have two or three Sorts of this Bark in the Druggiſt's Shops, whereof the Quill Sort, which is of the Colour of Cinamon, and roll'd up like it, but in leſſer Quills, is moſt eſteem'd. There is another Sort, which is thicker and not ſo curl'd up, but breaking blackiſh, and as it were reſinous, of a ſtrong and biting Taſte, which is likewiſe very good. The beſt is what comes neareſt to Cina-

mon in Smell, with a glutinous Sweetneſs in Taſte.

'*Caſſia lignea* has the Virtues of Cinamon, but 'in a lower Degree, being ſtiptic and reſtringent; 'and good in all kinds of Fluxes and Looſneſſes.

Caſſŭmūniar, ſive Bengalee (Riſagon) Off.

This is a Root which comes from the *Eaſt Indies*, and has been much in Requeſt of late Years. It is about the Thickneſs of the little Finger, cut into ſhort Pieces, its outſide encompaſs'd with Circles like *Galingal*, of a browniſh yellow Colour, and of ſomewhat bitter hot aromatic Taſte.

'It is not known, what Plant this is the Root 'of; but it is very much commended as an ex-'cellent nervine Medicine, and good for the Pal-'ſy, Convulſions, Collic, griping of the Bowels, 'and Hyſteric Affections.

Caſtanĕa, the Cheſtnut, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, the ordinary Cheſtnut, *Park.* —*Sativa*, the manur'd Cheſtnut, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 286.

The Cheſtnut is a handſom beautiful Tree, and frequently planted in Parks for its agreeable Shade. It is thick ſet with long ſomewhat narrow and ſharp-pointed Leaves, deeply ſerrated about the Edges. The Catkins are long, thin, and ſlender; and the Fruit inclos'd in a round echinated prickly Huſk or Cover, two or three together; having a thin brittle ſmooth Bark or Coat of that brown Colour, which gives Name to the Cheſtnut Colour; and under it a tender fine Skin immediately covering the white Fruit, which is of a pleaſant ſweet Taſte, eſpecially when roaſted.

'Cheſtnuts are more uſed for Food, eſpecially 'in the warmer Countries, than Medicine, though 'they are but a windy ſtuffing Diet. They are ac-

'counted

'counted reſtringent and binding, eſpecially the 'inward Skin, which ſome pretend to be good 'for all kind of Fluxes, either of Blood or Hu-'mors.

Catăpūtia major (Ricinus) the greater Spurge or Palma Chriſti, *Off. Ricinus Palma Chriſti & Kiki, Ger. Ricinus vulgaris*, common Ricinus, *C. B. Ricinus, ſive Cataputia major*, the more ordinary Palma Chriſti, or great Spurge, *Park.*

This Plant grows to be as tall as a little Tree, with a ſmooth jointed hollow Stalk, a Finger thick or more, cover'd with a glaucous Mealineſs. The Leaves are large, roundiſh in Circumſcription, but cut into five, ſeven, or ſometimes nine ſharp-pointed, and ſerrated Diviſions; the Foot-ſtalks are long, centring in the Middle of the back part of the Leaves. The Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, growing on the Top of the Stalks; but lower down, and upon the Body of the Plant, grow Bunches of rough triangular Huſks, each including three white Seeds leſs than Horſe-Beans, which, in their brittle Shells, contan ſpotted Kernels of a ſweetiſh oily Taſte.

'Theſe Kernels, which are the only part uſed, 'are given by ſome Perſons to purge watery Hu-'mors, which they do both upwards and down-'wards with great Violence, but conſidering 'we have much better and ſafer Purges to anſwer 'all Intentions, they are but ſeldom uſed. The 'Oil expreſs'd from the Seeds, is good to kill 'Lice in Children's Heads.

Cataputia minor (Lathyris) Garden Spurge, *Off. Ger. Lathyris major*, the great Lathyris, *C. B.*

C. B. —*Major hortenſis*, ordinary Garden Spurge, *Park.*

This Plant, the firſt Year of its ſpringing from Seed, grows ſcarce to be two Foot high, with a thick reddiſh Stalk beſet with long and narrow blewiſh green Leaves, and ſo continues, without running into Branches, till the next Year, when it riſes to three or four Foot high, with many Branches toward the Top; on which, at every Diviſion, grow broader and ſomewhat triangular Leaves, ſet on without Foot-ſtalks: The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, ſtanding in round hollow Leaves, which encompaſs the Stalk like a Cup, and theſe are follow'd by three ſquare Seed-veſſels, containing three oblong Seeds. The whole Plant is ſo full of Milk, that if you cut off a Branch, it will run out by Drops in ſome Quantity, which Milk is of a hot fiery burning Taſte, inflaming the Mouth and Throat for a great while. This Spurge grows in Gardens, where it ſprings up of its own ſowing, dying after it has brought its Seed to Perfection.

'This is much of the Nature of the foregoing 'Plant, but is rather ſtronger and more violent 'in its Operation, and therefore only given by 'bold adventurous Emperics. The Milk is good 'to take away Warts.

Cauda equina, *Equiſetum*, Horſetail, *Off. Equiſetum, majus*, great Horſetail, *Ger. Paluſtre longioribus Setis*, Marſh, long-hair'd Horſetail, *C. B. Majus paluſtre*, the greater Marſh Horſetail, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 42.

The great Horſetail has many hollow whitiſh green ſmooth, and neatly chanel'd round Stalks, having many Joints at ſome Diſtance one from another; the uppermoſt being always ſet in, or articulated

ticulated into that next under it; they grow to be a Foot and half or two Foot high, taper and ſcarce a Finger thick. They are ſurrounded at every Joint with a great Number of long, very ſlender, rough Leaves, which, like the Stalks, are jointed one within another, and ſtand ſo thick, that the whole Stalk appears like a Horſe's Tail; early in the Spring, before the Stalks come up, there ariſe from the Root ſeveral ſhort Stalks without Leaves, but jointed as the others, having at their tops a browniſh round Head like the top of an *Aſparagus*, in which lies the Seed; the Root is long and ſlender, full of Joints, and ſpreading much. It grows in Ditches and marſhy Grounds.

'Horſetail is reſtringent, drying and binding, 'good to ſtop Bleeding in Wounds, and all *Hæ-* 'morrhagies in any part of the Body, the *Cata-* 'menia and *Fluor albus*, for Ulcerations in the Kid- 'neys or Bladder, and is uſeful in all kinds of Rup- 'tures.

Centaurium majus, the greater Centory, *Off.* —*Magnum*, great Centory, *Ger.* *Majus folio in plures lacinias diviſo*, the greater Centory with cut Leaves, *C. B.* —*Majus vulgare*, the common great Centory, *Park.*

The great Centory has a large Root, of a reddiſh Colour on the out-ſide, running deep into the Ground: From which ariſe many large long Leaves, green above, whitiſh and hoary underneath, deeply cut into ſeveral Sections, which are ſerrated about the Edges; though ſometimes they are whole, and not cut in at all, but only ſerrated: The Stalks grow to be five or ſix Foot high, thick, and divided into ſeveral Branches, on which grow ſmaller and more divided Leaves; at the End of them come forth large round ſcaly Heads,

Heads, out of which ariſe a Cluſter of fiſtular purpliſh Flowers, which afterwards turn into Down, incloſing ſhining longiſh Seed.

It grows in ſome of the mountainous parts of *Italy*; and flowers in *July*.

'The Root, which is the only part uſed, is 'drying and binding and good for all kinds of 'Fluxes, ſtops Bleeding either at Noſe or Mouth, 'or any other Part; and is of great Uſe to heal 'Wounds, taking its Name, ſays *Pliny*, from the '*Centaur Chiron*, who cured himſelf of a Wound 'he receiv'd by one of the Arrows of *Hercules*, by 'the Uſe of this Plant. It is very rarely uſed.

Centaurium minus, the leſſer Centory, *Off. C. B.* —*Parvum*, ſmall Centory, *Ger.* —*Minus vulgare*, the red ordinary ſmall Centory, *Park.* *Ray*'s *Synop.* 224.

The common ſmall Centory ſeldom grows to be above a Foot high, full of ſquare Stalks, having two oblong round-pointed Leaves ſet on without Foot-ſtalks at each Joint. The Flowers grow Umbel-faſhion, many together, on the Tops of the Branches, conſiſting of a ſingle Leaf a-piece, cut into five *Petala*, laid open like a Star, with ſeveral ſmall yellow *Stamina* in the middle, ſtanding in a long hollow *Calyx*; they are of a beautiful red Colour. The Seed is very ſmall, included in a ſlender Seed-veſſel. The Root is ſmall and ſticky, periſhing every Year.

It grows in Fields and dry Paſture Grounds; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'Centory is of a very bitter Taſte, and of an 'aperitive cleanſing Faculty, opens Obſtructions of 'the Liver and Spleen, provokes Urine and the '*Menſes*, helps the Jaundice and intermitting Fe-

'vers,

'vers, ſtrengthens the Stomach, and deſtroys 'Worms; outwardly it is uſed in Fomentations 'againſt Swellings and Inflammations.

Officinal Preparations are only an Extract.

Cepa, the Onion, *Off.* —*Vulgaris*, the common Onion, *C. B.* —*Alba & Rubra*, the red and white Onion, *Ger. Park.*

This is a well known Root, having a large round flat Body, cover'd with a thin reddiſh Skin, and compos'd of ſeveral Coats one over another, with a Bunch of ſmall Fibres at the Bottom; the Stalk grows to be about two Foot high, with a few green hollow fiſtular Leaves, and at the Top a kind of round Umbel, of numerous ſmall ſix-leav'd Flowers, ſucceeded by three ſquare black Seed. The whole Plant, is of a ſtrong, and, to many an offenſive Smell, making the Eyes water upon Peeling or Cutting. It is cultivated in Gardens; the Root only is uſed.

'Onions are of great Uſe in the Kitchin, being 'not only put into Sauces, and Pottages, but eaten 'as Food. They are ſomewhat windy, but other-'wiſe very wholeſome for thoſe who abound 'with cold and moiſt Humors, and are helpful 'againſt Coughs and Diſeaſes of the Breaſt; beaten 'into a Cataplaſm with a little Salt, they are a 'very good Remedy to fetch out the Fire in Burns 'or Scalds, when the Skin is not off.

Cerăſa nigra, black Cherries, *Off.* *Ceraſus nigra*, the common black Cherry, *Ger. Park.* —*Major & ſylveſtris fructu dulci inficiente*, the greater wild Cherry-tree, with a ſweet ſtaining Fruit, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 302.

This grows to be a pretty tall Tree, whoſe Branches are cover'd with roundiſh ſharp-pointed Leaves

Leaves ſerrated about the Edges. The Bloſſoms or Flowers preceed the Leaves, growing ſeveral together upon long Foot-ſtalks, of ſingle white Leaves, cut into five Parts, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the middle ſet upon the Rudiments of the Fruit, which grows to be roundiſh, leſs than the red Cherry, having a hard Stone in the middle, cover'd with a pleaſant Pulp, yielding a purple Juice. This Tree grows wild in ſeveral Parts of *England*, and is likewiſe planted in Gardens for the Fruit. It flowers in *April*; the Fruit being ripe in *July*.

'Black Cherries are accounted Cordial and Cephalic, and uſeful in all Diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves, as Epilepſy, Convulſions, Palſies, and the like. They are commended by ſome for the Stone, Gravel, and Stoppage of Urine.

Officinal Preparations are only, the diſtill'd Water, which is of more Uſe in the modern Practiſe than any other ſimple Water whatever.

Ceraſa rubra, red Cherries, *Off.* *Ceraſus vulgaris*, the common *Engliſh* Cherry, *Ger.* —*Anglica*, the common red Cherry, *Park.* —*Sativa rotunda rubra & acida, quæ noſtras Ceraſa Sativa.* the round, red, ſowr Cherry, or the Garden Cherry, *C. B.*

This Tree grows hardly ſo high as the former, ſpreading its Branches more abroad, the Flowers and Leaves are much alike; but the Fruit is much larger, of a red Colour and a ſharper Taſte.

'Theſe are reckon'd more cooling than the black, quenching Thirſt, are grateful to the Stomach, and whet the Appetite; they are ſeldom uſed in Phyſic. The Gum is accounted *Lithontriptic*, and good for the Stone and Gravel, *&c.*

Cha-

Chærefolium, Chervil, *Off.* — *vulgare*, common Chervil, *Ger.* — *ſativum*, Garden Chervil, *C. B. Park.*

This is a ſmall, low, umbelliferous Plant, with winged Leaves, ſmaller and finer than Parſly; its ſlender chanel'd Stalks riſe not much above a Foot high, beſet with the like Leaves, but ſmaller, and bearing at their Tops ſmall Umbels of five-leav'd little white Flowers, whoſe *Petala* are cut in two, and ſucceeded by long, ſmooth, round Seed, thicker at bottom, and ſharper-pointed at the top. The Root is ſmall, periſhing yearly. It is ſown in Gardens.

'Chervil is much of the Nature of Parſly, be-
'ing aperitive and attenuating, good for the Stone
'and Gravel, and to provoke Urine and the
'*Menſes*. It is more uſed as a Sallad-Herb, than
'for any Phyſical Uſe.

Chamædrys Triſsāgo, Germander, *Off.* *Chamædrys minor*, ſmall Germander, *Ger.* — *minor repens*, ſmall creeping Germander, *C. B.* — *vulgaris*, the common Germander, *Park.*

Germander has a ſpreading, creeping Root, which ſends forth ſeveral ſquare hairy Branches, ſcarce a Foot high, having two ſmall Leaves at every Joint, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, about an Inch long, and half an Inch broad, cut in with ſeveral Sections, ſomething reſembling in Shape the Leaves of an Oak, ſomewhat hard and crumpled, green above, and hoary white underneath. The Flowers grow towards the Tops of the Branches among the Leaves, Whorle-faſhion, of a purpliſh red Colour; they are labiated, the Lip turning upward; but they want the *Galea*, having in its Place ſeveral *Stamina* ſtanding erect. The Seeds grow four together in the hairy five-pointed *Ca-*

lyces. It grows with us only in Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*; the Leaves and Tops are uſed.

'*Germander* is an Herb of warm thin Parts, 'opening Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen and 'Kidneys, and of uſe in the Jaundice, Dropſy, 'and Stoppage of Urine. It is a good Emena-'gogue, and is commended by ſome as a Specific 'for the Gout, Rheumatiſm, and Pains in the 'Limbs.

Chamæmelum, Camomile, *Off.* — *Romanum*, Romiſh Camomile, *Ger.* — *vulgare*, ordinary Camomile, *Park.* — *nobile ſeu odoratius*, noble or ſweet-ſcented Camomile, *C.B.* Sweet-ſcented creeping Camomile, *noſtratibus ſimpliciter* Camomile, *Ray's Synop.* 92.

The Camomile which is uſed in the Shops, ſeldom riſes very high, but creeps upon the Ground, with fine winged Leaves, cut into many thin ſlender Diviſions, among which grow the Flowers upon long Foot-ſtalks, not growing thick together, but here and there one, conſiſting of broad white *Petala* ſet about a yellow fiſtular Thrum, in which lie ſmall flat Seed. The Root is compoſed of ſmall Strings creeping and ſpreading in the Ground; the Leaves and Flowers have a ſtrong, not unpleaſant Scent, and a very bitter Taſte. It grows upon Heaths and Commons, flowring in *June* and *July*. We have a Species of this which is planted in Gardens, and bears double Flowers, which becauſe of their Beauty and Largeneſs are moſtly uſed in the Shops; tho' many are of Opinion, that the ſingle Flowers are ſtronger, and of more Virtue, having a greater Quantity of the yellow Thrum, in which lies the Strength of the Plant.

'Camomile

'Camomile is a Plant of many Virtues, being 'ſtomachic, hepatic, nervine, emollient and 'carminative; it ſtrengthens the Stomach and 'Bowels, helps the Collic, Jaundice, Stone, 'and Stoppage of Urine. It is good a-'gainſt Quartan and other Agues. Outwardly 'it is uſed in Glyſters, in Baths, and *Semicupia* 'for the Stone, and Stoppage of Urine; alſo in 'Fomentations for Inflammations and Tumours. 'Outwardly applied hot to the Sides, it helps the 'Pains thereof. The Herb and Flowers are 'uſed.

Officinal Preparations are the ſimple Water, the *Aqua Chamæmeli compoſita*, the diſtill'd Oil, and the Oil by Infuſion or Decoction.

Chamæpitys (*Iva Arthritica*) Ground Pine, *Off.* *Chamæpitys mas*, the Male Ground Pine, *Ger.* — *lutea vulgaris ſeu folio trifido*, Ground Pine with a trifid Leaf, *C. B.* — *vulgaris*, common Ground Pine, *Park.* *Ray*'s *Synop.* 132.

Ground Pine has a long, woody, ſingle Root, which ſtrikes deep into the Earth, with many Fibres. It ſends forth a great many Stalks, four or five Inches long, leaning towards the Earth, cover'd thick with Hairs; the Leaves ſtand ſo thick on the Stalks, two oppoſite to one another, that the Bottoms are hardly ſeen, the Tops of them being divided into three Parts; they are alſo very hairy. The Flowers are yellow and labiated, but have little or no *Galea*; they grow at the Joints among the Leaves, ſet in *Calyces* that belly out round, each containing four Seeds. The whole Plant is of a ſtrong, reſinous Scent; and the Stalks being ſet thick with Leaves appear like a ſmall Pine, whence the Name.

It grows in fallow Fields and chalky Grounds, particularly in *Kent*, in great Plenty, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'Ground Pine is hot and dry, warming and 'ſtrengthning the Nerves, helps the Palſy, Gout, 'Sciatica and Rheumatiſm, the Scurvy, and all 'Pains of the Limbs. It is a ſtrong Diuretic, 'opens Obſtructions of the Womb, and power-'fully promotes the *Menſes*, and that ſo ſtrongly, 'that it is forbid to Women with Child for fear 'of Abortion.

Chelidōnium majus, the great Celandine, *Off. Ger. Papaver corniculatum luteum*, *Chelidonium dictum*, the yellow-horn Poppy, called Celandine, *C. B. Chelidonium majus vulgare*, common great Celandine, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 181.

The Root of this Celandine is pretty thick at the Head, divided into Branches which fix themſelves pretty deep in the Earth; from which ſpring blueiſh-green winged Leaves, divided generally into five Parts, ſomewhat like Columbines, but longer, the Section at the End being the largeſt. The Stalks grow to be a Foot or more high, full of thick Joints or Knees, having two ſmaller Leaves at each Joint; the Flowers grow ſeveral together upon a Foot-ſtalk three or four Inches long, each having a ſhorter of its own; they conſiſt of four ſmall yellow Leaves, included in *Calyces* of two hollow Parts; and after they are fallen, which they ſoon do, they are follow'd by pretty long narrow Pods, full of ſmall, round, ſhining, black Seed. Every Part of the Plant, when broken, emits a yellow, bitter, acrid Juice. It grows among waſte Grounds and Rubbiſh, upon Walls and Buildings; and flowers in *May*.

'Celandine

'Celandine is aperitive and cleanſing, opening 'Obſtructions of the Spleen and Liver, and of 'great Uſe in curing the Jaundice and Scurvy: 'Some reckon it cordial, and a good Antidote a-'gainſt the Plague. Some Quantity of it is 'put into *Aqua Mirabilis*. Outwardly it is uſed 'for ſore Eyes, to dry up the Rheum, and take 'away Specks and Films, as alſo againſt Tetters 'and Ring-worms, and ſcurfy Breakings-out.

Chelidonium minus, ſmall Celandine, Pilewort, *Off. Ger. Park. Chelidonia minor*, ſmall Celandine, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 134.

This ſmall Plant, beſides the ſlender, white, fibrous Root, that ſpreads and faſtens it ſelf in the Ground, has ſeveral ſmall, oval, whitiſh Tubercles, ſomewhat reſembling the Piles, or the Swellings of the Hæmorrhoides, whence it takes its Name. The Leaves grow upon long Foot-ſtalks, ſmooth and ſhining, in Shape of Ivy-Leaves, but leſs rounder-pointed, and of not ſo firm a Texture, ſometimes ſpotted with whitiſh Spots. The Flowers grow upon pretty long Stalks inclining to the Earth, with a Leaf or two on them more angular, ſharper-pointed, and ſmaller than the other; they conſiſt of eight or nine narrow, ſharp-pointed *Petala* of a ſhining yellow Colour, with a few yellow *Stamina* in the middle, ſet about a greeniſh Head that is compoſed of ſmall naked Seeds.

It grows in Meadows and moiſt Paſtures, and by Hedge-ſides; and flowers in *April*.

'This Herb, on Account of its Signature, is 'accounted to be good for the Hæmorrhoides or 'Piles, to eaſe their Pain and Swelling, and ſtop 'their Bleeding: The Roots being taken inward-'ly, and an Ointment made of the Leaves and

'Roots applied outwardly. Some commend it 'for the Jaundice and Scurvy, eſpecially in the 'Mouth, to ſtrengthen the Gums, and preſerve 'the Teeth.

Chermes (Kermes, Coccus Baphica) Kermes Berries, *Off.*

Theſe are little round Grains, or rather Neſts of Inſects, made by ſmall Flies on the Twigs of the *Ilex coccigera*, or, The ſcarlet Oak, *Ger. Aquifolia coccigera*, the ſcarlet Oak, *Park. Ilex aculeata cocciglandifera*, the prickly ſcarlet Oak, *C. B.* which is a ſmall, low, ſhrubby Oak, with little prickly Leaves, of a dark, ſhining, reddiſh Colour, about as big as Peas.

'Theſe Neſts are gathered while they are full 'of little Worms or Maggots; and being beaten 'in a Stone-Mortar, the ſcarlet Liquor is ſtrained 'through a Sieve, and mix'd with its equal 'Weight of Sugar; and this is the *Succus Kermes* 'of the Shops, which is cordial and moderately 'binding, comforts the Heart, and chears the a-'nimal Spirits, keeps off Fainting, and is good 'for Women with Child to prevent Miſcarrying. 'It is alſo uſeful to drive out the Small Pox and 'Meaſles, and a good Preſervative from noxious 'Air. The dried Grains are now in very little 'Uſe in the Shops, but are chiefly ſpent in dying 'Silk of a red Colour.

The ſcarlet Oak grows in the Southern Parts of *France*, *Italy* and *Turkey*: The *Succus Kermes* is moſtly made at *Montpelier*, and is brought to us from *Marſeilles*.

China occidentalis, Weſt India, *or* Jamaica China.

This

This is a Root that comes from *Jamaica* in long round Pieces, full of Knots or Joints, whitiſh without, and red within, of little or no Smell or Taſte. It is the Root of a kind of *Smilax*, call'd by Sir *Hans Sloan*, in his Catalogue of *Jamaica*-Plants, *Smilax aſpera, fructu nigro, radice nodoſa magna, lævi, farinacea, China dicta.* It has long climbing Branches, a little prickly, with large, firm, nervous, roundiſh-pointed Leaves, not at all prickly. The Fruit, or Berry, is round and blackiſh, about as big as a Juniper-Berry.

'I have known ſome Phyſicians prefer this to 'the *Oriental China*, eſpecially in ſcrophulous 'Caſes, and in Conſumptions, where there were 'any Suſpicions of their ariſing from a ſcrophu-'lous Cauſe.

China, China Roots, *Off.* — *vulgaris officinarum*, the China Roots of the Shops, *Ger.* *China radix officinarum*, the true China Root, *Park.* *Radix China*, China Root, *C. B.*

The Eaſtern *China Root* is of a yellowiſh brown Colour on the outſide, and white or reddiſh white within: It comes over in flattiſh Pieces, long and full of Knots, of a firm, ſmooth, even Body when cut, of very little Taſte.

This is the Root of a ſort of *Smilax aſpera*, deſcrib'd by *Acoſta*, *Garcias ab Horto*, and others; and lately, in the *Muſeum Muſeorum* of *Valentini*, at the End of it, in the *India Literat.* Epiſt. 34. though *Commelin* makes it a Species of *Senecio*, in his *Catalog. Plant. uſual.* and calls it *Senecio Aſiaticus*, *Jacobea folio radice lignoſa*, *China officinarum*, which is not likely. It bears Leaves ſomething like the former Sort, but more oval; the Stalk is more prickly, with ſeveral Tendrils or Claſpers, and the Berries of a yellow Colour. The beſt comes from *Eaſt India*.

'*China Roots* are accounted ſudorific, hepatic, 'good for the Gout, Dropſy, Conſumption, 'King's Evil, and of great Service againſt the '*Lues Venerea*; but they are at preſent in much 'leſs Uſe than they have been formerly.

Cicer album, Cicers, Ciche, Peas, *Off.* — *ſativum*, Garden Ciche, *Ger.* — *ſativum album*, Ciche Peas, or Ramme Ciches, *Park.*

This is a kind of Pulſe which grows to be about a Foot and half, or two Foot high, with round hairy Stalks, on which are ſet, in an alternate Order, long, hairy, pinnated Leaves, conſiſting of ſeven or nine ſmall, oblong, round-pointed *Pinnæ*, ſerrated about the Edges with an odd one at the End; but theſe *Pinnæ* do not always ſtand directly oppoſite. From the Boſom of the Leaves ariſes a ſingle Flower, and ſometimes two, which are ſmall and white, leſs than Pea-Bloſſoms, on long Foot-ſtalks, and are ſucceeded by ſhort thick hairy Pods, each containing one or two *Ciches*, of a Colour, bigger than Peas, but round like them, only ſomewhat ſharp-pointed at one ſide. They are ſown in *Italy*, *France*, and other warm Countries, whence the Seed is brought to us. They flower in *June*, and the Peaſe are ripe in *July*.

The *Cicer nigrum & rubrum* differ in nothing from the white, but in the Colour of the Flower, which is purpliſh, and the Seed of a reddiſh brown.

'They are all alike in Virtue, being aperitive 'and diuretic, uſeful againſt the Stone, Gra-'vel, and Diſorders of the Reins and Bladder, 'and help the Dropſy and Jaundice. They en-'creaſe Milk in Nurſes, if eaten as Peas; but 'they are more windy than thoſe. A Cataplaſm 'made with the *Farina* is good for the Hardneſs 'of the parotid Glands, and for Inflammations

'and

‘ and Swellings of the Teſticles. It is uſed to ‘ make up the Troches of Squills for the *Theriaca* ‘ *Andromachi.*

Cichorium ſativum (*Seris*) Garden Succory, *Off.*
— *ſativum* Garden Succory, *Ger. C. B. Park.*

This has a thick taper Root, brown on the outſide, and white within, full of bitter Milk. It grows deep in the Ground. The lower Leaves do much reſemble thoſe of Dandelion in their Shape, and Tooth-like Sections; but they are much larger and hairy. The Stalk ariſes to be a Yard or more in Heigth, ſtriated, hairy, and angular, having the Leaves ſet on without Foot-ſtalks, almoſt encompaſſing the Stalk, being ſharp-pointed at the End. Among theſe grow the Flowers, ſet on cloſe to the Stalk ſeveral together, of a lively blue Colour, compoſed of ſeveral Rows of flat *Petala* indented at the Ends. The Seed is brown and longiſh, and grows not in Down like the Seed of Dandelion. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. The Root, Leaves, Flowers, and Seed are uſed. The Seed is one of the four ſmaller cold Seeds.

‘ The antient Botanick Writers generally af- ‘ firm, that Succory is cold; but its Bitterneſs ‘ manifeſtly ſhews it to be hot. However, it is ‘ aperitive and diuretic, opening Obſtructions of ‘ the Liver, and is good for the Jaundice. It pro- ‘ vokes Urine, and cleanſes the urinary Parts of ‘ ſlimy Humours that may ſtop their Paſſage.

The only Officinal Preparation, taking its Name from Succory, is the *Syrupus de Cichorio cum Rhabarbaro.*

Cichorium

Cichorium agreſte (Sylveſtre) wild Succory. — *ſylveſtre*, wild Succory, *Ger. Park.* — *ſylveſtre ſive Officinarum*, wild Succory of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 77.

The main Difference between this and the Garden Succory, is, its growing wild, and not riſing ſo tall; but having the Stalks more ſtubbed and twiſted. It grows in Lanes and by Hedge-ſides; and flowers rather later than the former.

'The Virtues of the Wild are much the ſame 'with the Garden; ſome commend the diſtill'd 'Water of the Flowers to cool the Inflammations 'of the Eyes.

Cicūta, Hemlock, *Off. Ger.* — *major*, great Hemlock, *C. B.* — *vulgaris major*, ordinary Hemlock, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 110.

Hemlock grows frequently to be a Yard and half, or two Yards high, with ſmooth, round, hollow Stalks, ſpotted with black and purple Spots; it has many very large winged Leaves, which are divided into a great many ſmaller Fern-like Sections. On the Tops of the Branches grow large Umbels of white Flowers of five ſmall Leaves apiece; after which come round, deeply furrowed, whitiſh Seed. The Root is thick and woody. The whole Plant has a ſtrong rank Smell. It grows in Fields and by Hedge-ſides, and among Rubbiſh; and flowers in Summer.

Whatever noxious and poiſonous Qualities the Hemlock of the Antients was endued with, being that with which the *Athenians* uſed to put their Criminals to Death; 'tis certain, that the Hemlock which grows in our Regions (tho' it ſeem to agree well enough to the Deſcription that *Dioſcorides* gives of theirs) is of a leſs venemous and malignan

lignant Nature, ſeveral Perſons having been known to have eaten ſome Quantity of the Root and Stalk.

'Hemlock is uſed outwardly, in ſwellings and 'hardneſs of the Liver and Spleen; for which 'the *Emplaſtrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco*, is very 'uſeful, and is the only officinal Preparation we 'have from it.

Cinăra, *Scolymus*, the Artichoak, *Off. Park.* —*maxima Anglica*, the great red Artichoak, *Ger.* *Cinara foliis aculeatis, & non aculeatis*, Hartichoak, with prickly and unprickly Leaves, *C. B.*

The Artichoak has ſeveral large long Leaves, of a hoary or whitiſh Colour, deeply cut into ſeveral *Laciniæ*, ſometimes prickly and ſometimes not. The Stalk is thick, ſolid, ſtriated, bearing at the Top one large round Head, compos'd of a great Number of large, broad, tough Scales, ending in a broad Point, with a Prick of Thorn in the middle; from among theſe, when they begin to ripen, ſpring a great Number of fiſtular Flowers, compoſing a large blue Thrum, which turn into Down, containing large-corner'd Seed in a ſhelly Cover.

Artichoaks are accounted a pleaſant, wholeſome, and very nouriſhing Food. The Roots are reckon'd to be aperitive, cleanſing, and diuretic; good for the Jaundice, and to provoke Urine.

Cinamomum, Cinamon, *Off. Park.* *Canella*, Canel or Cinamon, *Ger.* *Cinamomum, ſive Canella*, *C. B.*

This is well known to be a light, reddiſh brown, thin Bark, turn'd up in long hollow Quills or Rolls, of a delightful aromatic Smell, and a pleaſant, ſweet, biting Taſte.

It

It is the Bark of a large Tree, which grows in the Iſland of *Ceilon* in the *Eaſt Indies*, its out-ſide being pared off. It bears large oval Leaves, of a thick firm Texture, with three remarkable Ribs running from Stalk to End. The Fruit it bears, is ſmall longiſh and round, growing in a ſhort *Calyx* or Cup.

'Cinamon is cordial and reſtringent, warms, com-
'forts and ſtrengthens the Stomach and Bowels;
'prevents fainting; it is good in *Diarrhæas* and
'Fluxes; but yet is of Service in the Obſtruc-
'tions of the *Catamenia*,: It is an Ingredient in
'all the capital Medicines.

Officinal Preparations are the *Aqua Cinamomi fortis & tenuis*, the diſtill'd Oil, the *Syrupus de Cinamomo*, and the *Pulvis Diacinnamomi*.

Citria malus, the Citron Tree, *Off.* *Malus medica*, the Pom-Citron Tree, *Ger.* *C. B.* *Medica, ſive Citria*, the Pome-Citron Tree, *Park.*

This does not grow to be a Tree of any great Bigneſs, being frequently planted for Fences and Hedges in the *Weſt-Indies*, the Branches having a great many ſharp Thorns growing on them; the Leaves are oval, ſharp-pointed, larger than either Orange or Lemon Leaves. The Flowers are white like Orange Flowers, which are ſucceeded by very large oval Fruit, of a pale yellow, or Lemon Colour; on the out-ſide ſomewhat rugged, and full of Protuberancies, the In-ſide is white, fleſhy and thick, containing but a ſmall Quantity of Pulp, in Proportion to the Bigneſs of the Fruit, with ſeveral Seeds like thoſe of Lemons; the Peel or Bark, the Juice and Seeds are uſed.

'Citron Peel is warming and drying, ſtrengthens
'the Stomach, is *Alexipharmic*, and good in ma-
'lignant peſtilential Diſtempers. The Juice is

'cooling, reſiſts Putrefaction, is ſudorific and uſe-
'ful in all kinds of Fevers: The Seed partakes
'of the ſame Virtues, but in a lower Degree; be-
'ſides which, it is good to deſtroy Worms.

Officinal Preparations from Citrons are, *Aqua Corticum Citri, Syrupus e Succo, & e Corticibus Citri.*

Citrullus, the Citrul or Water-melon, *Off. Citrullus Officinarum*, Citrul Cucumber, *Ger. Anguria, Citrullus dicta*, the Anguria call'd a Citul, *C. B. Anguria, ſive Citrullus*, the ordinary Citrul, or Turkey Melon, *Park.*

The Stalks of the Water-Melon run creeping on the Ground, like the Stalks of Cucumbers; they are rough and hairy, having Claſpers or Tendrils coming out oppoſite to the Leaves, which grow alternately on the Stalks, and are likewiſe rough and hairy, and divided into five Partitions of jagged Segments; from the boſom of the Leaves ſpring yellow Bell-faſhion Flowers, compos'd of one ſingle Leaf, divided into five Parts, after which come large ſmooth flatiſh round Fruit, green on the outſide, containing a Pulpy Fleſh, like a Cucumber, full of Liquor; in ſome Plants ſweet and pleaſant, in others flaſhy and inſipid: The Seed is flat and black, of a Rhomboidal Figure. The Water-Melon is cultivated very much in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Turkey*, and the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and is very much eſteem'd for its cooling and refreſhing Quality, being very ſerviceable in their great Heats.

'The Seed is the only part uſed here, being one
'of the greater cold Seeds, and is of the Nature
'of Melon and Cucumber Seed, agreeing with
'them in their cooling diuretic Faculties.

Cochlea-

Cochlearia Batava rotundifolia hortenſis, Garden Scurvy-Graſs. —*Rotundifolia*, round-leav'd Scurvy-Graſs, *Ger.* —*Folio ſubrotundo*, round-leav'd Scurvy-Graſs, *C. B.* —*Major rotundifolia Batavorum*, Dutch or Garden Scurvy-Graſs, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 173.

The Root of this Scurvy-Graſs is ſomewhat long, and full of Fibres, from which ſpring a great Number of flatiſh ſucculent green Leaves on long Foot-ſtalks, which are round, and appearing ſomewhat hollow, like a Spoon, whence it has its Name *Cochlearia*. The Stalks grow to be eight or nine Inches high, brittle, and cloath'd with the like Leaves, which are more angular and pointed; the Flowers grow in Tufts on the Top of the Stalks, conſiſting of four ſmall white Leaves, which are ſucceeded by little, round, ſwelling Seed-veſſels, parted in the middle by a thin Film, and containing ſmall round Seeds, both Leaves and Flowers have a biting hot Taſte. It grows wild in ſeveral Parts of the North of *England*, by the Sea-ſide, but is very much cultivated in Gardens; and flowers in *April*.

'Scurvy-graſs abounds with fine volatile Parts, 'and therefore the Herb infus'd, or the Juice ex-'preſs'd, is more prevalent than a Decoction, the 'volatile Parts flying away in the Boiling; this 'is counted a ſpecific Remedy againſt the Scur-'vy, cleanſing and purifying the Juices of the Bo-'dy from the bad Effects of that Diſtemper, and 'clearing the Skin from Scabs, Pimples, and foul 'Eruptions.

Officinal Preparations are the ſimple Water, the Spirit, and a Conſerve.

Cochlearia

Cochlearia Britannica marina, Sea-Scurvy-Graſs, *Off.* — *Britannica*, common *Engliſh* Scurvy-Graſs, *Ger.* — *Vulgaris*, common Scurvy-Graſs, *Park.* — *Folio ſinuato*, Scurvy-graſs, with a ſinuated Leaf, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 173.

This Sort of Scurvy-Graſs grows to be about as high as the former, but the Leaves are rather thicker, longer, narrower, and more pointed at the Ends, frequently ſinuated about the Edges, of a duller green Colour than the Garden; the Flowers and Seeds are like in both: It has a ſalter Taſte, not nigh ſo hot and pungent as that; it grows in ſalt Marſhes, and particularly by the *Thames* ſide, all the Way below *Woolwich*, flowering rather later than the Garden kind.

'The Sea Scurvy-Graſs is frequently uſed in 'Scorbutic Remedies along with the other, but 'wanting its fine volatile parts, it ſeems not ſo prevalent, but abounding more in ſaline, it may be 'uſed to good Purpoſe as a Diuretic.

Cocculus Indus, Cocculus *India* Berries, *Off. Park.*
Cocci orientales, Scarlet Tufts of the *Eaſt*, *Ger.*
Cocculæ officinarum, Cocculæ of the Shops, *C. B.*

This is a little Berry about as big as a *Bay*-Berry, but more of a Kidney-ſhape, having a wrinkled outſide, with a Seam running lengthways from the Back to the Navel; it is of a bitteriſh Taſte, being the Fruit of a Tree deſcrib'd in the 7th Volume of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, under the Name of *Natſiatam*, bearing Leaves in ſhape of a Heart, and Bunches of five-leav'd white Flowers, which are ſucceeded by theſe Berries: They grow in *Malabar* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

'They

'They are rarely uſed in Phyſic, being accounted to be of a hurtful poiſonous Nature: They are uſed outwardly to kill Lice in People's Heads. Some Perſons make Uſe of them to catch Fiſh, mixing it with the Bait, which ſtupifies the Fiſh, and makes them float as dead upon the Water.

Coffee, Coffee-Berries, *Off. Buna*, *Ger. Bon Arbor cum fructu ſuo Buna*, Turk's Berry Drink, *Park. Euonymo ſimilis Ægyptiaca, Fructu Baccis Lauri ſimilis*, the *Egyptian* Tree like the Euonymus, with Fruit like Bay-berries, *C. B.*

This is a low ſhrubby Tree or Buſh, which grows in *Arabia Fælix*; it is a *Species* of *Jaſmin*, according to *Commelin*, having very ſweet odoriferous Flowers, like *Jaſmin* Flowers; the Leaves are about four Inches long, and two broad in the middle, decreaſing gradually to a ſharpneſs at both Ends; the Flowers come forth, at the ſetting on of the Leaves, and are ſucceeded by Berries; each of which incloſes two Seeds in an inner thin Skin, being oval and roundiſh on the one Side, and flat on the other, with a *Sulcus* running length-ways through it.

'Of theſe Berries roaſted, is made the celebrated 'Liquor, call'd *Coffee*, which is of greater Uſe to 'thoſe, who are of a cold flegmatic Conſtitution: 'For by its drying Quality, it may be helpful againſt '*Catarrhs*, Defluxions, and Head-achs, and 'ſtrengthen the Stomach: But for Perſons of a 'thin hot and dry Temperament, the drinking a 'Quantity of it may bring on nervous Symptoms, 'as Trembling of the Joints, Palſie, and the like: '*Coffee* is likewiſe eſteem'd a great *Antihypnotic*, 'and uſeful to be taken after hard drinking.

Colo-

Colocynthis, the Bitter-Apple, Coloquintida, *Off.* *Colocynthis*, the wild Citrul, or Coloquintida, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, the greater round Coloquintida, or bitter Gourd, *Park.* —*Fructu rotundo minor*, Colocynthis with a ſmall round Fruit, *C. B.*

The bitter Gourd, in its manner of growing and Make of the Leaves, pretty much reſembles the Water-Melon; it has ſuch hairy creeping Branches, with Claſpers, by which it climbs upon any thing like other Gourds. The Leaves are divided into five *Laciniæ*, or Sections, but ſomewhat broader than the Water-Melon Leaves; the Flowers come forth at the Joints with the Leaves, and are alike in ſhape, but of a yellowiſh white Colour. The Fruit is of the Bigneſs, Shape and Colour of an Orange, but ſmoother, with a hard Shell or Bark, including a white ſpungy Pulp, full of flatiſh oval hard Seed, of a pale yellow Colour; this Fruit is exceeding bitter. It grows in *Turkey*, whence it is brought to us with the outſide Orange-colour'd Bark taken off.

'*Coloquintida* is one of the ſtrongeſt purging 'Simples, which are generally made Uſe of; carrying 'off ſerous Humors and tough Flegm from all 'Parts of the Body, with pretty much Violence, 'attended with Griping, *Nauſea*, and ſometimes 'Vomiting; but given with proper Correctives, 'is ſerviceable in all Pains of the Head and Nerves, 'helps the Rheumatiſm, Gout, and Dropſy, 'and very much promotes the menſtrual Purga-'tions.

Officinal Preparations are only the *Trochiſci Alhandal.*

Colubrinum Lignum, Snakewood, *Off.* *Lignum Colubrinum primum* Garciæ, *Garcia*'s firſt Snakewood, *Park.*

This is a Wood, or rather a Root, which comes from the *Eaſt Indies*, of a heavy, cloſe and ponderous Subſtance; it is cover'd with an Iron-colour'd Bark, having many Aſh-colour'd Spots on it, and of a bitter Taſte, being ſuppos'd to be the Root of ſome Species of the Tree, which bears the *Nux vomica*; and though it be commended by ſome as good againſt the biting of Serpents, and as a Cure for *Tertian* Agues; Yet Dr. *Anton. de Heide* after ſeveral Trials, which he made with it, gives it but an indifferent Character, as a malignant, ſoporiferous and poiſonous thing, and therefore better let alone and neglected, as it is in our Shops.

Colutea, Baſtard Senna, *Off. Ger. Park.*

This is a Buſh or ſmall Tree, which ſends from the Root many Aſh-colour'd ſlender Branches, on which grow long pinnated Leaves of nine or eleven *Pinnæ*, round, and a little hollow'd in at the End; the Flowers grow in Bunches, on the upper part of the young Shoots, being yellow, and *Papilionaceous*, ſucceeded by large ſwell'd thin Bladders, ſomewhat flatiſh on the upper part; and ſharper, and Boat-faſhion'd underneath, with a crooked Appendix at the End, full of black Kidney-like Seed. It grows wild in ſeveral Parts of *Italy*, but with us only in Gardens; and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves of this Baſtard *Senna*, but eſpe-
'cially the Seeds, purge upwards and downwards,
'with much Violence, and therefore ought only

'to be adminiſtred to ſtrong robuſt Bodies, and 'then with good Correctives.

Contrayerva (Drakena) Contrayerva Root, *Off. Drakena Radix, Ger. Contrayerva Hiſpanorum, ſive Drakena radix* Cluſii, the Indian Spaniſh Counter-poiſon, *Park. Cyperus longus odorus & inodorus Peruanus*, the Peruvian ſweet long and round Cyperus, *C. B.*

This is a longiſh knotty Root encompaſs'd on all Sides with ſmall ſlender Fibres; it is of a light reddiſh brown Colour, on the outſide, and white within, of a pleaſant aromatic Smell, but of no very ſtrong Taſte.

It is brought to us from the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, being ſaid to grow in *Peru*. It is not certainly known, what Plant this is the Root of; moſt Botanical Writers believing it to be the Root of a *Species* of *Granadilla*, or Paſſion-Flower; but Father *Camelli*, in his Letters to Mr. *Ray*, which, ſee in his Hiſtory, Vol. 3. Pag. 647. makes it a different Plant, deſcribing it to have thick nervous Plantain-like Leaves, wooly underneath, not at all climbing or branching, like the Paſſion-Flowers; but his Account of it is ſo ſhort and obſcure, that it has given us but little light into this Matter. Others will have it to be the Root of a Plant, like a *Virga aurea*, but having ſolid Seed; probably there may be two *Species*; for I have ſeen a kind of *Contrayerva* Root, brought over by our *South-Sea* Company's Ships, which was thicker, rounder, and with very few Fibres, appearing like the tuberous Glands of the *Apios Americana*, tho' the Colour and Scent were very like the common *Contrayerva*.

'The *Contrayerva* Root is cordial, alexipharmic 'and ſudorific, very good againſt all ſorts of 'malignant Fevers, and peſtilential Diſtempers; 'reſiſts Poiſon, and the Bites of venemous Crea-'tures.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Lapis Contrayerva.*

Convolvulus major albus, the great white Bind-weed, *Off. C. B. Park.* —*Smilax lævis, ſive lenis major*, great ſmooth Bind-weed, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 157.

The Root of the great Bindweed is long, ſlender, and creeping, with ſmall Fibres at every Joint, when broken yielding a thin Milk: The Stalks are long, ſlender, and frequently contorted, twiſted together, climbing and ramping upon any thing in its way, and running to a great Length; the Leaves grow alternately, on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, large and ſmooth, hollow'd in, and Heart-faſhion next the Stalk, with two ſharp Ears, ending gradually in a ſharp Point: Among theſe toward the Tops of the Branches, come forth ſingly large white Bell-faſhion'd Flowers, with the Brims ſomewhat turn'd outward, growing in a *Calyx* of five ſmall Leaves, ſet in a Covering made of two more; the Seed-veſſel is roundiſh, containing ſeveral blackiſh angular Seeds; it grows every where in the Hedges, flowering all the latter part of the Summer.

'The Root of the great Bind-weed is ſomewhat 'Cathartic; and is reckon'd by *Prevotius* in his '*Medicina Pauperum*, as a gentle Evacuator of the 'Bile, though it is but rarely uſed.

Conyſa, (Pulicāria) Flea-bane, *Off.* —*Minima*, Dwarf Flea-bane, *Ger.* —*Minor flore globoſo*,

globoſo, ſmall round-flower'd Flea-bane, *C. B.* *After Conyſoides*, Flea-bane Starwort, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 79.

This is a ſmall low Plant, ſeldom growing above a Span high, with many hard reddiſh brown Stalks, beſet with narrow round-pointed, ſomewhat wooly Leaves, ſcarce an Inch long, and not a quarter of an Inch broad ſet on without Foot-ſtalks; on the Tops of the Branches grow many ſmall round yellow Flowers, made only of a Thrum, without any yellow *Petala*, or Border about them; the Root is ſmall, woody, and periſhing yearly; it grows in moiſt Places, and where Water has ſtood all Winter, and flowers in *Auguſt* and *September*.

'This is the *Pulicaria* of *Lobel*, and ſo call'd, 'becauſe by its Smell it drives away and de-'ſtroys Fleas and Gnats: Though the larger Sort, 'or the *Conyſa media*, which is taller, thicker 'ſet with ſharper-pointed Leaves, and bearing at 'the Top larger Flowers, having a yellow Border 'of *Petala* about a broad Thrum of the ſame Co-'lour, has a ſtronger Scent, and by *Gerard*, '*Parkinſon*, and other Authors is, accounted 'to be of more Force and Virtue than the for-'mer. An Ointment made with this is likewiſe 'commended by ſome for the Itch.

Corallīna, Coralline, *Off.* —*Anglica*, Engliſh Coralline, *Ger.* *Muſcus marinus, ſive Corallina Officinarum*, Sea-Moſs, or Coralline of the Shops, *C. B.* —*Marinus, ſive Corallina alba Officinarum*, Sea-Moſs, or white Coralline of the Shops, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 2.

This is a ſmall low Plant, of a ſomewhat ſtony Conſiſtence, ſeldom growing above two or three Inches high, much branch'd, full of ſhort ſmall

jointed round Stalks, of a white Colour for the moſt part, though it is ſometimes found purpliſh and greeniſh; it is of a ſaltiſh Taſte, and of a pretty ſtrong Smell. It is found growing every where, upon the Rocks of the Sea, and frequently on Oiſters, and other Shells.

'*Coralline* is only uſed to deſtroy Worms in the 'Stomach and Bowels, being given from half a 'Drachm to a Drachm, in coarſe Powder, in any 'convenient Vehicle.

Corallium album, white Coral, *Off. Ger. C. B.* —*Majus album*, the greater and finer white Coral, *Park.*

There are ſeveral kinds of white *Coral*, ſome growing taller and larger, ſome ſhorter and ſmaller, the beſt Sort is pure white, of a firm, ſtony, and ſolid Subſtance through its whole Body, not hollow, porous, ſcurfy, nor eaſily friable. It grows on the Rocks in diverſe Parts; the beſt comes from the *Mediterranean.*

'White Coral is cooling and binding, good for 'the Heart-burn, or any Diſorders which pro-'ceed from ſharp acid Juices in the Stomach or 'Blood.

Corallium rubrum, red Coral, *Off. Ger.* —*Rubrum majus*, the greater red Colour, *Park. Corallum rubrum, C. B.*

This is a ſtony Plant, which grows upon the Rocks at the bottom of the Sea, ſpreading out round Branches like a ſmall Tree, which are rough and whitiſh on the outſide while growing, but when poliſhed, of a pure red *Vermillion* Colour: It grows in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and on the Coaſts of *Spain* and *France.*

'This

'This is in much greater Uſe than the white 'Coral, being eſteem'd to have greater Virtue, and 'to be cordial, drying, and reſtringent, good to 'ſweeten the Blood, and free the Stomach from 'acid ſowr Juices; it ſtops all kind of Fluxes, and '*Hæmorragies*, and wherever an *Alkali* is neceſſa-'ry, this will do as much as any.

The only Officinal Preparation from *Coral*, is the *Electuarium Diacorallion.*

Corallium nigrum, black Coral; though this is ſet down in the Catalogue of Simples in the *Diſpenſatory*, yet being ſeldom or never uſed, or to be had in Shops; it is not worth any farther Notice here.

Coriandrum, Coriander, *Off. Ger.* —*Majus*, the greater Coriander, *C. B.* —*Vulgare*, ordinary Coriander, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 114.

The lower Leaves of Coriander are a little like Parſley Leaves, roundiſh and crenated about the Edges; the Stalks are ſmooth, round, and ſtriated, beſet with longer, narrower and finer Leaves, than thoſe below, ariſing to be two or three Foot high, bearing at the Top Umbels of ſmall white five-leav'd Flowers, which falling away, there follow in their Places round, perfectly *Sphærical*, ſtriated Seed: The whole Plant, whilſt green, has a nauſeous ungrateful Smell, like Bugs; but the Seed, when dry, is of a pleaſant agreeable Scent.

It is generally ſown for the Benefit of the Seed, though it is found wild in diverſe Places, flowering in *June*; and the Seed, which is the only Part uſed, is ripe in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'They are grateful and ſtrengthning to the Sto-'mach, help Digeſtion, expel Wind, and are fre-'quently uſed as Correctors in ſtrong purging

'Medicines; ſome commend them as good againſt 'the King's Evil.

Cornus, the Cornel-Tree. — *mas*, the Male Cornel-Tree, *Ger. Park.* — *hortenſis mas*, the Garden Cornus, *C. B.*

This Tree is uſually of the Bigneſs of an ordinary Cherry-Tree, with Leaves ſomewhat alike, but broader, ſmoother, and not ſerrated about the Edges. The Flowers grow in Cluſters, being ſmall and yellow. The Fruit is longiſh, of a cylindrical Shape, about as big as a *Luke Olive*, of a red Colour when ripe, including a long hard Stone. It is of a ſweet, but ſomewat aſtringent Taſte. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *March* and *April*; but the Fruit is not ripe 'till *September*.

'The Fruit of the Cornel-Tree is cooling, 'drying, and binding, ſtrengthens the Stomach, 'ſtops all kind of Fluxes and Looſeneſs, and is 'good in Fevers, eſpecially if attended with a '*Diarrhea*.

The only Officinal Preparation of this Fruit is the *Rob de Cornis*.

Coronopus, Buckſhorn Plantain, *Off.* *Cornu cervinum*, Hartſhorn, *Ger.* *Coronopus vulgaris, ſive Cornu cervinum*, common Buckshorn Plantain, *Park.* *Coronopus ſylveſtris hirſutior*, wild hairy Coronopus, *C. B.* *Plantago foliis laciniatis* 1. *Coronopus dicta*, Buckshorn Plantain, *Ray's Synop.* 185.

This Plantain has pretty long, ſlender, whitiſh Roots, which run deep into the Ground, having many Leaves lying flat on the Earth in a round Compaſs, whence it is called *Stella Terræ*, or the Star of the Earth. The Leaves differ from all other

other Plantains, in that they are long and very narrow, having about ſix ſlender Jags, or *Laciniæ*, on each Leaf. They are ſomewhat downy and hairy. The Spikes are narrow, compoſed, as in other Plantains, of ſmall, irregular, four-leav'd Flowers, growing on hoary Stalks three or four Inches long. The Seed is ſmall, of a dark brown ſhining Colour. It grows in ſandy Ground, and upon Heaths; and flowers in *June*.

'Buckſhorn Plantain is much of the Nature of 'other Plantains, being moderately drying and 'binding, and a good Wound-Herb, uſed both 'inwardly and outwardly; beſides which, it is 'particularly commended againſt the Bitings of all 'kind of venemous Creatures, and more eſpecially 'for the Bite of a mad Dog.

Coronopus Ruellii, Swines Creſſes, or Buckshorn, *Ger.* — *recta vel repens Ruellii*, upright and creeping Buckſhorn, or Wart-Creſſes, *Park.* *Ambroſia campeſtris repens*, creeping wild Ambroſia, *C. B.* *Ray*'s *Synop.* 177.

This Plant has a long, white, ſingle Root, which ſtrikes deep into the Earth; the lower Leaves lie on the Ground in a round Compaſs, and are jagged and cut in, like the Leaves of the Garden-Creſs, ſmooth, and not at all hairy; the Stalks are much divided and ſpreading, for the moſt part lying on the Ground, though ſometimes they grow erect five or ſix Inches high, cloathed with Creſs-like Leaves; among which grow many ſmall, white, four-leav'd Flowers, each ſucceeded by a little flat Bur or Wart, in which is contained one black flat Seed. It grows every where by Paths and Way-ſides, and upon Banks; and flowers the greateſt part of the Summer.

'This

'This is eaten by ſome as a Sallad, it taſting like Garden-Creſſes: It is likewiſe commended as a great Diuretic or Provoker of Urine, and good for the Stone and Gravel.

Cortex Peruanus (*China China*) the Jeſuits Bark, *Off.*

This is the Bark of a Tree which grows in *Peru*, from whence it is brought to us; but we are wholly Strangers to the Tree whoſe Bark it is; the lateſt Account that I know of, is what is printed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society*, N° 290. p. 1597. Vol. XXIV. being a Letter from Dr. *Oliver*; who ſays, 'That 'the *Peru* Bark comes from a Tree about the 'Bigneſs of a Plumb-tree, with Leaves like Ivy, 'but not quite ſo big, being always green. The '*Indians* call it *Querango*; 'tis gather'd in Autumn, and the Rind taken off all round, as well 'from the Trunk as the Bough, which grows again in four Months as the Cork does. The 'Trunk is about the Thickneſs of a Man's Thigh. 'It bears a Fruit like a Cheſtnut (excepting its 'outward Rind or Shell) which is properly call'd '*China China*, and is eſteemed by the Natives be'yond the Bark of the Boughs or Trunk.' The Doctor had this Account from an Apothecary at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, who had liv'd in *Peru*, where he had ſeen it growing, and often gather'd it. The beſt Bark is that which is taken from the Branches of a moderate Bigneſs, not too thick, nor in my Judgment too thin, though the Twig Bark has of late been recommended by the moſt eminent Phyſicians. It ought to be of a bright Cinnamon Colour on the inſide, brown and ſometimes whitiſh on the outſide, having Moſs frequently growing on it, with ſeveral tranſverſe Clefts or Cracks, appearing

appearing upon breaking full of ſhining Particles, that of the ſmaller Branches rolling up like *Caſſia Lignea*. It is of a bitter reſtringent Taſte.

'We have not had the Knowledge of this Bark 'above fifty Years; but the Uſe of it for this laſt 'forty Years has been very great, and of mighty 'Benefit to Mankind; there being nothing that 'we know of, which ſo certainly and ſafely cures all 'ſorts of Agues and Fevers having a certain In-'termiſſion, and if taken in ſuch Quantity that 'the Blood may be fully ſaturated with it. It 'cures without any Relapſe. It is likewiſe given 'in periodical Collics and hyſteric Diſorders, and 'in the Tooth-ach, when it comes at ſtated In-'tervals.

Cortex Winteranus, Winters Bark, or Cinnamon, *Off. Park. Laurifolia Magellanica cortice acri*, the Magellanic Bay-like Tree, with a biting Bark.

This is a Bark of a browniſh Aſh-colour, of a hot aromatic Taſte. It grows abundantly about the *Magellanic* Coaſts, on a Tree which bears Bay-like Leaves, and ſweet white five-leav'd Flowers, which are ſucceeded by greeniſh Berries.

'This Bark is now a-days hardly to be met 'with; we making uſe of the *Canella alba*, which 'is generally called *Winters Bark* in the Shops, in 'its ſtead.

Coſtus amarus & Coſtus dulcis, bitter and ſweet Coſtus, *Off.* — *Indicus odoratus*, Coſtus, *Ger.* — *Indicus Cluſii*, Coſtus, *Park. Coſtus Arabicus* Dioſcoridis, *& Coſtus Iridem redolens*, the *Arabian* Coſtus of *Dioſcorides*, and the Coſtus ſmelling like Orris Root, *C. B.*

Though

Though theſe were anciently eſteem'd to be two different Roots, yet they are now generally believed to be both of them the Roots of the ſame Plant, differing only in Age; the freſheſt being the *Coſtus dulcis*, and the oldeſt and ſtaleſt the Bitter; and, indeed, ſo long ago as *Garcias ab Horto* and *Cluſius*, they began to be of this Opinion. This is a pretty thick Root, brown on the outſide, and yellow-white within, appearing a little ſpongy in the middle; 'tis of a ſomewhat hot bitteriſh Taſte, and of a Smell pretty much reſembling the Orris Root. The *Coſtus* is deſcribed in the 11th Volume and 15th Table of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, by the Name of *Tsjana Kua.*

'It is accounted to be hot and dry, comforting 'the Head and Stomach, and helping vertiginous 'Diſorders. It is likewiſe a good deobſtruent, open-'ing Obſtructions of the Womb, and procuring 'the *Catamenia*. It is one of the Ingredients in 'the *Theriaca*.

It bears a Part in naming the *Electuarium Caryocoſtinum.*

Coſtus Hortorum. See *Balſamita.*

Cotŭla fætida, Mayweed, *Off. Ger.* —*fætida*, ſtinking Mayweed, *Park. Chamæmelum fætidum*, fætid Camomile, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 92.

This Plant differs from Camomile, in that it grows more erect; the Leaves are finer. The Flowers grow thicker together upon the top of the Stalks: Beſides, it is an annual Plant, and has an unpleaſant, ſtrong, ſtinking Smell. It grows frequently among Corn and in waſte Places, and flowers in *May* and *June.*

'This

'This is a Plant but rarely uſed, though ſome 'Authors commend it as good againſt Vapours 'and hyſteric Fits. Mr. *Ray* ſays, It was ſome-'times made Uſe of in ſcrophulous Caſes: And '*Tournefort*, That about *Paris* they uſe it in Fo-'mentations for Pains and Swellings of the *Hæ-'morrhoides*.

Cotyledon (Umbilicus Veneris) Navelwort, Wall Pennywort, *Off.* *Umbilicus Veneris*, Wall Pennywort, *Ger.* — *Veneris vulgaris*, our ordinary Kidneywort, or Wall Navelwort, *Park.* *Cotyledon major*, the greater Cotyledon, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 153.

This Plant has a thick knobbed Root, with many Fibres at the bottom; from which ſpring ſeveral fat ſucculent Leaves, the lowermoſt of which have their Foot-ſtalks ſet on upon the ſide of the Leaf, which is roundiſh and crenated about the Edges; but the upper Leaves have the Foot-ſtalk inſerted into the middle; they are round and ſomewhat hollow; the Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches in long Spikes, of a whitiſh green Colour, hollow, and of an oblong cylindrical Shape; each of which is ſucceeded by two little horned Veſſels, in which are contained many ſmall Seeds. It grows upon old Stone Walls and Buildings, in diverſe Parts of *England*; and flowers in *May*. The Leaves only are uſed.

'*Venus's Navel* is cooling and moiſtning, uſeful 'in hot Diſtempers of the Liver; it provokes 'Urine, and takes off the Heat and Sharpneſs 'thereof. The Juice outwardly applied helps the 'Shingles, St. *Anthony's* Fire, the Pain and In-'flammation of the Piles: It is likewiſe uſeful 'againſt Kibes and Chilblains. It is an Ingredi-'ent of the *Unguentum Populeon*, tho' the Herb-

'folks

'Folks too frequently impoſe the *Nymphea minima*, or Frog-bit, or, which is worſe, the *Cotyledon paluſtris*, or Marſh Pennywort, for this Herb, on their unwary Cuſtomers.

Craſſula (*Fabaria*) Orpine, or Live-long, *Off.* *Craſſula ſeu Faba inverſa*, common Orpine, *Ger.* *Telephium vulgare*, common Orpine, *C. B.* *Telephium ſive Craſſula major vulgaris*, common Orpine, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 152.

The common wild Orpine grows to be near a Foot high, with ſeveral round brittle Stalks, on which grow alternately pretty thick, fat, oval Leaves, indented about the Edges, hardly an Inch long. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, in ſmall Umbels of five-leav'd Star-like Flowers, moſtly of a pale purple Colour, and ſometimes white, with ſeveral *Apices* in the middle, which are ſucceeded by crooked horned Seed-Veſſels, containing very ſmall Seed. The Root is white and thick, with many tuberous Appendages.

'It grows in Hedges and Shady-places, and 'flowers in *June*. The Leaves and Tops are 'uſed, and are accounted to be much of the Na'ture of Navelwort, being cooling and binding; 'and is particularly eſteemed for the Bloody-Flux, 'tempering the Heat and Acrimony of thoſe Hu'mours which cauſe an Eroſion of the Bowels. It 'is outwardly uſed againſt Burns and Scalds, and 'all kind of Inflamations.

Crithmum (*Fœniculum marimum*, *Herba S. Petri*) Sampire, *Off.* *Crithmum marinum*, Rock Sampire, *Ger.* —*marinum vulgare*, Rock Sampire, *Park.* *Crithmum ſive Fœniculum marinum minus*, ſmall Sea-Fennel, *C. B.* *Ray's Synop.* 111.

The

The Sea-Fennel, or Sampire, is a much lower Plant than the common Fennel, having broader, ſhorter, thicker Leaves than that, of a dull green Colour; the Stalk grows ſcarce a Foot high, having the like Leaves on it; and on the top it bears Umbels of ſmall yellowiſh Flowers, and after them roundiſh Seed, ſomewhat like ordinary Fennel, but bigger. The Root is thick and long, continuing ſeveral Years. The whole Plant has a warm, aromatic Smell and Taſte. It grows upon the Rocks by the Sea-ſide, in many Places of *England*.

'Sampire is more made uſe of as a Pickle, be-'ing a very agreeable one, than for any Medici-'nal Occaſion. However, it is ſtrengthning to 'the Stomach, procures an Appetite, provokes 'Urine, and opens Obſtructions of the Bowels, 'and helps the Jaundice.

Crocus, Saffron, *Off. Ger.* — *ſativus*, manured Saffron, *C. B.* — *verus ſativus Autumnalis*, the true Saffron, *Ray's Synop.* 232.

The Plant that produces the true Saffron has a round bulbous Root, about as big as a Nutmeg, flatted at bottom, from which ſpring ſeveral white Fibres; it is cover'd outwardly with a yellowiſh brown Skin, but is white on the inſide. From this Root ariſe the Flowers, encloſed in a thin Skin or Husk, being naked and without Stalks, made up of ſix long, but roundiſh-pointed, purple Leaves, encloſing in their middle three *Stamina*, of a fiery, yellow, red Colour; which being gather'd, and carefully dry'd in a Saffron-Kiln, and made into ſquare Cakes, is the Saffron of the Shops.

The Saffron-Flowers blow in *September*; but the Leaves come not forth till the Spring; being narrow

narrow and Graſs-like, with a white Furrow running through the whole Length.

The beſt Saffron in the World grows in *England*, being cultivated in *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*.

'Saffron is a moſt noble Cordial, and a Stregthner of the Heart and vital Spirits, reſiſts Putrefaction, and is good in all kinds of malignant and contagious Diſtempers, in Fevers, Small Pox, and Meaſles. It opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, helps the Jaundice, brings down the *Catamenia*, expedites the Birth, and expels the Secundines. It is good in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, as Aſthma and Difficulty of Breathing, and of great Service in conſumptive Weakneſs; outwardly applied in Poultices, it eaſes Pains, and ripens Impoſthumations.

Officinal Preparations of Saffron, are the Tincture, the Spirit, the Syrup, the Extract, and the Plaiſter or *Oxycrocum*.

Cruciāta, Croſs-wort, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Croſs-wort, *Park.* — *hirſuta*, hairy Croſs-wort, *C. B.* Croſs-wort, Mugweed, *Ray's Synop.* 116.

Croſs-wort, from a ſlender creeping Root, ſends forth ſeveral hairy Branches which grow to be about a Foot high, having at the Joints, which are pretty numerous, four ſmall, ſomewhat broad and round-pointed Leaves, that are alſo pretty hairy, and ſet on without Foot-ſtalks; from the Boſoms of which ariſe, as it were *verticillatim*, many ſmall four-leav'd yellow Flowers, or rather one ſingle Flower cut into four Parts, each of which is ſucceeded by two ſmall, round, black Seeds. It grows in Hedges and Borders of Fields, particularly in *Hampſtead Church-Yard*; but it is not very

ry common about *London*; and flowers in *July*. The Leaves and Tops are uſed.

'This is reckon'd among the vulnerary Herbs, 'being of a drying and binding Nature; and is 'particularly commended for the Swelling of the '*Scrotum*, which is cauſed by the falling down of 'the Inteſtines into it.

Cubĕbæ, Cubebs, *Off. Ger. Park. Vulgaris, nec Arabum Cubebæ, nec Galeni Carpeſium*, the common Cubebs, which are neither the *Arabian* Cubebs, nor the Carpeſium of *Galen*, *C. B.*

This is a ſmall round Fruit, or Berry, rather leſs than Pepper, with a dark-brown wrinkled Outſide, and whitiſh within, having a little ſhort Stalk at one End, whence it has been called *Piper caudatum*, or Pepper with a Tail; it is not near ſo hot and biting as Pepper, but is of an aromatic Smell and Taſte. *Cubebs* come from the Iſland of *Java*.

Botanical Writers differ in their Opinions as to the Growth of *Cubebs*; ſome, as Mr. *Ray*, Dr. *Pluknet*, and others, believing that they grow on Trees about as big as Apple-trees, in Bunches like Grapes; of which Dr. *Pluknet* gives a Figure, *Tab.* 140. *Fig.* 1. Others, as *Herman* and *Pomet*, will have them to grow on a ſcandent Plant like Pepper.

'*Cubebs* are heating and drying, ſtrengthen the 'Stomach, expel Wind, comfort the Brain and 'Nerves, and are particularly uſeful againſt the 'Vertigo, or Giddineſs, and other Diſorders of 'the Head.

Cucŭmis agreſtis (Aſininus) Wild Cucumber, *Off. Park.* — *aſininus*, Wild Cucumber, *Ger.*

Ger. — *ſylveſtris aſininus dictus*, the wild, or ſquirting Cucumber, *C. B.*

This Plant has ſeveral rough Stalks which creep upon the Ground, whoſe Leaves are ſet on long hairy Foot-ſtalks; they are pretty large, greeniſh above, and hoary underneath, ſomewhat triangular and indented about the Edges, rough and hairy. The Flowers grow on the Rudiments of the Fruit, being ſmaller much than the Flowers of the Garden-Cucumbers, of one ſingle pale yellow Leaf cut into five Parts. The Fruit is as big as a large Olive, cover'd all over with harmleſs Prickles, and full of a pulpy Juice, containing ſeveral brown oval Seeds, which, when ripe, upon handling, or gently preſſing, will ſquirt forth at the End with great Violence. It is ſown in Gardens, flowring in *July*; and the Fruit is ripe in *September*.

'This is a very ſtrong purging Plant; the *Fe-*
'*cula* of whoſe expreſs'd Juice, is the *Elaterium* of
'the Shops, and is one of the ſtrongeſt Cathar-
'ticks we have, carrying off ſerous watery Hu-
'mours, both upwards and downwards, with
'great Violence; whereby it is of ſingular
'Uſe in the Dropſy, when the Bowels are
'not decay'd. It likewiſe forcibly brings down
'the *Catamenia*, and even deſtroys the *Fœtus* in
'the Womb, and is therefore only fit to be admi-
'niſtred by a ſkilful Hand.

Cucúmis ſativus, the Garden Cucumber, *Off. Park.* — *vulgaris*, common Cucumber, *Ger.* — *ſativus vulgaris maturo fructú luteo*, Garden Cucumber with yellow ripe Fruit, *C. B.*

The Cucumber is a Fruit ſo well known, that it were Labour loſt to ſay much of it. It grows upon a creeping rough Stalk, or Vine, as the Gardeners

deners call it, which has several Tendrils or Claspers. The Leaves are rough, and almost prickly, in Shape somewhat resembling a Vine-Leaf. The Flowers are of a yellowish-white, Bell-fashioned, of one Leaf, divided into five Segments. The best Fruit is that which is longish, of a deep green Colour, and beset with small, blackish, prickly Tubercles. They are raised every Year of Seed; flowring and bearing Fruit a great part of the Summer.

'Cucumbers are more eaten as Food and Sallad, 'than used medicinally, and are cooling to the Sto-'mach, quenching Thirst, and provoking Urine. 'The Seed only is used in Physick, being one of 'the four greater cold Seeds, and is accounted 'cooling and diuretic, and is frequently put into 'Emulsions against the Stone, Strangury, and 'Heat of Urine; as also in burning Fevers and 'Pleurisies.

Cucurbita, the Gourd, *Off.* — *lagenaria*, Bottle Gourd, *Ger.* — *major*, the greater Bottle Gourd, *Park.* — *major sessilis*, the greater flattish-bottom Gourd with a white Flower, *C. B.*

This will grow, in a suitable Soil, to be a large Plant, with great, thick-corner'd, rough Stalks, running a great way on the Ground, or climbing by its Tendrils on Trees, Hedges, or any thing it meets with. The Leaves are large, rough, woolly, and corner'd; among which grow large, white, single-leav'd Flowers, as big as white Lillies, and much of their Shape, full of soft Downyness on the inside, and a little hairy without; which are succeeded by large Fruit, in Shape of a Bottle, which will sometimes hold several Quarts, whose outside is a hard but brittle Shell, containing a juicy Pulp

full of flattiſh oblong whitiſh brown Seed. The Root is but ſmall, in Proportion to ſo large a Plant, being full of Fibres, and dying every Year. It is ſown annually in rich Ground, flowering in *July*; and the Fruit is ripe here in *September*. The Seed is only uſed.

'This Seed is likewiſe one of the four greater 'cold Seeds, being uſed as the Seed of the reſt in 'cooling and diuretic Emulſions. *Mathiolus* ſays, 'That the green Leaves, applied to the Breaſts of 'Nurſes, dry away their Milk; and ſome com-'mend a Water diſtill'd from the green Fruit 'beaten to a Maſh, as very good to cool ſore in-'flamed Eyes.

Cumīnum (Cyminum) Cummin, *Off.* — *vulgare*, ordinary Cummin, *Park.* — *ſativum Dioſcoridis*, Garden Cummin, *Ger.* — *ſemine longiore*, Cummin with a long Seed, *C. B.*

This is but a ſmall low Plant, ſeldom growing above a Foot high, with many fine ſlender Leaves like Fennel, but not near ſo large, and winged; the Flowers grow in ſmall Umbels, of a reddiſh white Colour, each of which is followed by two long, yellowiſh brown, ſtriated Seed, of a very ſtrong, not unpleaſant, Scent. The Root is ſmall, and periſhes after giving ripe Seed. It is ſown yearly in great Quantities in *Sicily* and *Malta*, from whence we have the Seed, which is the only Part uſed.

'Cummin Seed is one of the four greater hot 'Seeds, and conſiſts of very warming diſſolving 'Parts, being very good to expel Wind out 'of the Stomach and Bowels, and is frequent-'ly put into Glyſters for that Purpoſe, as well as 'given in Powder, or infuſed in Wine: Out-'wardly applied, it is of great Service in Pains of

'the Breaſt or Side, as well as in the Bow-'els.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Emplaſtrum è Cymino.*

Cupreſſus, the Cypreſs-tree, *Off. C. B. Park.*
—*ſativa*, the tame Cypreſs, *Ger.*

This grows to be a large, tall, high Tree, cover'd all over almoſt from the Ground, with ſlender Branches growing cloſe together, making the Tree have a pyramidal Shape, with ſmall, ſhort, ſharp, and as it were ſcaly Leaves, which cover over all the young Twigs. The Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, ſucceeded by Cones or Nuts, as they are called, which are round, near as big as a Walnut, when ripe opening with ſeveral Clefts, in which lie brown flattiſh-corner'd Seeds. It is planted in Gardens for its pleaſant Verdure, being a Perennial or Ever-green, holding its Leaves all Winter, and ſhooting out freſh in the Spring. We have two Species growing in our Gardens, whereof the *Fæmina*, or that whoſe Branches grow cloſer together, is the moſt common, having ſomewhat longer Nuts than the *Mas*, whoſe Branches are more expanded, and Cones or Nuts rounder.

'The Cones or Nuts are moſtly uſed, the 'Leaves but ſeldom; they are accounted very 'drying and binding, good to ſtop Fluxes of all 'Kinds, as ſpitting of Blood, Diarrhea, Dyſen-'tery, the immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*, in-'voluntary Miction; they prevent the Bleeding 'of the Gums, and faſten looſe Teeth: Out-'wardly they are uſed in ſtyptick reſtringent Fo-'mentations and Cataplaſms.

Curcŭma, Turmerick, *Off. Park.* *Cyperus Indicus ſive Curcuma*, Ger. *Cyperi genus ex India & Crocus Indicus*, a kind of *Indian* Cypreſs, or *Indian* Crocus, *C. B.*

This is a longiſh firm tuberous Root, of a browniſh yellow on the outſide, and a deep Saffron-colour within; of a ſtrong Scent, and a hot, ſomewhat bitteriſh Taſte. It comes from the *Eaſt Indies*. It is well deſcrib'd by *Herman* in his *Hortus Lugduno-Batavus*, p. 209. who ſays, 'That it 'has a tuberous long Root running a-croſs the 'upper Part of the Earth, like Ginger, of the 'thickneſs of a Finger, having many round knotty Circles, and many large Fibres; from each of 'which Knots ſpring three or four large Leaves 'upon long Foot-ſtalks: They are about a Span 'long, and ſcarce half ſo broad, ſharp-pointed, 'and very much reſembling the Leaves of the '*Canna Indica*. The Flowers grow out of the 'ſtrongeſt young Roots on pretty long Stalks, 'in Faſhion of long ſcaly Spikes, firſt of a pale 'green, and afterwards of a reddiſh yellow Colour; from among which come forth yellow or 'red Flowers, in Shape like thoſe of *Canna Indica*, but ſmaller; which are ſucceeded by tri'capſular Seed-veſſels, containing ſmall round 'Seed.

'Turmerick is aperitive, attenuating and warming, opens Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, helps 'the Jaundice, provokes Urine and the *Catamenia*; is uſeful in a *Cachexia*, and is ſaid to accelerate the Birth.

Cuſcūta, Dodder, *Off.* *Cuſcuta ſive Caſſūtha*, Dodder, *Ger. Park.* *Cuſcuta major*, the greater Cuſcuta, *C. B.*

This

This is a Plant that differs from all others, in having no Leaves, but conſiſting of a Number of long, ſlender, red Filaments or Threads, by which it takes hold and twiſts about the Plants that are near it, ſucking its Nouriſhment from them. It has ſeveral monopetalous or ſingle-leav'd Flowers, divided generally into four ſhort and narrow Segments, to which ſucceed little round Seed-veſſels, containing each four ſmall Seeds. It grows frequently upon Heaths and Commons, upon the Furze and Nettles, as alſo in the Fields, upon Flax and Tares, doing great Damage, and almoſt choaking them; whence it is called by Country People *Hell-weed* and *Devil's Guts*.

'Dodder is opening and cleanſing, accounted 'good to purge Melancholy and bilious Humours, 'to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, to 'be good for the Jaundice, and ſerviceable againſt 'the Itch.

Cyănus major, the great Blue-bottle, *Off. Ger.*
—major vulgaris, the great Blue-bottle, *Park.*
Montanus latifolius ſeu verbaſcum Cyanoides, the broad-leav'd Mountain Cyanus, *C. B.*

The Leaves of this Blue-bottle are about three or four Inches long, and about an Inch broad, ſharp-pointed at the Ends, not at all ſerrated about the Edges, of a green Colour above, and white and woolly underneath. It grows about a Foot or more high, bearing at the Tops of the Stalks (which are not much branched) ſcaly Heads, each of whoſe Scales is border'd with a black Edge; their Heads are thinly ſet about with a Row of hollow wide-mouth'd Flowers, jagged at one End, and ſlender and narrow at the other, of a deep blue Colour, ſet about a reddiſh purple Thrum. The Seed is round and long, encloſed in Down. It

grows in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and Flowers are the Parts in uſe, and thoſe but ſeldom.

'This is reckon'd among the vulnerary Plants; 'the Juice being commended againſt Bruiſes and 'Contuſions which come of Falls, though a Vein 'be broken, and the Party ſpit Blood; as alſo to 'heal any Cut, or green Wound.

Cyănus minor, ſmall Blue-bottles, *Off.* — *minor vulgaris*, common ſmall Blue-bottles, *Ger. Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 89.

The ſmall Blue-bottle grows to be two or three Foot high, and is much more divided into Branches than the former, with many ſlender whitiſh-corner'd Stalks; the lower Leaves are long and narrow, having three or four long *Laciniæ* ſet on each Side, green above, and whitiſh underneath. Thoſe which grow on the Stalks are more narrow and Graſs-like, and wholly white, without any *Laciniæ*; on the Tops of the Stalks grow ſmaller ſcaly Heads more thickly beſet with Flowers, in Shape like the former, but much ſhorter, of a pure azure blue. The Seed is ſmall, white and ſhining. The Root is woody, with many Fibres, periſhing yearly. It grows every where among the Corn; flowring in *June* and *July*.

'The Leaves and Flowers are uſed, being ac-'counted of the ſame Nature with the greater 'Kind, and uſeful in Wounds and Ulcers. Some 'mightily commend the diſtill'd Water of the 'Flowers for ſore, inflam'd, and bloodſhot Eyes. 'The Infuſion of the Flowers, as alſo the Pow-'der of the ſame, are given by ſome as a Remedy 'againſt the Jaundice.

Cydonia

Cydōnia (Cotonea) Quinces, *Off.* *Mala Cotonea*, Quinces, *Ger.* *Cotonea vulgaris*, the common Quince, *Park.* *Cotonea majora*, the greater Quinces, *C. B.*

This is the Fruit of a Tree which hardly grows ſo big as an Apple-tree, having uſually a crooked Body with many weak Branches, whoſe Leaves reſemble thoſe of the Apple-tree, but they are rounder-pointed, and whitiſh and hoary underneath. The Bloſſoms are pretty large, of five whitiſh purple Leaves, each of which are ſucceeded by a pretty large Fruit cover'd over with a Down or Woolineſs, being but of an unpleaſant Taſte, and not fit to be eaten raw. There are two Sorts of them, one being in Shape more like an Apple, the other more like a Pear, which is counted the beſt. It grows in moiſt Places, hanging over Ponds and Moats; flowering in *May*; the Fruit being ripe about *Michaelmas*. The Fruit and Seed is uſed.

'Quinces are cordial and agreeable to the Sto-'mach, ſtrengthning it, and helping Digeſtion, 'and ſtaying Vomiting and Hiccough. They 'are likewiſe reſtringent and binding, and good 'for all Sorts of Fluxes and Looſeneſſes. The 'Seed is balſamic and mollifying, tempering the 'Acrimony of the Humours, and ſerviceable 'againſt ſore Mouths and Throats, and a 'Thruſh; for which a Mucilage made of them 'is frequently preſcribed. The ſame outward-'ly uſed is very healing to ſore chop'd Nip-'ples.

Officinal Preparations of Quinces are the *Syrup* and the *Electuarium Diacydonium*.

Cynogloſſum,

Cynogloſſum, Hounds Tongue, *Off. Ger.* —*Majus vulgare*, the ordinary great Hounds-Tongue, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 119.

The Root of the common Hounds-Tongue is thick and long, of a dark brown Colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within; the lower Leaves are near a Foot long, and two or three Inches broad, pointed at the Ends, being ſoft and wooly in handling; the Stalk grows to be two or three Foot high, beſet with ſmaller and narrower Leaves, and having, on their Top, ſeveral Flowers growing together, of a ſullen red Colour, in ſhape like Bugloſs, but much leſs, appearing but little above the green *Calyces* they ſtand in; each Flower is follow'd by four flat rough Seeds, ſtanding about the *Piſtillum*, appearing, as they are all join'd together, like a Shield or Buckler. The whole Plant has a fætid Smell, like the Urine or Dung of Mice: It grows by Hedges and Road-ſides, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Root only is uſed.

'The Root of this Plant is cold, drying and 'binding, uſeful in *Catarhous* Defluxions upon 'the Lungs, and to temper the Sharpneſs of the 'Blood; and by Conſequence, good for all kind 'of Fluxes, and *Hæmorrhagies*, as well as for a '*Gonorrhea*.

'It is likewiſe reckon'd among the Vulneraries, 'and helpful againſt ſcrophulous Tumors, both 'taken inwardly, and applied outwardly as a Ca'taplaſm.

The only Officinal Preparation from this Root, is the *Pilula de Cynogloſſo*.

Cyperus longus, Long Cyperus, *Engliſh* Galingale, *Off. Ger.* —*Longus odoratus*, the ordinary

nary ſweet Cyperus, or *Engliſh* Galingale, *Park.* —*odoratus radice longa, ſive Cyperus*, the long-rooted ſweet Cyperus, or the Cyperus of the Shops, *Off. C. B.*

The long Cyperus has a great many narrow graſſy Leaves, rough and hard in handling, among which ariſes a triangular Stalk about two Foot high, on the Top of which grows a Tuft, or Pannicle, conſiſting of ſmall brown ſcaly Spikes, with a few ſhort Leaves ſet on at their Bottom. The Root is long and ſlender, of a dark brown Colour on the outſide, and lighter within, of a pleaſant Scent, and a little hot and bitter in Taſte. It grows in ſome Parts of *England*, in the Marſhes; but we have it generally brought from *Italy*.

Cyperus rotundus, round Cyperus, *Off. Rotundus Syriacus*, round Galingale, *Ger.* —*Rotundus odoratus Syriacus major*, the more common round-rooted ſweet Cyperus, *Park.* —*Rotundus orientalis major*, the greater round oriental Cyperus, *C. B.*

The Roots of the round Cyperus, are of the bigneſs and ſhape of a Nutmeg, rough and brown on the outſide, and whitiſh within, of a pleaſant fragrant Sweetneſs, faſtned together by ſlender Strings; in its Leaves, Stalks, and Manner of growing, it pretty much reſembles the long *Cyperus*, and is brought to us from *Turkey*.

'The long and round *Cyperus* are much of a 'Nature, and have the ſame Virtues, being heating 'and drying, expelling Wind, and ſtrengthening 'the Bowels, they help the Collick, provoke 'Urine, and the Terms, and prevent the Dropſy: 'They are Cephalic and good for the Swim-'ming of the Head and Giddineſs; and are

ſome-

‘ ſometimes uſed in abſterſive Gargariſms for Ul-
‘ cers in the Mouth and Gums.

D.

Dactylus, the Date, *Off.* This is the Fruit of the *Palma*, or Date-Tree, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris & legitima*, the ordinary and true Date-Tree, *Park.* —*Major*, the greater Palm-Tree, *C. B.*

This is a round longiſh fleſhy Fruit, of a yellow Colour, but frequently reddiſh on one ſide, of a pleaſant ſweet mucilaginous Taſte, incloſing in a thin white Skin a hard Cylindrical Stone, having a Chink or Furrow running its whole Length. The Palm-Tree grows in *Barbary*, *Egypt* and *Syria*, and other hot Countries, being a large Tree, having a rough, ſcaly Bark: The Leaves, which all grow at the Top, are large and winged, made of diverſe ſtiff, nervous, hard, ſingle Leaves about the Breadth of a Reed, ſet together like a Fan. The Flowers grow among the lower Leaves in a long Skin or Sheath, which, opening in the middle, ſhows a great Number of three-leav'd white Flowers, hanging on long Foot-ſtalks, which are ſucceeded by the Fruit or Dates.

‘ They are much uſed for Food in the Coun-
‘ tries where they grow, eſpecially by the meaner
‘ Sort; as to their medicinal Virtues, they are
‘ reckon'd to be ſomewhat drying and binding,
‘ uſeful for Fluxes, and to be a good Pectoral,
‘ being uſed in *Apozems* for Coughs, and to ſmooth
‘ the Roughneſs of the *aſpera Arteria.*

Daucus

Daucus Creticus, Daucus of *Greet*, *Off.* *Cretenſis verus*, Candy-Carrots, *Ger.* *Creticus verus Dioſcoridis*, the true Dauke of Candy, *Park.* —*Foliis Fæniculi tenuiſſimis*, Daucus with very fine Fennel-like Leaves, *C. B.*

The true *Daucus* has a pretty long thick Root, from which ſpring ſeveral fine winged Fennel-like Leaves; but having the Segments more thinly ſet on the Stalks, of a whitiſh green Colour, the Stalks grow to be about two Foot high, beſet with the like Leaves, and having on the Tops Umbels of ſmall white five-leav'd Flowers: The Seed is long, ſlender at both Ends, and ſwelling in the middle, cover'd with a white downy Hoarineſs, of a pleaſant Smell, and a ſharp hot Taſte. It grows originally in *Candy*, and other places in the *Levant*; and flowers in the Summer.

'The Seed only is uſed, which is warming, 'aperient, and uſeful in Diſorders of the Kidneys, 'as Stone and Strangury, provoking Urine, as al-'ſo the *Catamenia*: It expedites the Birth, and 'brings away the After-birth. It is likewiſe ac-'counted *Alexipharmic*, and good againſt the Bites 'and Stings of venemous Creatures, and is an In-'gredient in *Theriaca*, and *Mithridate*.

Daucus noſtras vulgaris, our wild Carrot, or Bird's Neſt, *Off.* *Paſtinaca ſylveſtris tenuifolia*, wild Carrot, *Ger.* *Park.* *Sylveſtris tenuifolia Dioſcoridis*, *vel Daucus Officinarum*, wild Carrot of *Dioſcorides*, or Daucus of the Shops, *C. B.* *Ray's Synop.* 112.

The wild Carrot has a Root ſomewhat thick and fleſhy, but much leſs than the Garden kind, with many pretty large, hairy, winged, and finely divided green Leaves, finer and more hairy than

Garden

Garden Carrots; the Stalk grows two or three Foot high, divided into ſeveral Branches, full of ſmaller Leaves, and having at the Tops pretty large flat Umbels, of white ſmall Flowers, and when theſe are fallen off, the Umbels cloſe themſelves into a hollow round Form, like a Bird's Neſt, containing a great many Seeds, which, when ripe, are flattiſh, rough, and hairy. It grows frequently in paſture Grounds, and in fallow Fields, flowering in *June*, and the Seed is ripe ſoon after, which is the only part uſed.

'The Seed infus'd in Ale is accounted an excellent *Diuretic*, and good to prevent the Stone, and to render its Fits leſs violent; it brings away Gravel, and provokes Urine, as it does alſo the *Menſes*, and is uſeful in Uterine and Hyſteric Diſorders.

Delphinium (*Conſolida regalis*) Lark's Spur, *Off.* *Delphinium majus, ſive vulgare*, common Lark-Spur. —*Conſolida regalis Sativa*, Garden Lark's-Heel, *Ger.* —*Regalis hortenſis Flore majore & ſimplici*, large ſingle-flower'd Garden Lark-Spur, *C. B.*

The Root of Lark-Spur is ſmall, and full of Fibres, periſhing after Seed-time: The Leaves are roundiſh in Compaſs, divided into very many fine deep Sections, of a dark green Colour; the Stalk grows to be a Yard high, much divided, and cloathed with the like Leaves, having on their Tops long Spikes of Flowers, of an irregular Shape, made of five Leaves with a Spur or Heel on the back Part; when theſe are fallen, there come long roundiſh ſharp-pointed Horns, or Seed-veſſels, containing black rugged angular Seed.

It is ſown every Year in Gardens; and flowers moſt part of the Summer.

'This

'This is reckon'd among the vulnerary and 'conſolidating Plants, and is ſaid to be of a healing 'Nature, but is ſeldom or never uſed in *England*.

Dens Leonis (Taraxăcum) Dandelion, *Off. Dens Leonis*, Dandelion, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, common Dandelion, *Park.* —*Latiore folio*, broad-leav'd Dandelion, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 76.

The Leaves of Dandelion are of a yellowiſh green Colour, ſmooth, and of four or five Inches in Length to one of Breadth, cut into ſeveral Jags, which end in ſharp or Tooth-like Points. The Flowers grow upon round ſingle hollow Pipes or Stalks, compos'd of a great Number of ſlender, flat, yellow *Petala*, incloſ'd in a green *Calyx*. The Seed is long and narrow, ſet about the Head in a globular Form, with a Tuft of long Down at the End, by which it is eaſily wafted about by the Wind from Place to Place. The Root is about a Finger thick, long and whitiſh within, and full of a bitteriſh Milk, as is the reſt of the Plant. It grows every where in the Fields and Meadows, flowering the greateſt part of the Year. The Roots and Leaves are uſed.

'Dandelion is cooling and aperitive, good to 'cleanſe the Reins and Bladder, and to provoke 'Urine; it is boyl'd in Poſſet-Drink, and frequent-'ly uſed by the Vulgar in all kinds of Fevers; 'the Leaves beaten to a Cataplaſm, are likewiſe 'applied to the Wriſts in the ſame Diſtempers. '*Parkinſon* commends a Decoction of the Leaves 'and Roots in Wine or Broth for a Conſumption, 'or any ill Habit of Body. The young Leaves, 'when they juſt appear above Ground, and are 'white and tender, are much coveted by many 'as a Sallad, early in the Spring.

Dentaria

Dentaria, (*Dentillaria*) Toothwort, *Off. Plumbago* Plinii, Leadwort, *Ger. Lepidium Monſpeliacum, Dentillaria dictum*, French Dittander, or Scarrewort, *Park. Lepidium, Dentillaria dictum*, the Lepidium call'd Dentillaria, *C. B.*

The Stalks of this Toothwort are but weak and ſlender cloathed, with long, narrow, whitiſh, green Leaves, which incompaſs them. The Flowers grow in ſhort thick Spikes, ſmall and purple, of a ſingle Leaf cut into five Segments, which are ſucceeded by rough, hairy, naked, ſolitary Seed. The Root is large and thick, and the whole Plant is hot and biting like *Lepidium*.

'This is a Plant ſeldom or never uſed. It is 'of a hot and even a cauſtic Nature, like Pellito-'ry of *Spain*, and has been made Uſe of, like 'that, for the Tooth-ach; nay, it is ſaid, that 'even held in the Hand it will cure the Pain of 'the Teeth.

Dictamnus albus, (*Fraxinella*) White Dittany, *Off. Dictamnus albus vulgo, ſive Fraxinella*, common white Dittany, or Fraxinella, *C. B. Fraxinella*, baſtard Dittany, *Ger. Park.*

The Roots of this Dittany are pretty large, white, and ſpreading, ſending forth long pinnated Leaves, pretty much reſembling the Leaves of the Aſh-tree, whence it takes the Name of *Fraxinella*. The Stalks ariſe to be about two Foot high, having ſmaller Leaves growing alternately on them; the Flowers grow at the Top of the Stalks in Spikes, of an irregular Shape, conſiſting of five pretty long and narrow Leaves, ſet on like the Flowers of Violets, in ſome Plants of a pale red Colour, and in others, of a white, with darker Veins or Stripes,

and

and ſeveral crooked *Stamina* coming out of the Middle, and turning upward. The Seed is black, roundiſh and ſhining, growing in long, horned Seed-veſſels. The whole Plant has a ſtrong ſomewhat reſinous Scent: It grows wild in ſeveral Places of *Germany* and *France*; but is only planted with us in Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'The Roots only are uſed, they are Cordial 'and Cephalic, reſiſt Putrefaction and Poiſon; 'and are uſeful in malignant and peſtilential Di'ſtempers; they are likewiſe Cephalic, good for 'Epilepſies and other Diſeaſes of the Head, open'ing Obſtructions of the Womb, and procuring 'the *Menſes*.

Dictamnus Creticus, Dittany of Crete, or Candy, *Off. C. B. Park. Dictamnum Creticum*, Dittany of Candy, *Ger.*

The true Dittany of *Crete* is a Plant which riſes not to any great Height, having a woody fibrous Root, from which ſpring ſeveral ſquare hairy Stalks, which have two round Leaves at a Joint, cover'd over pretty thick with a white Down or Cotton; on the Top of the Stalks grow long ſcaly Heads, of a greeniſh purple Colour, among which come forth ſmall labiated purple Flowers, like thoſe of *Origanum*. The Leaves have an agreeable aromatic Smell. This Plant grows chiefly in the Iſland of *Crete* or *Candy*, flowering in *June*. The Leaves only are uſed.

'*Dictamnus*, or *Dittany* is a Plant celebrated by 'the Antients, as *Virgil* and others, for its reputed 'Virtue of expelling the Darts or Arrows from 'wounded Bodies. It is accounted *Alexipharmic*, reſiſting Poiſon, and all contagious peſti'lential Diſeaſes, and ſerviceable againſt the Bites

'or Stings of venemous Creatures. It is of great 'Uſe in accelerating the Birth, expelling the Se-'cundines, and procuring the *Catamenia.*

There is a good Quantity of it put into *Venice-Treacle*, *Mithridate*, and *Diaſcordium.*

Digitalis, Fox-glove, *Off.* —*Purpurea*, Purple Fox-glove, *Ger.* —*Purpurea vulgaris*, common purple Fox-glove, *Park.* —*Purpurea Folio aſpero*, Fox-gloves, with rough Leaves, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 161.

Fox-glove has its lower Leaves long, large and ſharp-pointed, ſomewhat rough and hairy and indented about the Edges; the Stalks ariſe to be two or three Foot high, with ſeveral ſmaller Leaves growing on them. The Flowers are ſet in a long Spike, all on one Side of the Stalk; they are large and hollow in Shape, like a Thimble, of a rediſh Colour, having the Under-lip full of white Spots, theſe are ſucceeded by round oval Seed-veſſels, divided into two Cells, full of ſmall, dark brown Seed. The Root is long and large, of a brown Colour and full of Fibres; it grows in Hedges and Lanes, and flowers in *June* and *July.*

'This Plant is rarely uſed inwardly, being 'ſtrongly Emetic, and working with Vio-'lence upwards and downwards: Though *Par-'kinſon* extolls a Decoction of it in Ale, with '*Polipody* Roots, as an approved Medicine for 'the Falling Sickneſs. The Ointment made of the 'Flowers and *May*-Butter is very much commen-'ded by the late Dr. *Hulſe* for ſcrophulous Ul-'cers which run much, and are full of Matter, dreſ-'ſing them with the Ointment, and purging two 'or three Times a Week with convenient Purges. See Mr. *Ray's* Catalogue.

Officinal Preparations are only the *Unguentum Digitalis.*

Dipſăcus Sativus (*Carduus Fullonum*) the manur'd Teaſel, *Off.* *Dipſacus Sativus*, Garden, or manur'd Teaſel, *Ger. Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 96.

The manur'd Teaſel grows to be a large tall Plant, with a ſtiff, hard furrow'd, very prickly Stalk. The lower Leaves are long, large, and ſharp-pointed, indented about the Edges, ſmooth above, but having the middle Rib of the under Part full of ſharp Prickles.

The Leaves, which grow upon the Stalks, do wholly encompaſs them, like a Trough, or long Baſon, catching the Dew or Rain which falls, and are likewiſe prickly underneath. The Stalks are divided into ſeveral Branches, bearing on their Tops large Heads full of crooked prickly Hooks, among which grow ſeveral purpliſh hollow Flowers, each in a particular Cell; and after them come longiſh, ſquare, ſtriated Seed. The Root is pretty large and whitiſh.

'It is cultivated in the Fields for the Uſe of 'the Cloth-workers to dreſs their Clothes with, 'flowering in *July*.

Dipſăcus ſylveſtris (*Labrum Veneris*) Wild Teaſel. *Dipſacus ſylveſtris*, wild Teaſel, *Ger. Park.* —*Sylveſtris, aut virga Paſtoris major*, wild Teaſel, or the great Shepherd's Rod, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 96.

The wild Teaſel grows as large and high, or rather higher than the manur'd, with ſuch a ſtiff-creſted and prickly Stalk, eſpecially in the upper Part; the Stalk is generally ſingle, divided into ſeveral Branches; the lower Leaves are long, narrow and prickly underneath. The Leaves, which grow on the Stalks, are join'd together, encompaſſing the Stalk, and catching the Rain; but it

more particularly differs in the Heads, which have their Prickles growing erect, and not crooked or hook'd like the former; and each Head having at the bottom ſeveral prickly ſtiff *Radii* growing in a Circle about it; the Flowers grow in particular Cells like the former, and are ſucceeded by the like Seed. The Root is thick and full of Fibres; it grows upon Banks in the Borders of Fields; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'The Virtues of both theſe Teaſels are much 'the ſame; the Roots, which are the only Part 'uſed, being reckon'd to have a cleanſing Faculty: The Antients commend a Decoction of them 'in Wine, boil'd to a Conſiſtence, and kept in a 'brazen Veſſel, to be applied to the *Rhagades*, or 'Clefts of the Fundament, and for a Fiſtula therein; and to take away Warts. The Water found 'ſtanding in the Hollow of the Leaves is commended as a *Collyrium* to cool Inflammations of 'the Eyes, and as a *Coſmetic* to render the Face 'fair.

Doronicum Romanum, Roman Wolfs-bane, *Off.* —*Majus Officinarnm*, great Leopards-bane, *Ger.* —*Radice Scorpii*, Scorpion-rooted Doronicum, *C. B.* —*Vulgare*, the moſt common ſuppoſed Wolfs-bane, *Park.*

The Roots of this *Doronicum* are, by ſome, fancied to be like Scorpions in Shape, being thick towards the Head, and narrower towards the End, with ſeveral Fibres growing on each Side. The lower Leaves are ſet on long Foot-ſtalks, and are in Shape like Violet Leaves, of a pale green Colour, hairy and ſoft in handling. The Stalk grows to be a Foot or more high, ſtriated and ſomewhat hairy, having the like Leaves, ſet on without Foot-ſtalks; it is divided into two or three Branches, each

each of which has on its Top one pretty large yellow Flower, like a *Chryſanthemum*, or Marigold, but having narrower *Petala*, which paſſes away into Down, including ſmall long black Seed. It grows in many Places upon the *Alps*, flowering in *May*.

'The Root only is uſed, and that but ſeldom, 'ſome commending it againſt the Poiſon of Scor-'pions; others reckoning it a Poiſon itſelf, affirm-'ing it will deſtroy Wolves, Dogs, and other 'Animals; they, whio have a Mind to ſee the 'Arguments on both Sides, may conſult *Lobel* 'and *Mathiolus*.

Dracontium majus, common or great Dragons, *Off. Ger. Dracunculus major vulgaris*, ordinary Dragons, *Park.* —*Polyphyllus*, many-leav'd Dragons, *C. B.*

This Plant has a pretty thick whitiſh Stalk, made up of ſeveral Coats wrapt over one another, having the outſide ſpotted with rediſh and purple Streaks and Spots; it ariſes to a Foot and half, or two Foot high, bearing on the Top two or three ſmooth ſhining green-winged Leaves, cut each into ſeveral Sections; among which comes forth a large Hood, green on the outſide, and of a deep ſhining Velvet Purple within, covering a large purple *Piſtillum*, in Shape like that of *Arum*, but much larger, being ſucceeded by ſeveral large red Berries. The Root is large, round, and knobbed, with ſeveral Fibres at the bottom. The Herb with the Stalks are uſed.

'Dragons are accounted a good *Alexipharmic*, 'and uſeful in malignant contagious Diſtempers, 'and peſtilential Fevers, and, as the Vulgar phraſe 'it, to drive any thing from the Heart; where-'fore it is given in Medicines to drive out the 'Small Pox, and Meaſles, and cauſe Sweat.

Dracuncŭlus hortenſis, Tarragon, *Off. C. B. Draco Herba*, Tarragon, *Ger. Draco, Herba Tarchon, & Dracunculus hortenſis*, Tarragon, *Park.*

Tarragon ſhoots up a great many round Stalks full of Branches, cloathed with long narrow Leaves, like thoſe of *Hiſſop*, but ſharper-pointed, ſmooth, and ſhining: On the Top of the Stalks grow the Flowers ſmall and greeniſh, reſembling thoſe of Southern-wood, but fewer in Number, and thinner ſet, and upon longer Footſtalks. The Leaves have a pretty ſtrong Smell and Taſte, ſomewhat like Fennel; it is planted in Gardens, flowering in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'The Leaves, which are chiefly uſed, are heating and drying, and good for thoſe who have cold Stomachs, and to that End are frequently put into Sallads; it expells Wind, provokes Urine and the *Menſes*, but is not often uſed in Medicines.

E.

EBŭlus (Chamæacte) Dwarf-Elder, *Off. Ebulus, ſive Sambucus humilis*, Dane-wort, Dwarf-Elder, Walwort, *Ger. Park. Sambucus humilis, ſive Ebulus*, Dwarf-Elder, *Ray's Synop.* 307.

This is a much leſs Plant than the common Elder, ſeldom growing to be above three or four Foot high, having ſeveral long pinnated Leaves, growing two at a Joint; they are longer and narrower than the common Elder, and ſharper-pointed. The Stalks are ſquare and ſtriated, dying down

down every Year, and riſing again in the Spring; on the Top of theſe grow Umbels of white Flowers, having frequently a Daſh of Purple, each of one ſmall Leaf, divided into five Segments; which are ſucceeded by round Berries, when ripe, of a deep purple, or black Colour, and full of a purpliſh Juice. The Root is thick, and creeping on the Surface of the Earth.

'Dwarf-Elder is much of the Nature of com-
'mon Elder, purging ſerous watery Humors by
'Stool, and is therefore good for the Dropſy, and
'other Diſtempers ariſing from a Glut of *Serum*.
'It is likewiſe very ſerviceable againſt gouty ſcor-
'butic Humors, both given inwardly, and apply'd
'outwardly, boil'd in a *Lixivium*.

Echium, Viper's Bugloſs, *Off.* —*Vulgare*, wild Bugloſs, *Ger.* —*Vulgare*, the common Viper's Bugloſs, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 119.

The lower Leaves of Viper's Bugloſs are pretty long and large, broadeſt at the End, ſomewhat round-pointed, hairy and rough, almoſt to Prickliness; the Stalk grows to be about a Foot high, or more, round, rough and prickly, having many ſmaller, narrower, and ſharper-pointed Leaves, growing alternately without Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow in Spikes, curl'd inward like a Scorpion's Tail, and opening gradually; they are large and gaping at the Mouth, the upper Lip being much longer than the lower, of a blue Colour, with ſeveral red *Stamina*, ſtanding in hairy *Calyces*, in which grow four rough Seed, in Shape like Vipers Heads. The Root is thick and brown, not much branch'd, but growing deep in the Earth.

'The Leaves are uſed, being eſteem'd to be good 'for the Biting of Vipers and other venemous 'Creatures; *Dioſcorides* ſays, that if it be held in 'the Hand, no venemous Creature will come near 'the Perſon to ſting him for that Day.

Elatine, *Veronica fœmina*, Fluellin, Female Speedwell, *Off.* *Elatine folio ſubrotundo*, round-leav'd Fluellin, *Park. C. B.* *Veronica fœmina Tuchſi*, *ſeu Elatine*, Female Fluellin, *Ger.* *Linaria Elatine dicta folio ſubrotundo*, *Ray*'s *Synop.* 160.

This is a ſmall low Plant creeping upon the Ground, with ſlender hairy Branches, ſeldom exceeding a Span in Length, on which grow alternately many ſoftiſh and hairy Leaves, roundiſh, but yet a little pointed at the Ends, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks; at the ſetting on of the Leaves ſpring ſmall Flowers, on long, ſlender, hairy Foot-ſtalks, in Shape like the Flowers of Toad-flax, the upper Lip being yellow, and the lower purple, with a Heel in the hinder Part; theſe are ſucceeded by bicapſular Seed-veſſels, containing ſmall black Seed. The Root is ſmall and fibrous, periſhing every Year; it grows in Corn-fields, ſeldom flowering till the Corn is cut down.

There is another *Species* of *Elatine*, which is as frequent as the laſt, and differs from it only in having the Leaves longer and narrower, ſharper-pointed, and having two ſharp Ears at the End next the Stalks.

Though *Moriſon*, *Ammanus*, Mr. *Ray* and others make this a *Species* of *Linaria*, yet *Rivinus* will not allow it to be one, becauſe the Seed-veſſel, when ripe, opens in a different manner from the *Linaria*, but I think his Diſtinction too nice, and not worth regarding.

'Fluellin

'Fluellin is a vulnerary Plant, and accounted 'good for old Ulcers, and ſpreading cancerous 'Sores; and uſeful in Fluxes and Hæmorrhages 'of all Sorts, and for Inflammations of the Eyes.

Endivia Scariŏla, Endive, *Off.* *Endivia Sativa*, Garden Endive, *Park.* — *Intybus Sativa*, Garden Endive, *Ger.* *Sativa latifolia, ſive Endivia vulgaris*, common Endive, *C. B.*

Garden Endive has pretty large, long, ſmooth, yellowiſh green Leaves, broad and roundiſh at the End, and laciniated about the Edges, full of a bitteriſh Milk. The Stalk ariſes to be two or three Foot high, beſet with ſmaller and narrower Leaves. The Flowers are blue, and like thoſe of Succory, but ſmaller, growing on the Tops of the Stalks; and the Seed of it is pretty much like the Seed of Succory. The Root is long and ſlender, ſpreading but little; it grows in Gardens, flowering in *June*, the Root periſhing after the Seed is ripe.

'Endive is much uſed as a Sallad Herb, eſpe-'cially after the Leaves have been tied together, 'and blanched in the Earth; it is cooling and 'moiſtning, opening Obſtructions of the Liver 'and Spleen, and of Uſe againſt the Jaundice; it 'provokes Urine, and cools a hot Stomach. The 'Seed is one of the leſſer cold Seeds.

Enŭla Campana (Helenium) Ellicampane *Off.* *Helenium*, Ellicampane, *Ger.* — *Vulgare*, common Ellicampane, *C. B.* *Helenium, ſive Enula Campana*, Ellicampane, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 81.

This is a very large Plant, having great thick Roots, divided into ſeveral Branches, brown without, and white within, of a very ſtrong Scent.

The

The lower Leaves are very long and large, ſoft and hairy underneath, and green above, broadeſt in the middle, and ſharp-pointed at the End: It has ſometimes one, ſometimes more Stalks, which are divided toward the Top into ſeveral Branches, and grow to be four or five Foot high, having the Leaves ſet on without Foot-ſtalks, ſhort and broad at the bottom, and ending ſharp-pointed. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, they are larger than any Marigold, and near as big as a Sun-flower, conſiſting of a great Number of long and very narrow *Petala*, ſet about large brown fiſtular Thrums, which paſs away into Down, containing ſlender longiſh Seed.

It grows in moiſt Fields and Meadows in ſeveral Parts of *England*; and is pretty much planted in Gardens, for the Sake of the Roots, which are only uſed.

'The Roots of Ellicampane are *Pneumonic*, '*Carminative*, *Sudorific*, and *Alexipharmic*, of 'great Service in Shortneſs of Breath, Coughs, 'Stuffing of the Lungs, and in infectious and con-'tagious Diſtempers: They are good for the 'Stone and Stoppage of Urine, and promote 'the Menſtrual Flux, and to that End are fre-'quently mixt with *Chalibeats*; they are likewiſe 'good for the Gout and *Sciatica*; outwardly they 'are uſed for the Itch, either the Juice or Pow-'der mixt with a proper Ointment.

Officinal Preparations are, *Unguentum Enulatum cum & ſine Mercurio.*

Epithymum, Dodder of Thyme, the leſſer Dodder, *Off. Ger. Park. Epithymum, ſive Cuſcuta minor*, ſmall Dodder, *C. B.*

This is reckon'd by ſome to be a leſſer Sort of Dodder, growing only upon Time, as the larger does

does upon Nettles, Flax, Tares, and the like; it is compos'd of a Number of very ſmall Threads, of a rediſh brown Colour, matted together, having frequently the Tops and Stalks of Time amongſt it, of a pretty ſtrong Scent. It is brought to us from *Leghorn* and *Turkey*.

'It is accounted a Purger of Melancholy and 'ſerous Humors, and to be helpful in Hypochon-'driac and melancholy Diſorders, and for thoſe 'affected with the Spleen and Vapors; as alſo for 'the Itch and other cutaneous Diſtempers.

The only Officinal Preparation, taking the Name from this Plant is the *Decoctum Epithymi*.

Equiſetum, See *Cauda Equina*.

Erigĕron Senecio, Groundſel, *Off. Erigeron*, Groundſel, *Ger. Senecio vulgaris*, common Groundſel, *Park.* —*Minor vulgaris*, ſmall Groundſel, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 83.

Groundſel has a ſmall ſtringy Root full of Fibres, from which ſpring round, ſucculent, ſtriated Stalks, which are ſhorter or taller, according to the Soil it grows in, and frequently of a redliſh Colour; the lower Leaves are about two Inches long, and half an Inch broad, cut uſually into five Jags or Sections, whereof the laſt is uſually tripartite; the Leaves, which grow on the Stalks, are ſet on with a broad Baſe almoſt encompaſſing them; the Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches, without any *Petala* or Border, conſiſting only of fiſtular yellow Flowers, growing in a green ſtriated *Calyx*, which after turn into Down; it grows on Banks and Walls, and among Rubbiſh, flowering the greateſt part of the Year.

'The Juice of this Herb taken in Ale is accoun-'ted by ſome a gentle Vomit, and of Uſe to help 'Pains in the Stomach, and evacuate Choler, and

'to

'to help the Jaundice; it likewiſe deſtroys Worms. 'Outwardly apply'd, it is uſeful in ſcrophulous 'Tumors and Inflammations of the Breaſt, and 'helps Scald-heads.

Erūca, Rocket, *Off.* —*Sativa*, Garden Rocket, *Ger.* —*Sativa alba*, common Garden Rocket, *Park.* —*Latifolia Sativa alba Dioſcoridis*, the Rocket of Dioſcorides, *C. B.*

The common Garden Rocket has a ſlender, white woody Root, of a hot biting Taſte; the Leaves do ſomewhat reſemble Muſtard in Shape, but are much ſmoother; the Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, cloathed with leſſer Leaves, having on their Tops many Flowers of a whitiſh yellow Colour, full of dark purple Veins; the Seed-veſſels, which ſucceed them, are long, ſlender and ſmooth, parted in two by a thin Membrane, and opening at the ſides when the Seed is ripe, which is very ſmall, of a reddiſh yellow Colour, and a roundiſh Shape and hot Taſte. It is ſown in Gardens, and the Seed is ripe in *July*.

'Rocket is eaten frequently among other Herbs 'as a Sallad, though many People diſlike it for 'its ſtrong, ungrateful Smell; it has the Name 'of a Provocative and Exciter to Venery, and 'is likewiſe a good Diuretic: *Mathiolus* com-'mends the Leaves boil'd with Sugar, to be given 'to Children for a Cough, I ſuppoſe he means 'that they ſhould be made into a Syrup. *Came-'rarius* ſays, that an equal part of the Powder 'of Rocket and Cummin-Seed is a mighty Pre-'ſervative againſt an Apoplexy.

Erūca Sylveſtris, wild Rocket, *Ger.* —*Sylveſtris vulgatior*, common wild Rocket, *Park.* —*Major Lutea*, the greater yellow Rocket, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 169. This

This Rocket has a long white Root, with many Fibres at the Bottom; from which ariſe a great many ſtriated Stalks a Foot or two high, full of narrow, long, and deeply laciniated Leaves. The Flowers are pretty large and yellow, of four Leaves apiece, which are ſucceeded by long, narrow, angular Pods, full of ſmall, hot, bitteriſh Seed. The whole Plant has an ungrateful fætid Smell. It grows frequently upon old Walls, as on the Walls of the City of *London* in great Plenty; flowering great Part of the Summer.

'This Rocket is hot and dry, and much of the 'Nature of the former; but is very rarely uſed 'in Phyſic.

Eryngium, Sea Holly, Eringo, *Off.* — *marinum*, Sea Holly, *Ger.* — *marinum*, our ordinary Sea Holly, *Park.* — *maritimum*, Sea Holly, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 97.

Common *Eringo* has pretty large, white, and long Roots, which ſpread much in the Earth, and run deep in the ſame. The Leaves are hard, ſtiff and veiny, narrow at Bottom, and broad and roundiſh at the End, with ſeveral *Laciniæ* terminating in ſharp Prickles; the Stalk ariſes not to any great Height, being ſmooth, creſted, and chanel'd; the Leaves on the Stalks are leſs, and rather ſtiffer, ſet on without Foot-ſtalks, with prickly Edges. At the Ends of the Branches come forth round, ſomewhat prickly, Heads, beſet with ſtiff narrow Leaves, growing like a Star under them; the Flowers are ſet in theſe Heads, of a greeniſh white Colour, each in a ſeparate *Calyx*, like the Teaſel, ſucceeded by flattiſh Seed. It grows by the Sea-ſide, in many Places, in ſandy Ground, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Roots only are uſed.

'*Eringo*-Roots are hepatic and diuretic, open-
'ing Obſtructions of the Liver, helping the Jaun-
'dice and Dropſy, provoking Urine, and eaſing
'the Strangury. Candied with Sugar, they are
'accounted very reſtorative, good for conſump-
'tive Perſons, and thoſe waſted with long Illneſs
'and too much Venery, they being reckon'd
'Strengthners to the Parts of Generation; they
'are commended by ſome for the *Lues Venerea*
'and *Gonorrhea*, as taking off the Acrimony and
'Heat of Urine uſually attending thoſe Diſtem-
'pers, by their balſamic ſoftning Qualities.

Eryſimum, Hedge-Muſtard, *Off.* — *vulgare*, common Eryſimum, *C. B.* — *Dioſcoridis Lobelio*, Bank-Creſſes, *Ger.* *Irio ſive Eryſimum vulgare*, the common wild Hedge-Muſtard, *Park.* *Eruca hirſuta ſiliquâ Cauli appreſſa, Eryſimum dicta*, *Ray's Synop.* 169.

The Root of Hedge-Muſtard is long, whitiſh, frequently crooked, and full of ſmall Fibres. The Stalk ariſes to be a Foot and half, or two Foot high, tough and pliant, branching out uſually on all Sides, like a Shrub or Buſh. The lower Leaves are long and narrow, cut into ſeveral jagged Segments ſet oppoſite to one another, with one more blunt at the End, and are ſomewhat hairy; the Leaves which grow on the Stalks have fewer Segments, the upper many times but three, appearing like the Head of an Halbert; the Flowers are yellow, very ſmall and four-leav'd, growing thick together at the End of the Branches, which flowering gradually, and the Stalk ſtill extending it ſelf, the Spikes of the Seed-Veſſels grow to a great length, being round, ſharp-pointed, clapping cloſe to the Stalks, and are full of ſmall, hot, biting Seed. It grows every where

by

by the Way-ſide, flowering good Part of the Summer; the Herb is uſed.

'Hedge-Muſtard is hot and dry, opening and 'attenuating, and by its warming Quality is good 'to diſſolve thick, groſs, ſlimy Humours in the 'Lungs, to help a Cough and Shortneſs of Breath; 'and it is particularly recommended againſt an habitual Hoarſeneſs, to recover the Voice. *Rive-* 'rius praiſes a Decoction of it in Wine againſt 'the Collic.

The only Officinal Preparation of this Plant is the *Syrupus de Eryſimo.*

Eſŭla major, the greater Eſula, or Spurge, *Off.* — *major Germanica*, Quack-ſalvers, Turbith, great Marſh Spurge, *Ger. Park. Tithymălus paluſtris fruticoſus*, ſhrubby Marſh Spurge, *C. B.*

This Species of *Eſula* has a very large thick Root, many times as big as a Man's Arm, ſpread out into many Branches, and ſending up many tough Stalks, two or three Foot high, rediſh and much divided, having ſmooth, long, narrowiſh, green Leaves, broadeſt at the End. The Flowers which grow on the Tops of the Stalks are ſmall and yellow, like other Spurges, which are follow'd by triangular Seed-Veſſels containing three roundiſh Seed. The whole Plant is full of a cauſtic Milk, burning and inflaming the Mouth and Jaws for a great while together. It grows in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, flowering in *June*. The Root is uſed, and of that the Bark only.

'It is a ſtrong Cathartic, working violently by 'Vomit and Stool, but is very offenſive to the 'Stomach and Bowels by reaſon of its ſharp cor- 'roſive Quality, and therefore ought to be uſed

'with

'with the utmoſt Caution, by ſteeping it in Vi-
'negar, and giving proper Correctors, and then
'it is ſaid to evacuate ſerous and bilious Hu-
'mours, and to help the Dropſy, Gout, and o-
'ther obſtinate Diſtempers: It is put in the *Pilu-*
'*la Mechoacannæ & Fætida.*

Esŭla minor Pityuſa, the ſmaller Spurge, *Off. Tithymalus Pineus*, ſmall Eſula, *Ger.* — *foliis Pini, forte* Dioſcoridis, Pine Spurge, perhaps that of *Dioſcorides, C. B. Pityuſa Tithymalus Pinea, ſive Eſula minor*, Pine Spurge, *Park.*

This has a leſſer Root by much than the former, and ſends forth many Stalks not much branched, a Foot or more high, ſet thick with long narrow Leaves like Toad-Flax, but rounder-pointed; the Tops of the Stalks are divided into ſeveral Partitions like Umbels, having ſeveral hollow Cup-like Leaves pierced through by the Foot-ſtalks of the Flowers, which are ſmall and yellow; the Seed-Veſſel is three-ſquare, like the former. It grows in ſeveral Places of *Germany* and *France*, but with us only in Gardens.

'The Virtues aſcribed to this Spurge are the
'ſame as the former, being, as that, a ſtrong and vi-
'olent Cathartic and Emetic; but the Shops be-
'ing furniſh'd with ſafer and gentler Medicines,
'both this and the former are grown pretty much
'out of Eſteem, and very rarely preſcribed.

Eupatōrium Avicennæ (Cannabĭnum) Hemp, Agrimony, or the Eupatorium of *Avicenna, Off. Cannabinum mas*, Water-Hemp or Water-Agrimony 2. *Ger.* — *Cannabinum, Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 83.

This

This Species of *Eupatorium* has a ſpreading ſtringy Root, from which ariſe reddiſh ſquare Stalks two or three Foot high, ſomewhat woolly, having at each Joint two Leaves divided into three long, narrow, ſerrated Hemp-like Sections, green above, and whitiſh underneath. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks in Cluſters, Umbel-wiſe, each being ſomewhat ſlender and naked, compoſed of ſeveral fiſtular Flowers, of purple Colour, divided into five Parts at the Top, and paſſing away into Down. It grows by Rivers and Ditch-ſides, and flowers in *July*.

'*Schroder* commends this as a very good vul-'nerary Plant, uſed inwardly, but eſpecially 'outwardly; and uſeful to correct an ill Habit of 'Body, and cure Coughs and Catarrhs: Though '*Geſner* upon Trial found the Root to be a ſtrong 'Purger. It is but ſeldom uſed.

Eupatorium Græcorum. See *Agrimonia.*

Eupatorium Meſues. See *Ageratum.*

Euphorbium, Gum Euphorbium, *Off.*

This is the inſpiſſated Juice or Gum of a thorny Plant, which grows in *Barbary* and the *Eaſt Indies*. It is called by *Herman*, *Tithymalus Mauritanicus Aphyllos, anguloſus & ſpinoſus, ex quo Euphorbium officinarum. Schadida Calli Horti Malabarici*, Vol. 2. Tab. 81. It is a different Plant from the *Euphorbium* of *Gerard*, *Parkinſon* and *Bauhin*, having ſeveral triangular, ſucculent, jointed, thick Stalks, beſet with a double Row of ſmall, ſtiff, hard Prickles, coming off in Pairs; and if we compare great Things with ſmall, like the Horns of a young Steer join'd to a piece of the Skull; on the Top of the Stalks grow pentapetalous Flow-

ers ſucceeded by triangular Seed-Veſſels, containing each three Seeds. The whole Plant is full of a cauſtic Milk, which when dried is the *Euphorbium.* It is brought over in ſmall, brown, yellow Drops, of a gummy reſinous Subſtance, of little Smell, but burning the Noſe, cauſing violent Sneezing, and inflaming the Mouth and Throat.

'It is but little uſed inwardly, on the Account 'of its hot, cauſtic, acrimonious Quality, tho' it 'was given antiently to cure the Dropſy; but we 'having ſafer and milder Remedies, it is now in 'Diſuſe. It is a violent Sternutatory, and is now in 'times uſed in Apoplexies and Lethargies. It is 'uſed outwardly to clean foul and rotten Bones, 'and to be put into drawing Plaiſters.

Officinal Preparations are the *Oleum Euphorbii ſimplex & Compoſitum.*

Euphragia (Euphraſia) Eyebright, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris,* common Eyebright, *Park. Euphraſia officinarum,* Eyebright of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.*

Eyebright has a ſmall woody Root full of Fibres, from which ſprings uſually one Stalk branched out into ſeveral ſmaller, ſomewhat of a reddiſh-brown Colour. The Leaves are ſmall, ſet on by Pairs, oppoſite, without Footſtalks, hard and veiny, roundiſh, but indented at the Ends. The Flowers grow at the Tops among the Leaves, ſmall and white, and gaping or galeated, with a yellow Spot in the middle, and ſeveral black Stripes running lengthways; after the Flowers are fallen, come ſmall, long, flatiſh Seed-Veſſels, containing very ſmall Seed. Eyebright grows in Fields and Commons, and flowers in *July.* The whole Plant is uſed.

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'This

'This is a Plant famous for all Diſorders and 'Diſtempers of the Eyes, eſpecially for Dimneſs 'of Sight, and to ſtrengthen it when weak and 'decay'd, either given in the Juice, or Decoction 'of the Powder of the Leaves. A Powder made 'of two Ounces of Eyebright, and half an Ounce 'of Mace, is very much commended for the ſame 'Purpoſes, eſpecially after proper Evacuations. 'Some commend it as good againſt the Jaundice.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Aqua Euphraſiæ*.

F.

Faba major, the great Bean, *Off.* — *major hortenſis*, the great Garden Bean, *Ger. Park.* *Faba*, the Bean, *C. B.*

Garden-Beans are known to every Body to have hollow, angular, pretty firm Stalks, growing to be two or three Foot high, ſet alternately with Leaves compoſed of ſeveral large oval *Pinnæ*, which uſually, though not always, ſtand oppoſite; at the Foot of the Leaves grow the Flowers, ſeveral together, which are large and papilionaceous, or like a Peas-bloſſom, white, with two large black Spots in the under Leaves: Theſe are ſucceeded by large, erect, ſomewhat flat Pods, woolly within, in each of which lie two or three flatiſh Beans, moſtly white, but ſometimes red, having the Head a little compreſs'd, with a little *Hilus* or Spot. They are ſown in Gardens, flowring in *May*; and the Beans are ripe in *June* or *July*.

'Beans are frequently eaten for Food, in the 'Summer-Time, while they are young, being a 'pleaſant, and to moſt People a grateful Diſh,

'and though ſomewhat windy, are not more ſo 'than moſt other Pulſe. The Water diſtil'd 'from the Flowers is uſed by many as a Coſme-'tic, and that from the Pods is accounted good 'for the Wind and Gripes in Children. The Bean-'Meal or Flower is rarely uſed inwardly, though 'commended by ſome for a Looſeneſs and the 'Bloody-Flux; but it is frequently made uſe of 'in outward Applications, in Cataplaſms againſt 'Inflammations, and to diſſolve Swellings or 'Tumours.

Officinal Preparations are the *Aqua Florum, & ſiliquarum Fabarum.*

Faba minor, ſmall or Horſe-Beans, *Off.* —*ſylveſtris*, the wild Bean, *Ger.* — *minor ſylveſtris*, the common wild Bean, *Park.* —*minor ſeu Equina*, the ſmall or Horſe-Bean, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 190.

Theſe grow in all Reſpects like the former, ſaving that they are leſs in all the Parts; the Pods, as well as the Beans, being rounder as well as ſmaller. They are ſown in the Fields, flowering and ripening ſomewhat later than the former.

'They are uſed outwardly to the ſame Purpo-'ſes as the former; but are moſtly ſpent in Food 'for Horſes.

Ficus, the Fig-tree, *Off. Ger.* — *communis*, the common Fig-tree, *C. B.* — *vulgaris*, the Fig-tree, *Park.*

The Fig-tree ſeldom grows to be a Tree of any great Bigneſs in our Parts, being cloathed with large Leaves bigger than Vine-Leaves, full of high Veins, and divided for the moſt part into five blunt-pointed Segments, yielding a thin milky Juice when broken. It beareth no viſible

Flowers, and they are therefore ſuppoſed to be hid in the Fruit, which it produces twice a Year, Spring and Autumn, though thoſe only which come forth in the Spring arrive to Maturity. When ripe, they are as big as a Pear, being of a browniſh-green Colour on the outſide, and red within, full of ſmall round Seed, and of a ſweetiſh Taſte. The dry Figs come chiefly from *Spain* and *Portugal*, being firſt cured, by dipping them in ſcalding hot Lye made of the Aſhes of the Cuttings of the Tree, and afterwards carefully drying them in the Sun, they are put into Barrels or Frails; and theſe are what are only uſed in Medicines.

'Theſe Figs are cooling and moiſtning, good 'for Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, and all Diſea-'ſes of the Breaſt; as alſo for the Stone and Gra-'vel; and uſeful to drive out the Small-Pox and 'Meaſles. Outwardly applied, they are diſſol-'ving and ripening, good for Impoſthumations and 'Swellings, and peſtilential Buboes.

Filipendula, Dropwort, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common or ordinary Dropwort, *Park.* — *vulgaris, an Molon Plinii?* common Dropwort, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 50.

The Roots of Dropwort conſiſt of a great Number of oval Glandules faſtned together by ſlender Strings, from which ſpring ſeveral long, narrow, and as it were pinnated Leaves, whoſe *Pinnæ* are ſerrated, and not much unlike the ſmaller Burnet-Saxifrage Leaves: The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, having but few Leaves thereon, but on their Tops a pretty many Flowers in Form of an Umbel, which are white within, and reddiſh on the outſide, made of ſix Leaves, with a great Number of yellowiſh *Stamina* in the Middle;

which are ſucceeded by ſeveral flatiſh Seeds growing in a Head together. It grows in chalky Grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*; the Root being chiefly uſed.

'Dropwort, eſpecially the Root, is counted 'Diuretic, and good for the Stone, Gravel and 'Stoppage of Urine. The Powder is commend-'ed by Mr. *Ray*, from Dr. *Needham* and *Simon* 'Paulus, to ſtop violent Floodings and the Whites, 'though *Parkinſon* ſays, in his Time it was uſed 'to expel the Secundines. *Prevotius* likewiſe 'commends it from his own Experience againſt 'the Bloody-Flux.

Filix florida (*Oſmunda regalis*) flowering Fern, Oſmund Royal, *Off.* *Oſmunda regalis*, Water Fern, or Oſmund Royal, *Ger.* *Oſmunda regalis ſeu Filix florida*, Oſmund, or Water Fern, *Park.* *Filix ramoſa non dentata*, branched unindented Fern, *C. B. Ray's Syn.* 50.

This is the biggeſt of our *Engliſh* Ferns, ſending forth ſeveral large branched Leaves, whoſe long broad *Pinnulæ* are not at all indented about the Edges like the other Ferns; they are of a light yellow Colour; among theſe ariſe ſeveral Stalks, which have the like Leaves growing on them on their lower Parts, but towards the Tops they are full of round ſlender Seed-bearing curled Heads, an Inch or more long when ripe, of a brown Colour, cover'd with ſmall duſty Seed. Theſe appear in *June*, and ripen in *July*. The Root conſiſts of a great Number of ſmall, long, round Parts, matted together, blackiſh on the outſide, and green within, cover'd over with ſmall Fibres. It grows in marſhy boggy Places, particularly in a Bog at the backſide of *Woolwich*, near the Warren.

'The

'The Roots, which are the only Part uſed, 'are accounted good for Obſtructions of the 'Liver and Spleen, and particularly eſteem'd for 'Rickets in Children, as alſo for Ruptures, Wounds, 'and Bruiſes.

Filix fœmina, Female Fern, or Brakes, *Off. Ger.* —*vulgaris*, the common Female Fern, *Park.* —*ramoſa major, pinnulis obtuſis, non dentatis*, the great branch'd Fern with the *Pinnulæ* not indented, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 49.

The common female Fern, or Brakes, has many large Leaves divided into ſeveral Branches, beſet with long, narrow, ſtiff *Pinnulæ*, which are moſtly ſmooth about the Edges, though ſometimes they are a little indented; the Back of theſe, about Midſummer, will be cover'd round the Margins with a great Number of duſty brown Particles, which are the Seed. The Root is long and thick, ſpreading much in the Earth, ſending out Shoots on every Side, which makes it hard to be eradicated: It grows but too frequently upon Commons and Heaths, being uſed in Want of Wood by the Country-people, for heating their Ovens and other Uſes.

'The Roots only are uſed in Medicine, and 'thoſe but rarely, being commended as very good 'for Worms, eſpecially the *Lumbrici lati*; a kind 'of Pot-Aſh is made of the Stalks and Leaves 'burnt.

Filix mas, male Fern, *Off. Ger.* —*Mas vulgaris*, common male Fern, *Park.* —*Mas non ramoſa dentata*, unbranch'd indented male Fern, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 47.

The Leaves of this Fern are pretty long and large, not divided into Branches as the two for-

mer are, but having ſeveral long *Surculi* of pinnated indented Leaves, growing on each ſide of the Stalk, which are not directly oppoſite on the Rib, but grow alternately, one a little above another. The Seed grows in round duſty *Globuli*, along the Back of the Leaves. The Root pretty much reſembles that of *Oſmund* Royal, and is indeed generally ſold for it by the Herb-Women; it grows in Hedges and ſhady Lanes.

'The Root is only uſed, being applied to the 'ſame Purpoſes, and ſuppos'd to have the ſame 'Virtues with the Roots of *Oſmund* Royal; it 'is believ'd to be hurtful to the female Sex, and 'to cauſe Miſcarriage.

Fœniculum vulgare, common Fennel, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Vulgare*, common Fennel of *Germany*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 111.

Our ordinary Fennel has pretty large thick white Roots which run deep into the Ground, without much dividing, beſet with ſmall Fibres. It has large winged Leaves, branch'd into ſeveral Segments, of long, ſlender, very fine, capillaceous Parts, of a dark green Colour, and ſometimes a little reddiſh; the Stalk grows to be four or five Foot high, much divided, and full of a whitiſh Pith; the Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches, in flat Umbels, of ſmall yellow five-leav'd Flowers, each of which is ſucceeded by a Couple of roundiſh, ſomewhat flat, ſtriated Seed. The whole Plant has a pretty ſtrong, but not unpleaſant Smell. It is generally planted in Gardens to be near at Hand, but it grows wild in ſeveral Places toward the Sea-Coaſt, and between *Woolwich* and *Gravesend* it is frequently met with; it flowers in *June*. The Leaves, Root, and Seed are in Uſe; the Root being one of the five open-

ing

ing Roots, and the Seed one of the greater Carminative Seeds.

'The Root is aperitive and diuretic, opening 'Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys, 'provoking Urine and the *Menſes*; it helps the 'Dropſy and Jaundice, boil'd in Water-gruel, and 'that drank in a Morning; it is commended to 'leſſen Fat, and procure Leanneſs of Body. The 'Leaves are frequently uſed in the Kitchin, and 'are ſaid to increaſe Milk in Nurſes, to ſtrengthen 'the Sight; and, like the Root, are good againſt 'the Stone and Gravel. The Seed is Carminative, expelling Wind, ſtrengthening the Bowels, 'and helping the Collic, and is good to help a 'decay'd Sight.

Officinal Preparations are a ſimple Water from the Leaves, and a diſtill'd Oil from the Seeds.

Fœniculum dulce, ſweet Fennel, *Off. Ger. Park. C. B.*

The ſweet Fennel grows not ſo tall as the common, otherwiſe they are much alike; the main Difference being in the Seed, which is longer and narrower, not ſo flat, but for the moſt Part ſomewhat crooked, of a yellower Colour, and a much ſweeter Taſte. The Seed is brought to us from *Germany*, and is much of the Nature of the former, but is accounted better, and is therefore more uſed in the Shops; though *Parkinſon* upon his own Experience prefer'd the Seed of the common Fennel before this.

Fænum Græcum, Fenugreek, *Off. Ger.* —*Sativum*, cultivated Fenugreek, *Park. C. B.*

Fenugreek is one of the trifoliated leguminous Plants, growing a Foot or two high, having the ſtalks ſet alternately with Leaves like Trefoil, round-

round-pointed, and a little indented about the Edges; the Flowers grow ſingly with the Leaves, and are white and papilionaceous, much leſs than the Bloſſom of a Pea; theſe are ſucceeded by very long ſlender Pods, ſomewhat flat and full of yellow hard ſquare Seed, of a very ſtrong unpleaſant Smell. The Root is ſmall, and periſhes every Year; it is ſown in ſeveral Parts beyond Sea for the Sake of the Seed, which comes from *Germany*, and is the only part uſed.

'It is rarely given inwardly, but is uſed in Fo-'mentations, Bathings, Cataplaſms, and emol-'lient Glyſters; being ripening, diſſolving, ano-'dyne, and good for all kind of Tumors and Swel-'lings, to which Purpoſes the *Farina* or Powder 'is very effectual.

Folium Indum, (Malabathrum) the Indian Leaf, *Off.* —*Tamalapatra*, the Indian Leaf, *Ger.* *Folium Indum*, or Indian Leaf, *Park.* *Tamalapatrum, ſive Folium Indum, C. B.*

Theſe are pretty large Leaves, of a thick firm Texture, of a yellowiſh Colour, in ſhape of a large Bay-Leaf, but ſharper-pointed and ſmoother, having three remarkable Nerves or Ribs, running through the whole Length of the Leaf, of a pleaſant hot ſpicy Smell and Taſte. They are generally believ'd to be the Leaves of the *Caſſia lignea*, or Cinamon-Tree, or both; for upon comparing them with Leaves of the true Cinamon, of which I have a Branch, I can find very little Difference either in Shape or Colour, Smell or Taſte. How far the Leaves of the *Canella Malabarica*, which are eſteem'd to be the true *Folia Inda*, differ from theſe, is uncertain, ſince they are never brought to us, theſe ſupplying their Place, and I queſtion not, but to as good Purpoſe. They are

but

but ſeldom uſed now, Mace being appointed in our Diſpenſatories in their ſtead.

Fragāria, Strawberries, *Off.* *Fragaria, & Fruga*, Strawberries, *Ger.* — *Vulgaris*, common Strawberries, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 140.

Strawberries have ſmall reddiſh Roots, full of Fibres, from which ſpring many creeping ſlender Threads, which take Root and propagate; the Leaves grow three together upon one Foot-ſtalk, folded together at their firſt ſpringing up, and are full of Veins, of an oval Figure, deeply ſerrated about the Edges: the Flowers ſpring from the Root on long Foot-ſtalks, four or five together, each of five ſmall round white Leaves, with ſeveral yellow *Stamina* in the Middle, and are follow'd by ſmall Fruit, of a round conical Shape, of a reddiſh Colour, of a pleaſant, tart, grateful Taſte, and an agreeable Smell, having the outſide beſet with a great many very ſmall greeniſh Seed; they grow in the Woods, flowering in *May*, and the Fruit is ripe in *June*. The Leaves and Fruit are uſed.

'The Leaves are frequently made Uſe of in Lo-
'tions and Gargariſms for ſore Mouths and
'Throats, and Ulcers in the Gums; they are
'commended by ſome Authors for the Jaundice,
'and all kinds of Fluxes. The Fruit is more
'uſed at Table than in the Shops; it is accounted
'to be cordial and good for hot bilious Conſti-
'tutions, and grateful to the Stomach, eſpecially
'eaten with Wine and Sugar.

Fraxinus, the Aſh-Tree, *Off. Ger.* — 1. *ſeu excelſior*, the firſt or tall Aſh, *C. B.* — *Vulgaris*, the common great Aſh, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 311.

The

The Aſh-Tree grows to a great Height and Bigneſs, with a ſtraight Body, cover'd with a whitiſh or Aſh-colour'd Bark, which gives it its Name, as a Tree, whoſe Body is of the Colour of Aſhes. It grows with its Branches pretty upright and ſmooth; the Leaves are of a dark green Colour, pinnated, the *Pinnæ* growing oppoſite, and are oval and ſharp-pointed, with an odd one at the End. The Flowers grow in ſmall ſtamineous Bunches, coming out early in the Spring, before the Leaves; the Seed is ſmall, long, flat and narrow, growing in thin membranaceous Huſks, ſeveral growing together in Bunches. The Aſh-tree grows frequently in Woods and Hedges, and the Seed is ripe in *September* or *October*. The Bark, Leaves, and Seed are uſed.

'The outer Bark is commended againſt the 'Hardneſs of the Spleen, and is uſed as a Diu-'retic, and againſt the Stone and Gravel; the in-'ner Bark is given in foreign Parts, with good 'Succeſs, againſt intermitting Fevers; the Leaves 'are held to be good againſt the Bitings of all 'kinds of venemous Creatures. The Seed, which 'is called *Lingua Avis*, is heating and drying, 'helpful in Diſorders of the Liver and Spleen, pro-'voke Urine, help the Stone, and Pains in the 'Side.

The *Manna Calabrina*, or common *Manna* of the Shops is the concreted Sacharine Exudation of a *Species* of Aſh in *Calabria*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it having been prov'd beyond Contradiction, that it is not an Honey-Dew, which falls from the Heavens, but what comes from the Tree itſelf, being hardned by the Heat of the Sun. It is gather'd every Year, a little before the Dog-days and the *Auguſt* Rains come in: See *Ray*'s Hiſtory.

'*Manna*

'*Manna* is a very gentle innocent Purge, and 'therefore frequently given to Children and weak-'ly Persons, is cooling and pectoral, and accoun-'ted a good Purge for Children after the Measles.

Fumaria, Fumitory, *Off.* — *Vulgaris*, common Fumitory, *Park.* — *Purpurea*, common Purple Fumitory, *Ger.* —*Non bulbosa*, 1. *seu officinarum*, the Fumitory of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 101.

This is a tender succulent Plant, hardly able to sustain itself, having many winged finely divided Leaves, of a whitish green Colour. The Stalks are hollow and corner'd, much branch'd, and seldom rising very high, having on their Tops long Spikes of Flowers, purple above, and whitish underneath, somewhat resembling the *Papilionaceous* Kind, having a Heel or Spur in the hinder Part, the Foot-stalk being inserted in the Middle of the Flower; they are succeeded by single round Seed. The whole Plant has a bitter Taste, whence it is called *Fel Terræ*. It grows every where in Fields and till'd Grounds, and flowers in *May:* The whole Plant is used.

'Fumitory is reckon'd to be a great Cleanser 'of the Blood, and good for all Sorts of cuta-'neous Distempers, as Scab, Itch, and leprous 'Disorders; and for that Purpose it is given with 'Whey in the Spring to purge and purify the 'Blood, to help the Scurvy, Jaundice, and Affec-'tions of the Spleen.

Officinal Preparations are a simple Water, and a Syrup of the Juice.

GALAN-

G.

Galanga major, the greater Galingale, *Off. C. B. Ger. Park.*

This is a tough woody Root, of about an Inch or an Inch and an half thick, of a brown Colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within, having a very thin Bark, which is beſet at about a quarter of an Inch Diſtance, with Rings or Circles; it is of a bitteriſh Taſte, ſomewhat aromatic, but not near ſo much as the ſmaller Galingale. This is ſold by the Drugſters under the Name of *Radix Acori*, or *Acorus*-Root, and is ſaid to grow in *Java*, and *Malabar*.

'It is hot and dry, Cephalic, and Carminative, 'and good for Flatulencies and cold Diſeaſes of 'the Stomach: It is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis* '*Ari. Comp.* or elſe 'tis not much uſed.

Galanga minor, ſmall Galingale, *Off. Ger. C. B. Park.*

This is a much leſs Root than the former, coming over, cut in ſhort Pieces, ſcarce an Inch long, and not half ſo thick, of a rediſh brown Colour, having ſeveral circular Rings on the outſide, of an hot aromatic Taſte and Smell; this is ſaid to grow in *China*; but it is not known what Plant either this or the former are the Roots of, though by the beſt Judges they are ſuppoſed to be *Species* of the *Iris*.

'This is much more in Uſe than the former, 'being more ſtomachic, and of greater Virtue a-'gainſt Diſeaſes of the Head and Bowels, expel-'pelling Wind, provoking Urine and the *Menſes*, 'and helping Digeſtion.

Galbănum, Gum Galbanum, *Off. Ger. Park.*

This

This has been always esteem'd, by the best Writers, the inspissate Juice or Gum of a *Species* of *Ferula*, from whose Root or Stalk being wounded, this Gum was believ'd to flow. This Plant is called *Ferulago*, Fennel-Giant, by *Ger.* *Ferula latiore folio*, the great Fennel-Giant, by *Park.* and *C. B.* But, since their Time, *Herman*, in his *Paradisus Batavus*, has given a Figure and Description of another Plant, which, he thinks, produces the *Galbanum*, under the Name of *Ferula Africana Galbanifera Ligustici Foliis & Facie*, which he found growing at the Cape of *Good-hope*, being a perennial umbelliferous Plant, much lower than the former *Ferula*, with Seed like *Lovage*, and a large stiff thick Root. The Stalks of this Plant, being wounded, yield a Milk, which he thinks, when concreted has all the Marks of the true *Galbanum*; but whether this, or the former, be the Plant yielding *Galbanum*, is hard to be determin'd, or whether both may not do it; the former, which sprang from Seed found among *Galbanum*, as *Lobel* affirms, may perhaps yield that which comes from *Turkey*, which is the best; and the latter, the *East-India* Sort, which is not so good: Be that as it will, the best *Galbanum* is that, which is of a light yellow Colour, of a strong, piercing, and to most an unpleasant Smell, of a bitterish warm Taste, clammy and sticking to the Fingers, being of a Nature between a Gum and a Rosin, flaming in the Fire, and yet hard to be dissolved in Oil, having usually a pretty many Pieces of the Stalks amongst it. The *East India* Sort is darker colour'd, dryer, and fuller of Dross and Stalks, and less esteem'd.

'*Galbanum* is one of the most principal Hyste-
'ric Medicines, being used in Suffocations of the
'Womb, both taken inwardly, and applied out-
'wardly to the Navel as a Plaister: It likewise

'pro-

'provokes the *Menſes*, and expells the Secundine, and 'is alſo of Service in Cephalic and Hypochondriac 'Affections: Outwardly applied, it is emollient, ri-'pening and diſſolving, good for hard Tumors and 'Swellings, and is frequently put into Plaiſters and 'Ointments for thoſe Purpoſes.

Galega (Ruta Capraria) Goat's-Rue, *Off. Galega*, Goat's-Rue, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, Goat's-Rue, *C. B. Park.*

Goat's-Rue has many tall, hollow, ſtriated Branches, a Yard or more in Height, with long pinnated Leaves growing alternately on the Joints, conſiſting of ſix or eight Pair of long oval *Pinnæ*, ſmooth and not indented about the Edges, which are apt to be folded together. The Flowers grow in long Spikes, hanging downwards in the Shape of Peaſe Bloſſoms, but leſs, of a pale whitiſh blue Colour: The Seed grows in long erect Pods: The Root is thick, ſpreading in the Earth, and abiding long. It gtows in ſeveral Parts of *Italy* by River-Sides, but with us only in Gardens, and flowers in *June and July*.

'Goat's-Rue is accounted Cordial, Sudorific, and 'Alexipharmic, and good againſt peſtilential Diſ-'tempers, expelling the Venom through the Pores 'of the Skin, and is of Uſe in all kind of Fe-'vers, the Small Pox and Meaſles; it likewiſe kills 'Worms, and cures the Bites of all kinds of ve-'nemous Creatures.

Gallium luteum, yellow Lady's Bed-Straw, *Off. Ger. C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 117.

This Plant, from a long ſlender ſpreading Root, ſends forth many ſquare weak Stalks, a Foot or two high, beſet at the Joints with ſlender narrow Leaves, about an Inch long, ſet in a Circle; the Stalks

Stalks of a dark green Colour. On the Tops of the Stalks, as well as on the ſmaller Branches, which come out of the Sides, grow thick Spikes of ſmall, yellow, monopetalous Flowers, divided into four Segments, of a pleaſant Smell; each of which is ſucceeded by two ſmall globular black Seeds; it grows on Banks, and dry barren Places, flowering in *June* and *July*. The whole Herb is uſed.

'Yellow Bed-ſtraw is drying and incraſſating, 'good in ſtopping all kinds of Fluxes and Hæ-'morrhages, and for the Cure of Wounds; ſome 'commend a Decoction of it for the Gout; and 'a Bath made of it is very refreſhing to waſh 'the Feet of Perſons tir'd with Overwalking. In 'the Northern Countries they uſe this Herb for 'the making their Cheeſes, inſtead of Rennet, 'whence it is called Cheeſe-Rennet; the Flowers 'containing an Acidity, which may be got by 'Diſtillation. This is a Plant but ſeldom uſed 'in the Shops.

Gambogia (Gutta Gamba) Gambooge, *Off.* *Cambugio, quibuſdam Catharticum aureum*, the golden yellow Purge, *Park.*

This is an inſpiſſate Juice, of a deep yellow, or Orange Colour, eaſily diſſolving with Water into a light yellow *Lac*, or Milk, which will yet ſubſide, not entirely mixing with the Water; it has no Smell, and but little Taſte. It comes over from the *Eaſt Indies* in round flattiſh Cakes. There are two kinds of this Gum, one, which is the moſt common, is obtained from the *Eſula Indica Bontii*, deſcribed by him in his natural and medicinal Hiſtory of the *Eaſt Indies*, and is there called *Lonam Cambodgia*, as growing in that Province. The other is the Produce of a large Tree grow-

ing in *Malabar*, called *Carcapuli* by *C. B.* and *Park.* and *Codampulli* in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, Tom. 1. Fig. 41. having long ſerrated ſharp-pointed Leaves, with tetrapetalous Flowers at the End of the Branches, and Fruit in Shape and Colour like an Orange; but how, and in what theſe two Gums differ, we are yet uncertain, or whether we have any of the latter.

'Gamboodge is a very ſtrong Cathartic, purging ſerous watery Humours, both upwards and downwards, pretty ſmartly, and being rightly manag'd is of great Service, in the Dropſy, Scurvy, Leproſy, and ſtubborn cutaneous Diſtempers, and is frequently given in the *Lues Venerea* diſſolv'd in Water; it ſtains well, and makes a good yellow Water-colour.

Geniſta, Broom, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris & ſcoparia*, ordinary Broom, *Park.* — *anguloſa & ſcoparia*, the common angular ſtalk'd Broom, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 314.

This has a large, thick, woody Root, running deep in the Earth, whence it is with Difficulty extirpated; from which ſpring a great Number of Stalks growing pretty cloſe together, which are very tough, ſomewhat welted and angular, growing two Foot or more high: It bears at every Joint three ſmall oval Leaves growing on a common Foot-ſtalk, which quickly fall away, appearing bare of Leaves for a great Part of the Year. The Flowers grow on the Branches, from the Middle upwards, being large and papilionaceous, of a bright yellow Colour, and are ſucceeded by flat very hairy Pods, containing ſmall brown Kidney-like Seed. It grows in Fields and Commons, and flowers in *April* and *May*. The Flowers and Stalks are uſed.

* 'Broom

'Broom is an aperitive and hepatic Shrub, o-
'pening Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen,
'provokes Urine, and is accounted very good for
'the Dropſy, being infus'd in the common Drink.
'The Aſhes likewiſe infuſed in Ale or Wine, are
'uſed againſt the ſame Diſtemper, cauſing great
'Diſcharges of Water by Urine. The Flowers,
'before they are grown to any Bigneſs, are pick-
'led with Salt and Vinegar, and are eaten for
'Sauce, like Capers, and are eſteemed by many
'as wholeſome for the Stomach, and good a-
'gainſt Diſeaſes of the Spleen and Liver.

Gentiana, Gentian, *Off.* — *major*, great Fel-wort, *Ger.* — *major lutea*, great Gentian, or Felwort, *C. B. Park.*

The Root of the Great Gentian is large, thick, and woody, pretty much divided, of a yellow brown Colour, and a very bitter Taſte; the lower Leaves are pretty long and broad, ſomewhat roundiſh, but pointed at the Ends, ſtiff, and pretty much of the Shape of the Leaves of white Hellebore, but of a yellow green Colour, with five large Veins on the Back of each. The Stalk ariſes to be a Yard or more high, having two ſmaller and ſhorter Leaves growing oppoſite at each Joint, which are at ſome Diſtance. Among theſe, on the upper Part of the Stalk, the Flowers grow *verticillatim*, or are ſet round it; they are monopetalous, or of one Leaf divided almoſt to the Bottom, into five Segments, laid open like a Star, with a green *Umbo* in the Middle, beſet with yellow *Stamina* and *Apices*. The Seed is ſmall and brown, growing in longiſh round Seed-Veſſels. It grows wild in the *Alps*, and in ſeveral Mountanous Parts of *Germany*; flowering in *July*. The Roots are uſed.

'Gentian Roots are hot and dry; they open Ob-
'ſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, ſtrengthen
'the Stomach, encreaſe the Appetite, help the
'Jaundice and Dropſy, and promote the menſtrual
'Evacuations; kill Worms, and are good againſt
'the Bites of noxious and venemous Animals, and
'particularly that of a mad Dog, the Powder be-
'ing mix'd with Venice-Treacle and applied to
'the Wound; they are likewiſe of Service a-
'gainſt all Kinds of Agues, as well as peſtilential
'Fevers.

Officinal Preparations are a *Compound Water* and an *Extract*.

Geranium Columbinum (*Pes Columbinus*) Dove's Foot, Crane's Bill, *Off.* *Geranium Columbinum*, Dove's Foot, or Crane's Bill, *Ger.* — *vulgare*, the common Dove's Foot, or Crane's Bill, *Park.* — *folio malvæ rotundo*, mallow leav'd Crane's Bill, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 218.

The Root of this Crane's Bill is ſmall and reddiſh, growing deep in the Earth, but not much branched. The Leaves generally lie ſpread on the Ground in a round Form, growing on long reddiſh hairy Foot-ſtalks; they are ſmall and round, cut into about ſeven ſoft and hairy Segments. The Stalks are ſlender and jointed, hairy likewiſe, and beſet with ſmaller and more divided Leaves; they are about a Span high, having on them ſeveral ſmall purple five-leav'd Flowers, growing two together, each of which is follow'd by a long Head that reſembles the Head and Bill of a Crane or Stork; when ripe, ſplitting into five Seeds. It grows every where on Banks and Hedge-ſides; and flowers great Part of the Summer. The Leaves are uſed,

'Doves-

'Dove's-foot is reckon'd among the Number of 'vulnerary Plants, being uſeful in inward Wounds, 'Bruiſes and Hæmorrhagies, and all Fluxes in ge-'neral. It is mightily commended for the Cure 'of Ruptures in Children, given in Powder. It 'likewiſe helps the Stone, and provokes Urine.

Geranium moſchatum, muſked or muſk Crane's-Bill, *Off. Ger. Park. Cicutæ folio moſchatum*, ſweet Hemlock-leav'd Crane's-Bill, *C.B. Ray's Synop.* 217.

This Species of Crane's-Bill has its Leaves ſpread on the Ground in a round Compaſs, like the laſt, but they are much longer and larger, being pinnated with long roundiſh *Pinnæ*, deeply ſerrated about the Edges, and pretty hairy, having a ſweet Scent ſomewhat reſembling Muſk, whence it has its Name: The Stalks grow taller than the former, beſet with the like, but ſmaller, Leaves. The Flowers are ſmall and purple, growing on longer Foot-ſtalks, many together, in a kind of Umbel; after which come beaked Heads of Seed like the former, but much longer, parting aſunder at the End into five Seeds, each curling it ſelf in a ſpiral manner. It is found wild in diverſe Parts of *England*, and is alſo frequently planted in Gardens; flowering with the former.

'This is likewiſe counted a vulnerary Plant, as 'well as the other; and is ſometime, though not 'ſo often, uſed in Wound-Drinks.

Geranium Robertianum (Gratia Dei) Herb Robert, *Off. Geranium Robertianum*, Herb Robert, *Ger. C. B.* —*vulgare*, common Herb Robert, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 21.

This Species of Crane's-Bill grows taller than either of the former, with ſeveral hairy reddiſh

Stalks, full of Joints, having at each two Leaves ſet oppoſite, which are much cut in and divided, reſembling Chervil Leaves, and are beſet with ſmall ſhort Hairs: The Flowers come forth at the Joints, two together upon one long Foot-ſtalk, which are larger than the Flowers of either of the two former, conſiſting of five Leaves, and are ſucceeded by Heads reſembling the Head and Beak of a Crane, as in the two preceding. The Root is of a rediſh yellow Colour ſlender and creeping in the Earth. It grows in Hedges and ſhady Banks, flowering in the Summer Months. The whole Plant has a ſtrong unſavoury Smell.

'This is much of the Nature of Dove's-foot, 'being drying and binding, and uſeful in Wounds, 'and Bruiſes, as well as in Fluxes; and is more parti-'cularly commended for the King's Evil, and all 'ſcrophulous Swellings; and has done great Ser-'vice in nephritic Caſes.

Ginreng (Ninzin) Off. *Ginſeng & Genſing*, Ray's *Hiſt. Plant.* 1338.

This is a Root about a Finger thick, long and divided, browniſh on the outſide, and lighter within, of an hot, aromatic, bitteriſh Taſte. It is ſeldom or never preſcribed, or indeed ſeen, in our Shops. There is an Account of it in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 337. p. 237. communicated by Dr. *Sherrard*; where it is called, *Araliaſtrum quinquefolii majoris folio D. Sarazin*, as belonging to a new *Genus* of Plants going under the Name of *Aliaſtrum*. It bears large Leaves in Shape of *Cincfoil*, and round red Berries about the Bigneſs of Cherries.

'It grows in the North-Eaſt Parts of *China*; 'and is extol'd by the *Chineſe* as a Comforter of 'the Brain, and good againſt Fainting-fits, Con-'vulſions, and nervous Collics. *Gla-*

Glaſtum (Iſatis) Woad, *Off.* *Glaſtum ſativum*, Garden or Manur'd Woad, *Ger. Park.* *Iſatis ſativa vel latifolia*, broad-leav'd or manur'd Woad, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 176.

The lower Leaves of Woad are large, long, and ſmooth, broadeſt and round-pointed toward the End, of a blueiſh green Colour; the Stalks grow to be about a Yard high, thickly beſet with narrow ſharp-pointed Leaves, ſet on without Foot-ſtalks, and, as it were, encompaſſing them with two ſlender Auricles. The Flowers are numerous, growing on the Tops of the Stalks, Umbel-faſhion, conſiſting of four ſmall yellow Leaves apiece. The Seed is long, ſlender, and flat, in Shape like the Seed of the Aſh-Keys. The Root is thick and woody, ſinking deep in the Earth. It is found wild in diverſe Places, but is frequently ſown in the Fields for the Uſe of the Dyers, being the principal Ingredient they dye their Blues with. The antient *Britons* uſed to ſtain their Bodies with it, to make themſelves appear terrible.

'Woad is reſtringent and drying, and ſome-'times uſed to ſtop both inward and outward 'Bleedings; it is likewiſe applied, with good 'Succeſs, for Ruptures and Strains, and to ſtreng-'then the Joints. It is an Ingredient in the *Em-'plaſtrum ad Herniam.*

Glycyrīſa (Liquiritia) Licorice, *Off.* —*vulgaris ſiliquoſa*, common or codded Licorice, *Ger. Park.* —*ſiliquoſa ſive Germanica*, the common Licorice of *Germany*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 190.

Licorice has very long round Roots, of a brown Colour without, and of a greeniſh yellow within, tough and pliable, and with few Knots or Joints;

they are full of a very ſweet Juice. In the Spring it ſends forth long ſtriated Stalks, three or four Foot high, beſet alternately with pretty large winged Leaves, made of eight or ten double *Pinnæ*, with an odd one at the End; they are of an oval Form, and feel clammy to the Touch. From the Boſom of the Leaves, towards the Tops of the Branches, after the Root has been ſome time in the Ground, ſpring long ſlender Spikes of ſmall blue papilionaceous Flowers, and after them ſmall erect Cods holding the Seed. It is frequently planted in Gardens and Fields; and flowers in *Auguſt*.

'The Roots of Licorice, which are the only 'Part uſed, are a good Pectoral, and of great Uſe 'in Diſtempers of the Lungs, as Coughs, Short-'neſs of Breath, mitigating the acrimonious Par-'ticles which cauſe Soreneſs of the *Aſpera Arteria*, 'and Hoarſeneſs, as well as the Heart-burn. 'They are likewiſe good in nephritic Affections, 'as Stone, Gravel, Stoppage and Heat of Urine, 'and Ulcers in the Kidneys.

Gnaphalium, Cudweed, *Off.* —*minus ſeu Herba impia*, the leſſer Cudweed, or Herb impious. —*vulgare majus*, the common great Cudweed, *C. B. Filago, ſive Herba impia*, common Cudweed, *Ger. Ray's Synop.*

This kind of Cudweed grows to be near a Foot high, uſually with one wooly Stalk, having ſeveral long, narrow, crumpled, ſharp-pointed, whitiſh Leaves, ſet pretty cloſe to the Stalk; on the Top of the Branches grow round Globules or Heads compos'd of a great Number of ſmall naked Flowers ſet together in Cluſters, and from the middle of theſe on both Sides ſpring ſmaller Branches, over-topping them three or four Inches, bearing

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at their Ends the like but ſmaller Heads of Flowers, whence 'tis called *Herb Impious*, from the younger Heads over-topping thoſe from whence they had their Original. Theſe Heads paſs away into Down, holding very ſmall Seed. The Root is ſmall, woody, and periſhing yearly. It grows in dry barren Places, and often in fallow Fields.

'Cudweed is drying and binding, and account-'ed good for all kind of Hæmorrhagies and Fluxes. 'It is given to Cattle that have loſt the rumina-'ting Faculty, and is therefore called Cudweed. 'It is rarely uſed.

Gramen caninum, Dog's-graſs, or Couch-graſs, *Off. Ger.* — *Caninum vulgare*, common Quick-graſs, *Park. Caninum arvenſe ſeu Gramen Dioſcoridis*, the common Dog's-graſs, or that of *Dioſcorides*, *C. B. Gramen ſpica triticea repens vulgare*, common Dog's-graſs, *Ray*'s *Synop.* 247.

Couch, or Dog's-graſs, has many long ſlender creeping Roots, white and jointed, ſpreading much in the Earth, with ſmall Fibres at every Joint; from which ariſe ſeveral tall Stalks, not ſo thick as the Stalk of Wheat, having two or three Joints, and as many long ſomewhat broad Leaves, one at each Knot or Joint: On the Top of each Stalk grows one long ſpiked Head, in Shape like an Ear of Wheat, but ſomewhat flatter, conſiſting of two Rows of chaffy Glumes. It grows in Hedges and Borders of Fields, and is too frequent in Gardens, whence it is hard to extirpate it.

'The Roots of this Graſs are aperitive and diu-'retic, opening Obſtructions of the Reins and 'Bladder, and provoking Urine, and are of Ser-'vice againſt the Gravel and Stone. A Decoc-

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'tion of them in Water, given faſting, is ac-
'counted good to deſtroy Worms in Children.

Grana Cnidia, Off. Theſe are ſmall, round, red Berries, about as big as a ſmall Pea, growing on the *Thymelæa*, Spurge Olive, or Spurge Flax, *Ger. Park.* —*foliis Lini*, Spurge Flax, *C. B.*

This is a buſhy Shrub about two or three Foot high, whoſe Branches are beſet with ſmooth, clammy, oblong Leaves, leſſer and narrower than Olive-Leaves, and ſharper-pointed, growing alternately in the Stalks, on whoſe upper Part grow Bunches of ſmall Flowers, each of a ſingle Leaf, cut into four Segments, of a greeniſh yellow Colour, which are follow'd by round Berries of a ſhining red Colour when ripe, full of a pulpy Juice, which, as well as the reſt of the Plant, is hot and cauſtic, inflaming the Mouth and Throat of thoſe who taſte it. It grows in the Southern Parts of *France*, and in *Spain*, and other warm Countries; and flowers in *May*.

'The Berries only are uſed, being eſteemed to 'be the *Grana Cnidia* of the Antients, who 'uſed to give twenty or twenty-four of them to 'purge ſerous and choleric Humours; but as they 'are of a cauſtic churliſh Nature, and we have 'milder and ſafer Remedies to anſwer all Intenti-'ons, they are now quite out of Uſe.

Granāta (Punica mala) Pomegranates, *Off. Ger. Malus Punica ſativa*, the manur'd Pomegranate Tree, *C. B. Park.*

This Tree grows not to be of any great Bigneſs, even in its native Countries, having on its Branches here and there a few Thorns; the younger Shoots are of a reddiſh brown Colour, and

and have their upper End pretty thick ſet with long narrow ſmooth Leaves, two Inches in Length to half an Inch in Breadth; among theſe come forth the Flowers, of a glorious ſcarlet Colour, conſiſting of five Leaves ſet in a tough brown *Calyx*, which in Time enlarging it ſelf, becomes the Bark or Covering of the Fruit, having a Crown on its upper Part, being in Shape and Bigneſs like an Orange, but with a browner and harder Peel, in the inſide of which grow a great Number of corner'd *Acini* or Kernels, compacted cloſe together in a regular Order, containing either a ſweet vinous Juice, or one more acid and acerb, with a little Stone in the middle of each. Pomegranates grow in *Spain*, *Italy*, and many other Countries, and flower in *June*; and the Fruit is ripe in *September*. The *Baluſtia*, *Off.* are the large double Flowers of the wild Pomegranate-Tree; which differs not in its manner of Growth from the other.

'The *Baluſtia*, as well as the ſingle Flowers 'and the Bark, are very drying and reſtringent, 'good for all Sorts of Fluxes, Hemorrhagies and 'Bleedings, both inward and outward; they 'ſtrengthen the Gums, faſten looſe Teeth, help 'the falling down of the *Uvula*, and cancerous Ul-'cers in the Mouth and Throat. The Fruit is 'grateful to, and ſtrengthning of the Stomach, 'ſtops Looſeneſs, and the immoderate Flux of the 'Terms, and is uſeful in hot bilioſe Fevers, and 'Gonorrhea's.

Officinal Preparations are only the Syrup of the Juice.

Gratiola, Hedge-Hyſſop, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, the true Hedge-Hyſſop, *Park.* — *Centauroides*, Hedge-Hyſſop with Centory Leaves, *C. B.*

Hedge-

Hedge-Hyſſop is but a ſmall Plant, having ſlender creeping Roots, from which ſpring ſeveral ſquare Stalks ſcarce a Foot high, with two long narrow ſharp-pointed Leaves, like common Hyſſop, ſet at every Joint, among which come forth the Flowers on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, one at a Joint, being ſmall, long, and hollow, not much unlike the Flowers of Fox-glove in Shape, divided at the End into four Segments, of a pale yellow Colour, and are ſucceeded by oblong Seed-Veſſels, divided into two Partitions full of very ſmall Seed. It grows in the *Alps*, and other mountainous Countries, and flowers in *July*.

'This is a Plant but rarely uſed in *England*, tho' 'it is commended by ſome Writers as a good Pur-'ger of ſerous and choleric Humours, and ſervice-'able againſt the Dropſy and Jaundice; but it is 'of a rugged churliſh Nature.

Groſſulāria, *(Uva Criſpa)* the Gooſeberry-Buſh, *Off. Uva Criſpa*, Gooſeberries, *Ger. Groſſularia vulgaris*, the common Gooſeberry, *Park.* — *ſpinoſa ſativa*, the prickly Garden Gooſeberry, *C. B.*

The Gooſeberry-Buſh is ſo well known to every Body, that I need only ſay that the Branches are thick ſet with Prickles, the Leaves little and jagged, the Flowers ſmall and green, and the Berries round or oval, including ſeveral Seeds in a juicy Pulp, ſowriſh when green, but when ripe of a ſweet pleaſant Taſte; they grow in Gardens, flowering early, the Berries being ripe in *June*.

'Theſe Berries, which are the only Part uſed, 'are cooling and reſtringent, creating an Appe-'tite and quenching Thirſt; but being more u-'ſed at the Tab'e, and eaten for Pleaſure, than ap-

'plied

'plied to any medicinal Uſes in the Shops, they 'need not to have more ſaid about them.

Guajācum (Lignum Vitæ) Pockwood, *Off. Ger. Guajacum ſive Lignum Sanctum*, Lignum Vitæ, *Park. Guajacum magna matrice*, C. B.

This is a large Tree, having a hard, brittle, browniſh Bark, not very thick, covering over a firm ſolid ponderous Wood, appearing very reſinous, of a blackiſh yellow Colour in the middle, of a hot and ſomewhat aromatic Taſte; the ſmaller Branches have their Bark of a whitiſh Aſh-colour, full of ſhort pinnated Leaves, each conſiſting uſually of four oval ſhining firm *Pinnæ*, having never an odd one at the End. The Flowers grow ſeveral together in ſmall Umbels, each of ſix little yellow Leaves full of *Stamina*, having the *Embrio* of the Fruit in the middle, which, when ſmall, is in Shape like the Seed-veſſel of Shepherd's Purſe, or an Heart with a ſharp Point at the End. This Tree grows in *Jamaica*, and other Parts of the *Weſt Indies*.

'The Bark and Wood are much of a Nature, 'only the Wood is accounted the hotter of the 'two; they are much uſed in Diet-Drinks to pu-'rify and cleanſe the Blood, and to cauſe Sweat-'ing: They are uſeful for the Dropſy, Gout, the 'King's Evil, and more particularly for the *Lues* '*Venerea* or *French* Pox. The Gum or Roſin, '(which is black, ſhining and brittle, and when 'powder'd of a greeniſh white Colour, of an a-'romatic Smell, and a hot pungent Taſte) is ſome-'what cathartic, and a good Purge in Rheuma-'tic Caſes, to the Quantity of two Scruples 'mix'd with the Yolk of an Egg, and given in 'a convenient Vehicle: It is likewiſe good 'for the Scurvy, and ſerviceable againſt ſcabby

'Breakings-

'Breakings-out, and other Deformities of the 'Skin.

Gummi Animi, Gum Anime, *Off.*

This is a hard, brittle, ſomewhat tranſparent reſinous Gum, whitiſh on the outſide, and yellowiſh within, of an aromatic Smell in Burning. It comes over in Pieces of diverſe Magnitudes, the ſmalleſt and fineſt looking ſomewhat like Gum Juniper. It is the Roſin of a large Tree growing in many Parts of the *Weſt Indies*, bearing two Leaves at a Joint, which are about the Bigneſs and Shape of Bay-Leaves, but having the middle Rib bending towards one ſide of the Leaf, which makes one half appear bigger than the other. It bears large Lobes or Pods, three or four Inches long, and two Inches over, of a flattiſh round Shape, very thick and hard, and full of ſmall Aſperities, making them feel like Shagreen, of a browniſh yellow Colour, containing in the inſide ſeveral hard ſtony Kernels.

'The Gum is accounted cephalic and nervine, 'and uſeful in cold Diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves, 'catarrhous Defluxions, and the like; but is little 'uſed at preſent, and not often to be met with 'in our Shops.

Gummi Copal, Gum Copal, *Off. Park.*

This is a Gum or Roſin of a yellowiſh white Colour, not very hard, ſomething like the common Frankincenſe, but in ſmaller Pieces, and of a much pleaſanter Smell. It is brought from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, being by our lateſt Writers thought to be the Gum of the *Virginia Sumach*, or a Tree very near akin to it; Dr. *Pluknet* having, as he ſays, gather'd a Gum from that Tree very like *Gum Copal.*

'This

'This Gum is likewiſe accounted a Cephalic, 'and good for the Palſy and other Weakneſſes of 'the Nerves; but it is not much uſed. What 'we in *England* call *Gum Copal*, is call'd *Gum A-'nime* in Foreign Parts; and, on the contrary, 'what they call *Gum Anime*, we call *Copal*.

Gummi Elemi, Gum Elemi, and Gum Lemon. *Off. C. B. Park.*

This is a ſoftiſh, reſinous, eaſily inflammable Gum, of a pale yellowiſh white Colour, of a pleaſant agreeable Smell, eſpecially when melted. It comes to us from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* in long roundiſh Cakes, wrapt up in Flags or Leaves. It is ſuppoſed to be the Gum of a Tree called by Mr. *Ray*, *Arbor Braſilienſis*, Gum Elemi *ſimile fundens, foliis pinnatis floſculis verticillatis fructu Olivæ figura & magnitudine*, being a Species of Olive.

'This Gum is ſeldom given inwardly, but is of 'great Service outwardly, being uſed frequently 'in all Kinds of Wounds, but eſpecially thoſe of 'the Head and Nerves, being mollifying, ripen-'ing, and eaſing Pain.

There is an Ointment in the Shops called *Unguentum è Gummi Elemi*, and ſometimes *Linimentum Arcei*; which takes it Name from this Gum.

H.

Halicacabum, vide *Alkekengi*.

Hedera Arborea, the Ivy-Tree, *Off. C. B. Hedera Corymbifera*, climbing or berried Ivy. *—arborea ſive ſcandens & corymboſæ communis*, our ordinary Ivy, *Ray*'s *Synop.* 300.

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The Leaves of Ivy, while they run upon the Ground, are more angular and corner'd; but when the Stalks riſe up and are faſtened to a Wall, or Tree, they become rounder, ending in one Point, whence moſt of the old Botanic Writers have made two Species; that with the corner'd Leaves, becauſe it bore no Fruit while it lay on the Ground, they called *Helix*, or barren Ivy; and the other, *Corymboſa:* The Leaves of both are of a firm Texture, and a dark green Colour; thoſe of the firſt frequently full of ſmall white Veins. The Branches inſinuate themſelves by ſhort *Cirrhi* into a Wall, or the Body of a Tree that it climbs on. The Flowers grow in *Corymbi* or Umbels, conſiſting of ſmall ſix-leav'd yellowiſh Flowers, follow'd by round umbilicated Berries, black when ripe, including ſeveral angular Seed. Ivy grows everywhere in Hedges, and flowers late in the Year; the Berries being not ripe till *January* or later.

'The Leaves are ſeldom or never uſed inwardly, 'but outwardly they are applied to Iſſues to keep 'them cool and free from Inflammations, as alſo 'to Scabs and Sores, and ſcald Heads. Mr. *Boyle*, 'in his *Uſefulneſs of experimental Philoſophy*, com-'mends a large Doſe of the full-ripe Berries, as a 'Remedy againſt the Plague; though *Schroder* 'ſays, they purge upwards and downwards. The 'Gum of Ivy is ſomewhat cauſtic, and commend-'ed to take away Spots and Freckles out of the 'Face.

Hedĕra terreſtris (Chamæciſſus) Ground Ivy, Alehoof, *Off. Ger.* — *terreſtris vulgaris*, common Ground Ivy, or Alehoof, *Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 131.

Ground Ivy has a great many ſmall creeping ſtringy Roots, from which ſpring ſquare weak

 Stalks,

Stalks, that from their lower Parts take Root again by ſmall Fibres. The Leaves grow in Pairs, oppoſite to one another, being, as well as the Stalks, ſomewhat rough and hairy; they are roundiſh, hollow'd in, next the Stalk, and indented about the Edges. The Flowers grow three or four together among the Leaves, labiated and galeated, the *Galea* cut in two, and the Lip into four Parts; they are of a blueiſh Colour, longiſh and hollow, ſet in a ſhort *Calyx*, which includes four ſmall long Seeds. The whole Plant has a ſtrong earthy Smell. It grows every where in the Hedges and ſhady Places, and flowers in *April*. The whole Herb is uſed.

'It is accounted a very good pectoral Herb, 'being much uſed for Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, 'and other Diſorders of the Lungs; for which, a 'Tea made of the Leaves, and a Syrup of the 'Juice, is very beneficial. It is frequently put in-'to Ale, which it refines and clarifies; and great 'Quantities of it are drank in Town under the 'Name of *Gill-Ale*, being reckon'd antiſcorbutic 'and aperitive, and good to provoke Urine, and 'cleanſe the Ureters. Some Authors commend 'it ſteep'd in Brandy, as of great Service againſt 'the Collic.

The only Officinal Preparation is a Syrup of the Juice.

*Helleb*ŏ*rus albus* (*Veratrum*) white Hellebore, *Off.* *Helleborus albus*, white Hellebore, *Ger.* — *albus vulgaris*, ordinary white Hellebore, or Neeſewort, *Park.* — *albus flore ſubviridi*, greeniſh-leav'd white Hellebore, *C. B.*

The Roots of white Hellebore are thick at the Head, of a white Colour on the inſide, and very full of Fibres all round, of a hot nauſeous Taſte;

from which ſpring many large nervous Leaves, of a long oval Form, and a bright green Colour, encompaſſing the Stalk, which grows to be two or three Foot high, having ſmaller and narrower Leaves growing on it, and branching out into ſeveral Spikes of imperfect Flowers, each cut into ſix Segments, of greeniſh, and, in ſome Plants, of darkiſh purple Leaves, ſucceeded by triangular Seed. It grows in the mountainous Parts of *Swiſſerland*, *Auſtria* and *Stiria*; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'The Roots of this Hellebore, which are the 'only Parts in Uſe, are a ſtrong Cathartic, work-'ing upwards and downwards with great Vio-'lence, and therefore but rarely uſed inwardly now-'a-days, though frequently given by the Antients, 'eſpecially to ſtrong robuſt Bodies, and in Di-'ſtempers that needed forcible Evacuations. It 'is more uſed as a Sternutatory, it cauſing violent 'Sneeſing, and therefore to be uſed with Caution, 'and mix'd with milder Ingredients. They are 'of Service outwardly in all Diſtempers of the 'Skin, as Tetters, Scabs, Itch, and other Defor-'mities thereof.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Electuarium ex Helleboro*.

Helleborus niger, black Hellebore, *Off.* —*niger verus*, the true black Hellebore, or Chriſtmas Flower, *Ger. Park.* —*niger flore roſeo*, black Hellebore with a Flower like a Roſe, *C. B.*

This Plant has blackiſh Roots, ſomewhat thick at the Head, and full of long and pretty large Fibres of the ſame Colour. The Leaves ſeldom grow above a Span high, on pretty thick round Stalks, being digitated or divided into ſix or ſeven Parts, which are narrower next the Stalk, and broadeſt toward the End, where only they are indented a-

bout

bout the Edges: What are uſually called the Flowers, grow ſingle on the like thick Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting of five greeniſh, white, pretty large, round Leaves, having a Bluſh of Purple in them, which fall not off till the Seed is ripe, and therefore are accounted by Mr. *Ray* to be only the *Calyces*, making the Flowers to be the fiſtular *Petala* which encompaſs the *Chives* in the middle. This grows in the ſame Places with the former; flowering early, ſometimes at the latter End of *December*, whence it is called *Chriſtmas* Flower.

'Black Hellebore was a Plant of great Uſe a-'mong the Antients, and particularly for Melan-'choly and Madneſs, being accounted good to 'purge black Choler and Humors ariſing thence, 'and to purify the Blood, and therefore given 'in Leproſies, Shingles, the Itch, and the like 'cutaneous Affections. It is likewiſe commend-'ed for the Gout, and of late has been very much 'made uſe of in ſtubborn Obſtructions of the *Ca-'tamenia*, eſpecially in ſanguine and plethoric 'Conſtitutions.

The only Officinal Medicine is the *Tinctura Ellebori*.

Helxine: See *Parietaria*.

Hepatica nobilis (*Trifolium aureum*) noble Liverwort, *Off.* *Hepaticum trifolium*, noble Liverwort, *Ger.* *Hepatica nobilis ſive trifolia*, noble Liverwort Hepatica, *Park.* *Trifolium Hepaticum flore ſimplici*, ſingle Hepatica, *C. B.*

The Flowers of this Liverwort ariſe out of the Ground early in the Spring, before the Leaves; they grow on long, ſlender, and ſomewhat hairy Foot-ſtalks, four or five Inches long, incloſed in a three-leav'd green *Calyx*: They are made up of

ſix blue roundiſh-pointed Leaves, ſet about a ſmall green Head, with ſeveral whitiſh blue *Chives* in the middle; the green Head afterwards is enlarged into ſeveral ſmall naked Seeds. The Leaves come up when the Flowers are paſt, conſiſting each of a Leaf of three equal Lobes, round and ſomewhat pointed at the End, of a dull green Colour, growing on long Foot-ſtalks. The Root is ſmall and ſtringy. It is uſually planted in Gardens, and flowers in *March*.

'The Leaves are uſed, though but very rarely, 'here in *England*; but they are commended by 'ſome foreign Authors, as a very good Vulnerary, 'and uſeful in Diſtempers of the Liver.

Hepatica vulgaris (Lichen) common Liverwort, *Off. Hepatica terreſtris*, Ground Liverwort, *Ger. Lichen ſeu Hepatica vulgaris*, common Ground Liverwort, *Park. Lichen petræus ſeu Hepatica fontana*, Stone or Water-Liverwort, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 40.

Common Liverwort is a Plant conſiſting of ſmall green Leaves which lie flat on the Ground, ſhooting out ſmall fibrous Roots on the lower Side, wherewith they adhere to the Earth or Stones; they are ſomewhat crumpled, lying one over another, being thick and full of ſmall Punctures; among them ſpring ſlender Stalks two or three Inches high, cover'd at Top with ſmall Muſhroom-like Heads that are very tender and brittle. It grows in moiſt ſhady Places.

'This Plant has its Name from the great Vir-'tues believ'd to be in it, againſt Diſtempers of 'the Liver. It opens its Obſtruction, helps the 'Jaundice and Dropſy, and is good in hectic 'Fevers and Conſumptions, and helps the *Fluor* '*albus* and *Gonorrhea*. It is ſerviceable like-

'wiſe

'wiſe againſt the Itch and Scab, and other De-
'formities of the Skin; outwardly applied, it ſtops
'Bleeding.

Herba Paris, Herb Paris, Herb True-love, one Berry, *Off. Ger. Park. Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum*, four-leav'd Berry-bearing Solanum, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 148.

The Roots of this Herb run creeping along on the Surface of the Earth, being ſlender, and of a brown Colour, ſhooting up here and there, long round Stalks half a Foot high, having uſually four, though ſometimes five or ſix Leaves, which are pretty broad and roundiſh, narroweſt next the Stalk, and ending in a ſharp Point: From among theſe ariſes a ſlender Stalk two or three Inches high, bearing one ſingle Flower, compoſed of four long green Leaves, with as many very narrow ones under them, of the ſame Colour, having ſeveral *Stamina* among them; in the middle of theſe grows a roundiſh black Berry, about as big as a Grape, of an inſipid Taſte. It is found in moiſt ſhady Woods that have a good Soil; the neareſt Place to *London* that I know of, where it grows, is *Chiſelhurſt* in *Kent*, in a Wood, by the Bog, at the Entrance of it next the Town. It flowers in *April* and *May*, and the Berry is ripe in *July*.

'Though this Plant was formerly accounted of
'a poiſonous Nature, being reckon'd among the
'Aconites, *Fuchſius* calling it *Aconitum Pardali-*
'*anches*; yet Authors who have wrote ſince, give
'it quite contrary Effects, eſteeming it to be a
'counter Poiſon, and an Alexipharmic, and good
'in malignant and peſtilential Fevers. *Parkinſon*
'ſays, the Roots boil'd in Wine help the Collic,
'and the Leaves applied outwardly, repreſs Tu-
'mours and Inflammations, eſpecially in the *Scro-*

'*tum* and Teſticles, and ripen peſtilential Tu-
'mours.

Hermodactylus, Hermodactyle, *Off. Park.* — *Officinarum*, the right Hermodactyle, *Ger.* *Colchicum radice ſiccata*, the dried Root of *Colchicum*, *C. B.*

This is a Root that is brought to us from *Turkey*; but what Plant it is the Root of, we have no certain Knowledge. Some taking it to be the Root of a *Colchicum*, or a *Dens Caninus*; others, of a tuberous *Iris*; and others, of a Species of *Cyclamen*. They are flatiſh on the one ſide, and a little convex on the other, ſomewhat in Shape of a Heart, of a firm compact Subſtance, yet eaſily powdering, of a light-brown Colour without, and white within, having but little Smell or Taſte.

'*Hermodactyls* are a ſtrong Cathartic, purging
'tough, ſerous, and phlegmatic Humours from
'the Joints, and are therefore counted good for
'the Gout, and rheumatic Pains in the Limbs;
'and is an Ingredient in the *Electuarium Caryoco-*
'*ſtinum*, and the *Pulvis Diaturpethi compoſitus*.

Herniaria, Rupture-wort, *Off. Ger.* *Millegrana major*, *ſive Herniaria vulgaris*, common Rupture-wort, *Park.* *Polygonum minus*, *ſeu millegrana major*, ſmall Polygonum, or great Millegrana, *C. B.* *Ray's Synop.* 169.

This is a ſmall low Plant, ſpreading its weak Branches on the Ground ſcarce a Span long, with two little Leaves leſs than Mother of Time at each Joint. The Tops of the Stalks are loaded with a great Number of ſmall herbaceous Flowers, ſucceeded by ſmall Seed-veſſels full of very minute Seed. The Root grows deep in the Ground, having many Fibres. It grows in ſandy Ground, but

but is not very common; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'Rupture-wort is cooling, drying, and binding, 'and accounted a Specific for Ruptures of all 'Kinds: It likewiſe provokes Urine, and is good 'for the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. It is 'however but ſeldom uſed.

Hieracium, Hawk-Weed, *Off.* — *longius radicatum*, long rooted Hawk-Weed, *Ger. Park.* — *Dentis Leonis folio obtuſo*, blunt Dandelion-leav'd Hawk-Weed, *C. B. Ray's Synop.*

The Root of this Hawk-Weed ſtrikes deep into the Earth, long, thick, and but little branched. The Leaves lie flat on the Ground round about the Root, being ſomewhat rough and hairy, and round-pointed at the End, and cut in, in ſeveral Places like Dandelion; the Stalks are tall, branched and tough, having ſeveral Flowers like thoſe of Dandelion, but leſs, of a yellow Colour, which turn into Down, having long ſlender Seed. It grows every-where in the Fields and Meadows; and flowers in *May* and *June*.

'This is a Plant ſeldom uſed; but from 'the Likeneſs of the Leaves and Flowers, it is 'eſteemed to be of the Nature of Dandelion, or 'Sow-thiſtle, aperitive, cooling, and diuretic.

Hippogloſſum, *Biſlingua*, Horſe Tongue, Double Tongue, *Off. Ger. Park.* *Laurus Alexandrina fructû pediculo inſidente*, Bay of *Alexandria*, with the Fruit growing on a Foot-ſtalk, *C. B.*

The Root of this Plant has a thick Head, from which ſpring ſeveral hard white ſtringy Fibres. The Stalks are about ſix or eight Inches high, tough and flexible, having long and ſomewhat

broad nervous Leaves, ſharp-pointed at the Ends, thick and full of hard Veins, growing ſometimes alternately, and ſometimes two oppoſite; on the middle of the upper-part of each Leaf, contrary to all other Plants, comes forth a much ſmaller Leaf, but in Shape or Make like the former; at the ſetting on of this grow one or two ſmall moſſy Flowers, which are ſucceeded by round red Berries. It grows in diverſe mountainous Parts of *Italy*, flowering in *June*.

'Horſe Tongue is heating and drying, and ſer-
'viceable in Diſorders and Suffocations of the
'Womb, and hyſteric Fits, as likewiſe to haſten
'the Birth, and expel the After-birth, and pro-
'cure the *Catamenia*; but is it very rarely uſed.

Hippoſelinum (Smyrnium) Alexanders, Hippoſelinum Alexanders, *Ger.* —*ſeu Smyrnium vulgare*, Garden Alexanders, *Park.* *Hippoſelinum Theophraſti vel Smyrnium Dioſcoridis*, the Hippoſelinum of *Theophraſtus*, or Smyrnium of *Dioſcorides*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 105.

Alexanders has many large winged Leaves of a yellowiſh green Colour, much larger than Smallage, or elſe pretty much reſembling it; the Stalks grow to be three or four Foot high, chanel'd or furrow'd, having the like, but ſmaller, Leaves growing on them, and on their Tops pretty large Umbels of ſmall five-leav'd white Flowers, ſucceeded by large oblong-corner'd black Seed. The Root is large and branched, blackiſh on the outſide, and white within; the whole Plant has a ſtrong warm Taſte. It grows upon the Rocks by the Sea-ſide, and flowers in *June*. It is uſually kept in Gardens for Uſe.

'This is an Herb more uſed in the Kitchen
'than in Apothecaries Shops, being either eaten
'raw,

'raw, as a Sallad, among other Herbs, or elſe 'boiled and eaten with ſalt Meat. It is account-'ed to be of the Nature of Parſley or Smallage, 'but ſtronger, and therefore may be ſerviceable 'in opening Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, 'to provoke Urine and the *Catamenia*, and to 'help the Dropſy and Jaundice.

Hordeum, Barley, *Off. Ger.* — *diſtichon*, Beer Barley, or common Barley, *Park. Diſtichon, quod ſpica binos ordines habet Plinio*, Diſtichon of *Pliny*, becauſe it has two Rows of Grains in an Ear, *C. B. Ray's Synop.*

The common Barley differs from other Corn, in having ſhorter Stalks and narrower Leaves, and an Ear compoſed of two Rows of Seed or Grain, thick and round in the Middle, and leſs and ſlender at each End, having a long Beard growing at the Top of each Grain, with a pretty tough Skin or Bark ſticking cloſe to it.

'Barley is ſown in the Spring, being a Grain of 'general Uſe, Bread being made of it in ſome 'Countries, beſides the great Quantities made in-'to Malt for the Brewer and the Diſtiller. The 'Barley uſed in Medicines, is called *French* 'Barley, having been formerly brought from '*France*, and is nothing but common Barley de-'corticated, and the Ends taken off in a Mill; 'and if the Mill be ſet finer, and it be ground 'ſmaller, it is called *Pearly Barley*. It is a Grain 'of a cooling, mollifying and cleanſing Nature. 'The Decoction of it, or *Aqua Hordei*, is of great 'Uſe in all kinds of Fevers and inflammatory Di-'ſtempers, in the Stone and Gravel, and Heat 'and ſharpneſs of Urine. Barley-Broth is eſteem-'ed the beſt Nouriſhment in acute Diſeaſes. The '*Ptiſana* ſo much commended by the antient Phy-'ſicians,

'ficians, was made of huſk'd Barley, boil'd ſo 'long in Water till the Barley crack'd, and the 'Liquor became thick like Cream.

Horminum hortenſe, (& Sclarea) Garden Clary, *Off.* —*Sativum vulgare ſive Sclarea,* Garden Clary, *Park. Horminum Sclarea dictum,* the Horminum called Clary, *C. B. Gallitrichum,* common Clary.

The lower Leaves of Clary are large, rough, rugged and wrinkled, broad at Bottom, and ending in a blunt Point; the Stalks are about two Foot high, very hairy and clammy, of a ſtrong Scent as well as the Leaves, growing thick together, and cloathed with ſmaller Leaves. The Flowers ſtand in large Spikes, of a pale blue Colour, pretty big, with large bending hollow *Galea's*; they are ſet on *verticillatim* or Whorle-faſhion, having two round hollow thin whitiſh Leaves with a green Border, under each Whorle. The *Calyx* of the Flower, which is very clammy, is divided into two Parts, the upper ending in three, and the lower in two *Spinulæ*; containing four round blackiſh Seed. The Root is woody, and not much branched, and periſhes after it has born Seed. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Leaves only are uſed.

'Clary is accounted to be of a warming and 'drying Nature; infuſed in Wine, it comforts 'a cold windy Stomach. It is particularly com-'mended to ſtrengthen the Reins, to help a '*Fluor albus*, and invigorate a cold relaxed 'Womb.

Horminum ſylveſtre (Oculus Chriſti) wild Clary, *Off. Ger.* — *ſylveſtre Lavendulæ flore,* ordinary wild Clary, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 126.

The

The Root of the wild Clary is thick and woody, not dying every Year as the Garden Kind does. The lower Leaves grow upon pretty long Foot-ſtalks, being about three Inches long, and about an Inch broad, cut into ſeveral Parts, and ſerrated about the Edges, ſomewhat rugged and wrinkled: The Stalks are ſquare and ſomewhat hairy, uſually leaning toward the Ground, not ſo tall as the former, having broader and ſhorter Leaves, ſet two oppoſite at a Joint without Foot-ſtalks, ſerrated about the Edges. The Flowers grow in looſe Verticils, uſually ſix in a Whorle; they are much leſs than the former, having a ſmall *Galea* appearing but little above the *Calyx*, of a deep blue Colour: The Whorles ſtand at ſome diſtance, having each two very ſmall Leaves ſet under it. The *Calyx* is pretty large, and cut into two Parts, the lower being ſlit in the Middle, and the upper divided into two Cavities by a Partition in the Middle, and contains four pretty large oval ſmooth black Seeds. The whole Plant has a pretty ſtrong and not unpleaſant Smell. It grows frequently in gravelly Grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Seed is chiefly uſed.

'This is ſuppoſed to have the ſame Virtues 'with Garden Clary, but in a lower Degree: But 'what this Plant is remarkable for, is the Seed, of 'which one put into the Eye, will cleanſe it of 'any thing that is offenſive, and clear away Red-'neſs, Inflammations or Specks.

Hyacinthus, Hyacinth, *Off.* — *Anglicus*, Blue *Engliſh* Hare-bells, *Ger.* — *Anglicus*, *Belgicus*, *vel Hiſpanicus*, common Hyacinth or Hare-bells, *Park.* — *oblongo flore cæruleus*, the great blue Hyacinth with a long Flower, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 232.

The common wild Hyacinth has a round white bulbous Root, about as big as an Olive; from which ſpring ſeveral long, narrow, and thickiſh green Leaves, among which ariſes a long, ſmooth, brittle, round Stalk, eight or nine Inches high, bearing a Spike of ſix or ſeven long round ſweet-ſmelling Flowers, of a deep blue or purple Colour, ſomewhat hollow and turning back their Brims, the whole Spike hanging down its Head. When the Flowers are paſt, there come roundiſh Seed-veſſels, containing black-corner'd Seed. It grows every where in Woods, Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in *May*.

'The Roots are the only Parts uſed, and that 'but very rarely; though ſome Authors affirm, 'that they are good to ſtop all kinds of Fluxes, 'and that they are diuretic.

Hydropiper. Vide *Perſicaria.*

Hyoſcyamus niger, black Henbane, *Off. Ger.*
—*vulgaris*, common black Henbane, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 155.

Common Henbane grows to be two or three Foot high, having large thick round hairy Stalks, ſet thick with ſoft hairy clammy Leaves, cut into ſeveral ſharp *Laciniæ*, and ſharp-pointed at the Ends, of a rank, ſtrong, offenſive Smell. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches ſeveral together, which flowering by Degrees, before they are all blown, the Stalk is extended to a pretty great Length, the Seed-veſſels ſtanding in a long Series one under another: Theſe Flowers are of a pale yellow Colour, full of purple Veins, with ſeveral purple *Chives* in the Middle, being monopetalous and Bell-faſhioned, cut into five Segments, growing not much above the *Calyx*. The Seed is ſmall

and

and ſomewhat flat, growing in a tumid Veſſel, hid in the *Calyx*, which ſtands above it, appearing with five Corners being ſtiff and hard. The Root is pretty long and thick, whitiſh both within and without, and not ſo offenſive to the Smell as the Leaves; it grows frequently near High-ways, and Ditch-banks; and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves, Root, and Seed are uſed.

'The Leaves of Henbane are emollient, cooling and anodyne, good for Inflammations, and to ſtop Defluxions of hot *Rheum*, and are often put into cooling repelling Ointments. The Roots are accounted *Narcotic*, and are but rarely uſed inwardly; they are frequently hung about Children's Necks, being cut to Pieces, and ſtrung like Beads to prevent Fits, and cauſe an eaſy Breeding of their Teeth. The Seed is commended by Mr. *Boyle* againſt Spitting of Blood, as well as any other *Hæmorrhage*, made into an Electuary, with Conſerve of Roſes, and white Poppy Seeds.

Hyoſcyamus albus, white Henbane, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Major*, the greater white Henbane, *C. B.*

White Henbane differs from the black, in being a leſſer Plant, and not ſo wooly, the Leaves broader, ſhorter, and leſs jagged, ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks, and are leſs offenſive to the Smell; the Flowers are fewer, being of a pale yellow Colour, and not ſo big as the black; the Tops of the *Calyces* are larger, and the Seed whiter. It grows wild in the warmer Regions, but with us only in Gardens; flowering in *July*.

'This *Species* of Henbane is accounted to be of a milder and leſs noxious Nature than the former; and therefore ſafer to be given inwardly, with-

'without Fear of any dangerous Conſequences 'attending.

Hypericum, St. John's Wort, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgare*, ordinary St. *John*'s Wort, *C. B. Park. Ray*'s *Synop.* 203.

The common St. *John*'s Wort grows to be above two Foot high, very much ſpread out into Branches, which are ſmooth and round, having at each Joint two ſmall oblong Leaves, growing without Foot-ſtalks, with three pretty large Veins, running on the back Side of each, and upon being held up againſt the Light, appearing full of ſmall Holes, whence it is call'd *Perforata*. The Flowers are numerous on the Tops of the Branches, conſiſting of five yellow Leaves with a great Number of *Apices* and *Stamina*, when bruis'd between the Fingers, emitting a bloody Juice. The Seed-veſſel is longiſh and angular, ſomewhat like a Corn of Barley, divided into three Partitions, full of a very ſmall brown Seed; it has ſomewhat of a reſinous Smell. The Root is hard and woody, ſpreading much, and abiding many Years. It grows in Hedges and among Buſhes; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'St. *John*'s Wort is aperitive, deterſive and diu-'retic, helpful againſt tertian and quartan Agues, 'is alexipharmic, and deſtroys Worms; and is an 'excellent vulnerary Plant. A Tincture of the 'Flowers in Spirit of Wine, is commended a-'gainſt Melancholy and Madneſs. Outwardly, it 'is of great Service in Bruiſes, Contuſions and 'Wounds, eſpecially, in the nervous Parts: *Ge-'rard* in his Herbal, gives a very good Receipt 'of a compound Oil, of great Service in the 'foregoing Accidents.

Offici-

Officinal Preparations are the ſimple and compound Oil.

Hypocyſtis, the Undergrowth or Excreſcence of the Ciſtus, *Off. Ger. Park. Hypociſtis ſub Ciſto, C. B.*

This is a kind of *Orobanche* or Rape of *Ciſtus*, growing uſually, as *Cluſius* ſays, under the *Ciſtus mas*: It is a low dry Plant, thick ſet with ſmall round Leaves. The Flowers grow on the Top of the Stalks, in Shape ſomewhat like the Flowers of Pomegranates, of a pale Colour. The Seed-veſſels are large, reſembling thoſe of Henbane, in which lye a great deal of ſmall duſty Seed. The whole Plant, eſpecially when it firſt ſprings out of the Ground, is of a red, or greeniſh red Colour.

'Of this Plant is made the *Succus Hypociſtidos*, 'which is of a hard, tough Conſiſtence, and a 'black ſhining Colour in the Inſide, not much 'unlike *Spaniſh* Juice of Licoriſh, of a rough, 'ſtiptic, and a little ſowriſh Taſte. It is very dry-'ing and binding, being uſeful for a *Diarrhæa* 'and *Dyſentery*, the *Fluxus Hepaticus*, the Exceſs 'of the *Catamenia* and *Fluor albus*; and like-'wiſe againſt Vomiting and Spitting of Blood.

Hyſſopus, Hyſſop, *Off.* —*Arabum*, Hyſſop, with blue Flowers, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, common Garden Hyſſop, *Park.* —*Officinarum cærulea, ſive ſpicata*, blue or ſpiked Hyſſop of the Shops, *C. B.*

Our common Hyſſop grows to be about a Foot high or more, with many Stalks which are ſquare at firſt, but grow to be round as they come to flower. The Leaves are long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed, ſet two at a Joint: The Flowers grow in long Spikes, made of thin Whorles, of pretty large

large blue Flowers diſpos'd all on one Side the Stalk. They have a *Galea* cut in two, and the *Labella* divided into four Segments, the Seed is ſmall and black, growing four together in the *Calyx*. The Root is thick, woody and much divided: The whole Plant is of a pretty ſtrong aromatic Smell; it is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *July*. The whole Plant is uſed.

'Hyſſop is healing, opening and attenuating, 'good to cleanſe the Lungs of tartarous Humors, 'and helpful againſt Coughs, Aſthmas, Difficulty 'of Breathing, and cold Diſtempers of the Lungs; 'it is likewiſe reckon'd a Cephalic, and good for 'Diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves. The bruiſed 'Herb applied outwardly, is famous for taking 'away black and blue Marks out of the Skin.

The only Officinal Preparation is the ſimple Water.

I.

Jacobæa, Ragwort, *Off. Ger.* — *Vulgaris major*, common Ragwort, *Park.* — *Vulgaris laciniata*, common cut-leav'd Ragwort, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 82.

The lower Leaves of Ragwort are of a dark green Colour, about half a Foot long, and about two Inches broad, blunt-pointed, and deeply cut into ſeveral ſmaller jagged Diviſions, thoſe next the Root being ſmalleſt. The Stalks are about two or three Foot-high, hollower and ſtriated, having ſeveral paler green Leaves ſet on, without Foot-ſtalks, which are in Proportion broader, and more finely cut. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches Umbel-Faſhion, and are

each made up of about a dozen yellow *Petala*, ſet about a yellow fiſtular Thrum, which paſſes away into Down, containing ſmall flatiſh Aſh-colour'd Seed. The Root is ſpreading, and full of long whitiſh Fibres; it grows every where in dry Fields and Banks, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'The Leaves of Ragwort are commended by 'ſome as good for the *Sciatica*, or Hip-Gout, 'uſed in Cataplaſms, Fomentations, and Oint-'ments, as likewiſe for cleanſing foul ſordid Ul-'cers and Sores, and for the Cure of Wounds; 'but it is ſeldom uſed.

Jalapium (Jallapa, Mechoacana nigra) Jallap, *Off. Mechoacana nigricans, ſive Jalapium*, black Mechoacan, or Jallap, *C. B. Bryonia Mechoacana nigricans*, black Mechoacan Bryony, *C. B.*

This is a Root which is brought from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; it uſually comes in tranſverſe Slices about half an Inch thick, being rugged, and of a dark brown Colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within, full of black, ſhining Roſin. The whole Root is oblong or oval, the lower End being narroweſt; of a pretty firm heavy Subſtance: This has been believ'd by moſt Authors, to be the Root of a *Convolvulus*; Mr. *Ray* calling it *Convolvulus Americanus, Jalapium dictus*; but if we may rely on the Account which Father *Plumier* gives of it; it is a *Species* of *Mirabilis Peruviana*, or Marvel of *Peru*, having ſmaller Leaves and Flowers than the common, and is called by *Tournefort Jallapa Officinarum, fructu rugoſo*: Which may well enough be; for *Prevotius* in his *Medicina Pauperum*, ſays, that ʒij of the Root of the *Herba mirabilis Hiſpanorum, variegatum florem gerentis*,

rentis, which I take to be the common Marvel of *Peru*, purges ſerous Humors very kindly.

'*Jallap* is an excellent Cathartic Medicine, 'purging ſerous watery Humors eſpecially, and is 'of ſingular Service in the Dropſy, Gout, and 'Rheumatic Pains; it is likewiſe a good Purge for 'the Itch, and all cutaneous Diſtempers, from 'half a Dram to a Dram.

The only Officinal Preparation from this Root is of Roſin extracted by Spirit of Wine.

Jaſminum, Jaſmine, or Jeſſamy, *Off.* — *Album*, the ordinary white Jaſmine, *Ger. Park.* — *Vulgatius flore albo*, white flower'd Jaſmine, *C. B.*

This is a Tree or Shrub, ſhooting out long, ſlender, green Twigs or Branches which muſt be ſupported, or elſe they will hang down; they are cloathed with long pinnated Leaves, made of ſeveral ſharp-pointed *Pinnæ*, ſet oppoſite to each other with an odd one at the End, larger than the reſt. The Flowers come forth among the Leaves, ſeveral together on a common Foot-ſtalk; but each ſtanding on a ſlender, ſhort one of its own, being longiſh Tubes, ſpreading out at the Top into five broad Segments, ſtanding in very ſhort *Calyces*, ſo that they eaſily fall off, when full blown; they are of a white Colour, and of a pleaſant agreeable Smell: Each Flower is ſucceeded by a Berry, divided into two Parts, but ſeldom coming to Perfection here. Jeſſamy is uſually planted in Gardens; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'The Flowers only are uſed, and that but ſel- 'dom in our Shops; though *Schroder* commends 'them as good to warm and relax the Womb, 'to heal any *Schirrthi* therein, and to facilitate 'the Birth; as well as to be uſeful for a Cough

'and Difficulty of Breathing, *&c.* The Oil made 'by Infuſion of the Flowers is made Uſe of in 'Perfumes.

Iberis, Sciatica Creſſes, *Off.* *Iberis Cardamantice*, Sciatica Creſſes, *Ger.* — *latiore Folio* Sciatica Creſſes with broader Leaves, *Park.* *C. B.*

The lower Leaves of this Creſs are two or three Inches long, and about half an Inch broad, indented pretty deeply about the Edges, and growing on long Foot-ſtalks. The upper Leaves are long and narrow, not cut in, and ſet on without Foot-ſtalks; it ariſes to be a Foot high, or more, branch'd, and bearing on the Top, Spikes of ſmall white, four-leav'd Flowers, ſucceeded by round Seed-veſſels, containing ſmall reddiſh Seed; the Root is woody and fibrous, periſhing every Year after ripening Seed: It grows wild in the warmer Countries, but with us only in Gardens; and flowers in *June*.

'The Leaves and Roots are commended by 'the Antients againſt the *Sciatica*, being beaten 'into a Cataplaſm with Hog's Lard, and applied 'to the Part affected, and kept on four Hours to 'a Man, and two to a Woman, and the Place 'afterwards waſhed with Wine and Oil; but at 'preſent it is but rarely uſed.

Ipecacuana, *Off.* *Ipecacoanna Braſilienſibus*, Markgrave, *Herba Paris Braſiliana*, *Polycoccos*, *Ray*'s Hiſtory, p. 669.

This Plant is of ſome kin to *Herba Paris*, but differs from it in that it has more Leaves, ſix, ſeven, and ſometimes eight, which are dark green above, and lighter underneath, full of tranſverſe Veins; from among theſe riſes one Stalk, bearing

on the Top ſeveral five-leav'd white Flowers growing together in a Cluſter, each of which is ſucceeded by a dark brown Berry, as big as a ſmall Cherry. The Root, when dry, is about as thick as a Gooſe-quill, appearing wrinkled, and as it were geniculated and knotty, of a brown Colour on the outſide, conſiſting chiefly of what we may call the cortical Part of the Root, and having but a ſmall whitiſh Pith; it is of a bitteriſh Taſte, and ſomewhat earthy Smell. It grows in *Braſile* in moiſt ſhady Woods.

'This is commended as a Specific in *Diarrhæa's* 'and *Dyſenteries*, for which Diſtempers it was 'only uſed at its firſt coming to *Europe*; it work-'ing by Vomit and ſometimes by Stool. But 'now it is given as an Emetic in all Caſes, where 'Vomits are neceſſary, and by its kind and gentle 'Working, not ruffling the Patient, nor hurting 'the Tone of the Stomach, it has almoſt juſtled 'all other Emetics out of Uſe. The Doſe is a 'ʒj. in Infuſion, or ʒß in the Powder.

Iris Florentina, (*Illyrica*) Orris, or Flower-de-luce of *Florence*, *Iris Florentina*, Flower-de-luce of *Florence*, *Ger.* —*Alba Florentina*, white Flower-de-luce of *Florence*, *C. B. Park.*

This *Iris* has a thick tuberous knobbed Root, of a white Colour in the inſide, ſhooting out Fibres on all Sides, which, when they are pared off, makes the dry Root appear full of round Spots. The Leaves are long and flat, like other Flower-de-luces, bearing at the Top of the round, ſmooth Stalks, two or three white Flowers, which are inclos'd, before their opening, in thin green Huſks. The Flowers are pretty large, and as in other Kinds of *Iris* are made of nine Leaves, *viz.* three

 upright,

upright, three arch'd, and three falls, which laſt have a yellow Downineſs on their Brims. The Seed grows in large triangular Pods; it is found wild about *Florence* in *Italy*, but with us is only nurs'd up in Gardens; and flowers in *June*.

The Root only is uſed, being brought dry from *Leghorn*, of a firm Texture and a pure white Colour, having a pleaſant ſoft ſweet Scent, ſomewhat like Raſpberries.

'It is attenuating, emollient and pectoral, good 'for Diſorders of the Lungs cauſed by ſharp Hu-'mors, falling on the tender *Veſiculæ*; it helps 'Coughs, Hoarſeneſs and Soreneſs at Stomach; 'it is likewiſe commended againſt the Gripes in 'Children, and to bring down the obſtructed '*Menſes*; outwardly it is uſed in Perfumes, ſweet 'Bags, and Hair-powder: It is an Ingredient in 'the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and *Mithridate*.

Iris noſtras hortenſis, Garden Flower-de-luce, *Off.* —*Vulgaris*, Flower-de-luce *Ger.* —*Purpurea, ſive vulgaris*, the common purple Flower-de-luce, *Park.* —*Vulgaris Germanica, ſive Sylveſtris*, the common *German* Flower-de-luce, *C. B.*

The Roots of this common Flower-de-luce ſpread themſelves pretty much on the Surface of the Earth, being of a rediſh brown Colour on the outſide and whitiſh within; round, an Inch and more in thickneſs, with ſeveral tranſverſe Rings or Circles, and ſhooting out long Fibres. The Leaves are nervous, broad and flat, thickeſt in the Middle, with thin Edges like a Sword; they grow in thick Clumps together; the Flowers are made of nine Leaves like the former, of a purpliſh blue Colour, and have the like Seed-veſſels, which are

full of flat angular Seed. It grows with us only in Gardens; and flowers in *May* and *June*.

'The Juice of the Root, which is the only 'Part uſed, is a ſtrong *Errhine*; being ſnuff'd up 'the Noſtrils, it purges the Head, and clears the 'Brain of thin ſerous phlegmatic Humors. The 'ſame likewiſe, or a ſtrong Decoction of the Root, 'given inwardly, is a ſtrong Vomit, and accoun-'ted good for the Dropſy, Jaundice and Agues; 'but by reaſon it very much vellicates and offends 'the Stomach, it is rarely uſed.

Juglans, the Wall-nut Tree, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, the common Wall-nut Tree, *Park. Juglans, ſive Regia vulgaris*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 284.

This is uſually a large ſpreading Tree, with a ſtrait ſmooth Body, a whitiſh Bark, and a firm ſolid Wood; it bears large winged Leaves, of a yellow green Colour, of a pretty ſtrong aromatic Smell; they conſiſt uſually of ſeven oval *Pinnæ*, whereof the two next the Stalk are the leaſt, and the odd one at the End the largeſt; the Catkins come out early in the Spring, being looſe and yellow. The Nuts grow two, three, or four together, upon ſhort Foot-ſtalks, being each cover'd with a green juicy thick Peel, having under it a hard wrinkled Shell, which parts in two, incloſing a Kernel, conſiſting of ſeveral white Lobes, of a pleaſant ſweet Taſte, included in a thin bitter Skin.

The Wall-nut Tree is planted in Walks, Parks and Fields; the Nuts are ripe in *September*. The Bark of the Tree, the green Peel, the Nuts and the Shells are uſed.

'The Bark is a ſtrong Emetic, either green, or 'dried and powder'd; the green Nuts are cordial,

'alexi-

'alexipharmic, of great Uſe in all contagious ma-
'lignant Diſtempers, and the Plague it ſelf: They
'are one of the principal Ingredients in *Treacle-*
'*Water*. The Nuts preſerv'd are ſtomachic and
'good to be eaten in a Morning to prevent Infec-
'tion in the time of peſtilential Diſtempers. Two
'or three Ounces of the Oil expreſs'd from the
'ripe Kernels, is a very good Medicine for the
'Stone and Gravel. The Shells powdered or
'burnt, are accounted reſtringent, though but
'ſeldom uſed.

Jujūbæ, Jujubes, *Off.* —*Majores*, *C. B.* Theſe are the Fruit of the Jujube Arabum, *ſive Ziziphus Dodonei*, the Jujube-Tree, *Ger. Ziziphus, ſive Jujuba major*, the greater Jujube-Tree, *Park.*

The Jujube-Tree has ſeveral crooked Branches with ſmall whitiſh Twigs, on which grow winged Leaves made of ſeveral *Pinnæ*, growing not directly oppoſite, with an odd one at the End, they are ſmall, oval and finely ſerrated about the Edges. Towards the Top of the Twigs, at the ſetting on of the Leaves, grow ſmall, yellowiſh, five-leav'd Flowers, follow'd by roundiſh red Fruit, in Shape of a ſmall Olive, of a pleaſant, ſweet, ſomewhat clammy Taſte, including an hard oblong Stone, pointed at both Ends. They grow in *Italy* and *Spain*.

'*Jujubes* are mollifying and pectoral, good for
'Coughs, Pleuriſies, and hot ſharp Humors, fal-
'ling on the Lungs; they help the Heat and
'Sharpneſs of Urine, and the Gravel; but they
'are now quite out of Uſe, and are hardly to be
'met with in the Shops.

From a Tree of this Kind call'd *Jujūba Indica*, by *C. B. Malus Indica Luſitanis*, *Ber. &*

Bor. Acoſtæ, Indian Apples, ſo called by the *Portugueſe*, *Park.* the Gum *Lacca* of the Shops is produced.

The Leaves of this Tree are like thoſe of the Apple-tree, but hoary and wooly underneath, having Fruit like a Jujube, growing in Cluſters.

There are three Kinds of Gum-Lac, *viz.* Seed-Lac, which is in ſmall, bright, rediſh Grains; of this melted is made the Shell-Lac, which is in flat, thin, tranſparent Pieces, of a rediſh brown Colour, and is the beſt Sort; the Stick-Lac is what comes upon ſhort Sticks, which are cover'd over by it, and this is, as it is in its native State. *Garzias ab Horto*, and *Bontius* believ'd, that Gum-Lac was prepar'd by great winged Ants, which ſuck'd out the Materials from the Branches of this Tree, which they work'd as the Bees doe Honey; but others, to whom Mr. *Ray* aſſents, rather think, that it is an Exudation of the Sap of the Tree, inſpiſſated by the Sun; and which perhaps the Ants, by their gnawing the Bark, may give the freer Vent to.

'Gum-*Lacca* is accounted opening and attenuating, removing Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; and good for the Dropſy and Jaundice; it provokes Urine, cauſes Sweat, and purifies the Blood; but it is not much uſed in Medicines, greateſt Part being ſpent in making Sealing Wax, the fineſt of which is made of it.

Juncus odoratus, (Schænanthus) Squinanth, ſweet Ruſh, *Off.* *Schænanthum*, Camel's Hay, *Ger.* *Juncus odoratus aromaticus*, the ſweet Ruſh, *C. B.* —*odoratus tenuior*, the ſweet Ruſh, or Camel's Hay, *Park.*

Though

Though this is commonly called a Ruſh, yet it is not one, but a *Species* of Graſs, whoſe Leaves grow thick together, incloſing or incompaſſing one another, having a ſmall fibrous Root; they are long and narrow, of a pleaſant ſweet Smell. The Stalks grow to be a Foot or more high, bearing Pannicles of ſhort wooly Spikes, ſet oppoſite to one another; It grows in *Arabia*, and other Eaſtern Countries. The Leaves only are uſed.

'Squinanth is heating and drying, opening Ob-'ſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and pro-'voking the *Catamenia*; it eaſeth the Pain of 'the Womb after Child-bearing, provokes Urine, 'cleanſes the Reins, and helps the Hic-cough, 'occaſion'd by Wind in the Stomach. It is an 'Ingredient in the two great Compoſitions, *The-'riaca Andromachi*, and *Mithridate*.

Junipĕrus, the Juniper-Tree, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, the common Juniper-tree, *Park.* —*Vulgaris fruticoſa*, the common Shrub Juniper, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 289.

This ſeldom grows with us to be bigger than a Buſh or Shrub, though in ſome foreign Countries, as *Norway* particularly, it grows to be a pretty large Tree; the Branches are thick ſet, with narrow ſtiff Leaves, of a blewiſh green Colour, ſharp and prickly at the Ends. The Flowers are ſmall, moſſy, and ſtaminous. The Berries are round, green for the firſt Year, and afterwards of a dark purple or black Colour, each Berry containing three-corner'd Seeds; it grows upon Heaths, in ſeveral Counties in *England*, the Fruit is ripe about *Michaelmaſs*. The Wood, the Berries and the Gum are uſed.

'The Wood is hot, dry, and cephalic, good 'to burn in times of Peſtilence and contagious

'Diſtem-

‘ Diſtempers. The Berries are carminative and ‘ diuretic, expel Wind, help the Collic, and are ‘ very uſeful againſt the Stone, Gravel and Stop- ‘ page of Urine, and are commended by ſome in ‘ all contagious, peſtilential Fevers, and the Plague ‘ it ſelf. The Gum, which is the *Sandaracha* of ‘ the *Arabians*, is yellowiſh, clear, almoſt pellu- ‘ cid like Maſtich, but yellower and in longer ‘ Drops, of a leſs grateful Smell; it is uſed to ‘ be burnt upon Coals, and the Fume received ‘ up by thoſe who are troubled with Catarrhs ‘ and ſerous Defluxions upon the Noſe and ‘ Eyes.

Officinal Preparations are only the diſtill'd Oil.

K.

Kali, Glaſs-wort, or Saltwort, *Off.* —*Majus Cochleatum*, great Glaſs-wort, *Park.* —*Majus cochleato ſemine*, Glaſs-wort with a Snail-like Seed, *C. B.*

This *Kali*, which is to be met with only in the warmer Countries, grows to be a Foot or two high, with thick, fat, brittle Stalks like Purſlain, bearing long roundiſh fleſhy Leaves, having here and there ſmall, yellow, ſtaminous Flowers, which are ſucceeded by Seed-veſſels, twiſted up Snail-faſhion. It grows upon the Sea-coaſts of *Spain*, *Italy*, and the Southern Parts of *France*.

Of this Plant is made the *Sal Alkali*, or the *Soda*, or the true *Cineres Clavellati*, of which the fineſt Glaſs is made: They burn it in great Heaps, which by the Vehemence of the Fire melt, and run into blackiſh Lumps of hard Salt.

‘ The

'The Juice of this Plant is cathartic and diu-
'retic, accounted good to purge phlegmatic
'watery Humors, and ſerviceable againſt the Dtop-
'ſy and Jaundice, and Obſtruction of the Liver
'and Spleen; but it is ſeldom or never uſed in
'*England*: Becauſe a great Quantity of fixt Salt
'is drawn from the Aſhes of this Plant, the Name
'of *Alkali* has been given to the fixt Salt of all
'others. The beſt *Venice* and *Caſtile* Soap is
'made of the *Lixivium* of theſe Aſhes.

Keiri, Cheiri, Wall-Flower, *Off. Keiri, ſive Leucoium luteum vulgare*, the ordinary yellow Wall-Flower, *Park. Leucoium luteum vulgare*, common yellow Leucoium, *C. B.* —*Viola lutea*, Wall-Flowers, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 164.

Wall-Flowers have a thick, woody, crooked Root, of a whitiſh Colour, from which ſpring many woody brittle Stalks, beſet with ſmall, oblong, ſharp-pointed Leaves; and having on their Tops ſeveral pretty large yellow four-leav'd Flowers, of a pleaſant ſweet Scent; they are follow'd by long ſlender Pods, or Seed-veſſels, containing ſmall rediſh flat Seed; it grows upon old Walls and Buildings; and flowers in *April*.

'The Flowers, which are the only part uſed,
'are cordial and cephalic, and ſtrengthen the
'Nerves, help the Apoplexy and Palſy, cure the
'Green-ſickneſs, and procure the *Menſes*.

Officinal Preparations are only the Oil by Infuſion of the Flowers, which is warming and comforting; and good for Pains in the Limbs.

LAB-

L.

Labdănum, *Ladanum*, Gum Labdanum, this is a gummy Exudation out of the Leaves of that *Species* of *Ciſtus*, call'd *Ladanum Creticum* by *Proſper Alpinus* in his Exoticks, the *Ciſtus Ledon Cretenſe*, *C. B.* —*Quartum* Cluſii *Ciſtus Ledon*, the fourth of *Cluſius*, *Ger.* —*Ciſtus ladanifera vera Cretica*, the true ſweet Gum Ciſtus of Candy, *Park.*

It is a Shrub of two or three Foot high, having pretty large, five-leav'd Roſe-colour'd Flowers; and ſeveral Branches about the Thickneſs of the little Finger, hard and brown, divided into leſſer Twigs, of a rediſh Colour, having the Leaves ſet by Couples, which are thick and full of Veins, of a dark green Colour, about an Inch and half long, and three Quarters of an Inch broad, wav'd about the Edges, and ſtanding on ſhort Foot-ſtalks.

From this *Ciſtus* the beſt *Labdanum* is gotten, in the Iſland of *Candy*, and other Places in the *Archipelago*; they make Uſe of a kind of Whip, of two Rows of Leather Straps, with which they bruſh and beat theſe Shrubs; the Gum, which ſweats out from the Leaves, ſticking on the Straps, which they ſcrape off with Knives, when they are ſufficiently loaded.

There are three Kinds of Gum *Labdanum* in the Shops, the fineſt is of a ſhining black Colour when broken, ſomewhat hard, but eaſily ſoftning by Heat, of an inflammable Subſtance, of a ſweet pleaſant agreable Smell. The ſecond Sort comes over in Rolls, like *Spaniſh* Juice of Licoriſh, but is tougher, harder, not ſo black, but more droſſy, and of a leſs fragrant Smell. The laſt and coarſeſt Sort is made up in Rolls, twiſted about like the

Rolls

Rolls of ſmall Wax-Candle: This is full of Sand and Droſs, and of a weaker Scent than either of the former.

'This Gum is not much uſed inwardly, though 'ſome commend it for a Looſeneſs and Gripes 'cauſed by ſharp Humours. The Fume of it com-'forts the Brain, and ſtops catarrhous Defluxions. 'Outwardly applied, it ſtrengthens the Stomach, 'and ſtays Vomiting.

Lactūca, Lettice, *Off.* — *ſativa*, Garden Lettice, *Ger. C. B. Park.*

Lettice is a Plant ſo well known, that it needs but very little Deſcription; it has yellowiſh, green, roundiſh Leaves, narroweſt next the Stalk, which is ſmooth; and the Leaves which grow on it, do ſomewhat encompaſs it. The Flowers grow on the Tops, and are ſmall and yellow, like thoſe of the Sow-thiſtle, but much leſs, growing on long ſcaly *Calyces*, and turning into Down, bearing ſhort flat whitiſh Seed. The Roots are neither large nor ſpreading, dying after Seed-time. It is ſown in Gardens: The Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'Lettice is much uſed at the Table in the Spring, 'among Sallets, and is the principal Ingredient in 'moſt of them, being grateful to the Stomach, 'allaying Heat, quenching Thirſt, and attemper-'ing the Sharpneſs of Humours in the Body; it 'provokes Urine, encreaſes Milk in Nurſes, and 'is believed to make Folks ſleepy. The Seed is 'one of the four ſmaller cold Seeds.

Lagōpus (Pes Leporīnus) Hare's-foot, *Off. Lagopus vulgaris*, common Hare's-foot, *Park. Lagopodium ſive Pes Leporis*, little Hare's-foot, Trefoil, *Ger. Trifolium arvenſe humile ſpicatum*

tum ſive Lagopus, the ſmall ſpiked Trefoil or Hare's-foot, *C. B.*

This Plant ſeldom riſes very high, but ſpreads out into many ſlender Branches, having ſmall narrow hairy Trefoil-Leaves ſet at every Joint; on the Tops of the Branches grow ſhort round Heads compoſed of ſmall papilionaceous pale purple Flowers, each ſet in a ſoft wooly *Calyx*, making the Heads appear ſoft and downy. The Seed is ſmall, lying at the bottom of the *Calyx*; the Root is little, and periſhes yearly. It is found frequently among Corn, and in fallow Fields; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The whole Plant is uſed, though not very often.

'Hare's-foot is drying and binding; ac-
'counted good for a Diarrhea and Dyſentery, and
'to ſtop the too great Flux of the *Catamenia* and
'the *Fluor albus*. It helps the Ulceration of the
'Bladder, and Heat and Pain in making Wa-
'ter.

Lamium album (Urtica mortua) white Archangel, dead Nettle, *Off. Lamium album*, white Archangel, *Ger.* —*Vulgare ſive Archangelica flore albo*, white Archangel, *Park.* —*album non fætens folio oblongo*, white long-leav'd not ſtinking Archangel, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 129.

The Roots of this Archangel are long, ſlender, and creeping along the upper-part of the Earth, and ſending forth ſeveral ſquare hollow Stalks about a Foot high; the lower Leaves ſtand on long Foot-ſtalks; thoſe towards the Top have ſhorter; they are in Shape like the common ſtinging Nettle, are hairy, and roundly indented about the Edges. The Flowers grow towards the Top at the Joints, with the Leaves encompaſſing the Stalks in thick Whorles: They are large and white, with

with a hollow *Galea*, and the *Labella* cut into two Segments, having three or four black *Apices* ſtanding in the middle; the *Calyces* end in five Points, containing four brown Seeds in each *Calyx*. It grows every where by Hedge-ſides, and flowers in *April* and *May*. The Flowers are uſed.

'They are accounted a Specific againſt the 'Fluor albus, and are frequently made uſe of in a 'Conſerve or Decoction for that Purpoſe, which 'is to be continued for ſome Time. Some com-'mend the Herb as of great Uſe againſt the King's 'Evil, and all ſcrophulous Swellings.

Officinal Preparations are only the Conſerve of the Flowers.

Lamium rubrum, red Archangel, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare folio ſubrotundo flore rubro*, red dead Nettle, or Archangel, *Park.* *Purpureum fœtidum folio ſubrotundo ſive Galeopſis Dioſcoridis*, purple ſtinking Lamium, or Galeopſis of *Dioſcorides*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 129.

This Archangel is much ſmaller than the former, having little ſquare, and frequently reddiſh Stalks, which have a couple of Leaves growing on them near the Ground on long Foot-ſtalks, and uſually no more, till towards the Top, where they grow thick together on very ſhort ones; they are much of the Shape of the former, but a great deal leſs and rounder-pointed. The Flowers grow among the upper Leaves, being almoſt hid by them; they are ſmall, labiated, and galeated leſs than the former, of a pale red Colour. The Root is ſmall and fibrous, dying after it has ripened Seed. It grows every where in Hedges by Highways, and flowers in the Summer. The whole Plant has a ſtrong, earthy, unſavoury Smell. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'As

'As the former Archangel is accounted a Specific for the *Fluor albus*, ſo this is accounted as 'helpful for the Exceſs of the *Catamenia*, and of 'Uſe againſt all other Hæmorrhagies: Outwardly applied, it is ſerviceable in Wounds and In'flammations.

Lapăthum acutum (Oxylapăthum) ſharp-pointed Dock, *Off. Ger.* — *acutum majus*, the red Dock, *Park.* — *ſylveſtris folio acuto plano*, wild ſharp-pointed Dock, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 56.

Though theſe ſynonimous Names are mentioned by Mr. *Ray*, as belonging to his *Lapathum acutum*; yet, 'tis certain that the Dock which is commonly uſed in the Shops, and what has, I believe, been always uſed, is the common Dock, or the *Lapathum ſylveſtre folio ſubrotundo*, *C. B.* or the *vulgatius*, or common Dock, *Park.* whoſe Leaves are ſometimes ſharp-pointed, and ſometimes round. As for the *Lapathum acutum* of Mr. *Ray*, it ſeems to be the *Lapathum acutum minus* of *John Bauhin*, according to his Deſcription, and the *Hydrolapathum minus*, *Park.* and of *Lobell's Icons*, which has a ſmall Root full of ſmall Strings at bottom, and is ſeldom or never uſed. But the Root of the common Dock is pretty large and thick, running down deep into the Earth, brown on the outſide, and having a thick deep yellow, and ſometimes a little reddiſh Bark, with a thick tough hard Pith in the middle, of a paler Colour. The Leaves are pretty large, in ſome Plants long and ſharp-pointed, in others broad and round, growing on long Foot-ſtalks. It grows to be a Yard or more in Height, much branched, having the Flowers, which are ſmall and ſtaminous, ſet about the Branches in Whorles, with here and there a few ſmaller

ler Leaves growing among them; the Seed is of a bright reddiſh brown Colour, and a triangular Shape. It grows every where in moiſt Places, and among Ruins and Rubbiſh. The Root and Seed are uſed.

'The Roots of this Dock are aperitive and 'cooling, and much uſed to cleanſe and purify 'the Blood, to free it from its ſalt ſharp Humours, 'and they are good for the Scurvy, Rheuma-'tiſm, and all manner of itchy ſcabby Eruptions; 'for which Purpoſe they are frequently put in Diet-'Drinks and Apozems, and uſed outwardly in 'Ointments. The Seed is drying and binding, 'good to ſtop ſpitting of Blood, and Hæmorrha-'gies of all Kinds.

Lapăthum maximum aquaticum, ſive Hydrolapathum, the great Water-Dock, *Off. C. B. Hydrolapathum magnum*, the great Water-Dock, *Ger.* —*majus*, the greater Water-Dock, *Park. Ray's Synop. 55.*

The Root of this Dock is thick and large at the Head, divided into Branches toward the bottom, from which ſpring ſeveral very large Leaves two Foot long, and not above four Fingers broad, being broadeſt in the Middle, and narrower at both Ends, green above, and ſomewhat white underneath. The Stalks are large and thick, growing to be four or five Foot high, having a few ſmaller Leaves among the Flowers, which are much larger than the former, of a yellow Colour, and ſet in thick Whorles about the Branches. The Seed likewiſe is larger, and of a darker Colour, but triangular like that. It grows in large Ponds and Ditches, flowering in Summer.

'*Muntingius* has writ a particular Treatiſe on 'this Plant, which he ſuppoſes to be the *Brita-*

'*nica* of the Antients, and attributes to it all the 'Vertues that they aſcribe to their *Britanica*, as 'being of great Service againſt the Scurvy, and 'all its Symptoms, as Ulcers in the Mouth and 'Gums, Looſeneſs of Teeth, Pains in the Limbs; 'as likewiſe againſt all kinds of Fluxes, the Drop-'ſy and Jaundice.

Lapăthum hortenſe folio oblongo, ſive ſecundum Dioſcoridis, *C. B. Hippolapathum (Rhabarbarum Monachorum)* Monk's Rhubarb, *Off. Hippolapathum ſativum*, Patience, or Monk's Rhubarb, *Ger. Lapathum ſativum, ſive Patientia*, Patience, or Monk's Rhubarb.

This Dock grows frequently to be as tall as a Man, having at the bottom ſeveral large, long, and pointed Leaves, growing on reddiſh Foot-ſtalks. The Stalk is red, having a few ſmaller Leaves growing on it; is branched toward the Top, and full of pretty big ſtaminous Flowers, ſucceeded by large triangular Seed. The Root is thick at the Head, and divided into ſeveral Branches, of a brown Colour on the outſide, and a deep yellow, or Saffron-colour within, full of reddiſh Veins, of a ſtyptic Taſte, and tinging the Spittle of a yellow Colour. It is planted with us in Gardens, but grows wild in diverſe Parts of *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*.

This is the *Rhabarbarum Monachorum* that has been in Uſe in *England* for this many Years, and what *Gerard* and *Parkinſon*, and alſo Mr. *Ray*, took to be the true: But if we may credit *John Bauhin*, that is another Species of *Lapathum*, called by him *Lapathum majus ſive Rhabarbarum Monachorum*, and is the *Lapathum hortenſe latifolium*, *C. B.* and the *Hippolapathum ſive Rhabarbarum Monachorum*, Dodonei. But ſince theſe two do ſo nearly reſemble

ble one another, that Mr. *Ray* did not diſtinguiſh them, we may ſuppoſe ours will anſwer all the Intentions which it is uſed for, as well as that.

'Monk's Rhubarb is opening and a little purg-'ing, being ſomewhat of the Nature of the true 'Rhubarb, but not ſo ſtrong: It is frequently u-'ſed in Diet-Drinks for the Scurvy, and to open 'Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and help 'the Jaundice.

Though this Plant grows eaſily enough in our Gardens, yet, as Mr. *Dale* obſerves, our Herb-women generally impoſe upon us, for it, the Root of the *Lapathum rotundifolium Alpinum, C. B.* or *Hippolapathum rotundifolium vulgare*, Baſtard Rhubarb, *Park.* which is rather a larger Root, of a paler yellow Colour, wanting the reddiſh Veins, and gives a fainter Tincture to the Spittle.

Lappa: Vide *Bardana.*

Lavendŭla, Lavender, *Off.* —*minor ſive Spica*, ſmall Lavender or Spike, *Ger. Park. Lavendula anguſtifolia*, narrow-leav'd Lavender, *C. B.*

The common Lavender is a ſhrubby Plant, abiding many Years, having a great many woody Branches, thick ſet with long hoary narrow Leaves, two at a Joint, which are round-pointed and broadeſt at the End; from among theſe ſpring ſeveral ſquare Stalks, having but few Leaves upon them, and thoſe narrower than the lower, bearing at the Tops long verticillated Spikes, of blue galeated and labiated Flowers, ſet in hoary *Calyces.* It grows wild in the Southern Parts of *France*, and in *Spain*; but is cultivated with us only in Gardens, and flowers in *July.* This is the Lavender which grows every-where in our Gardens, and is commonly uſed; the broad-leav'd being rarely to

be met with, and that only in ſome Gardens of the Curious; though *Gerard*, *Parkinſon*, and even Mr. *Ray*, took the broad-leav'd to be our common Lavender.

'Lavender is cordial and cephalic, good for 'all Diſeaſes of the Head and Nerves, ſtrengthens 'the Brain, helps Convulſions, the Palſy, and 'Weakneſs of the Limbs; is good to expel Wind 'from the Stomach and Bowels, and prevents the 'Collic. It is outwardly uſed in warming and 'ſtrengthning Fomentations.

Laureŏla, Spurge Laurel, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *ſemper virens flore vidiri, quibuſdam mas*, ever green Laurel, by ſome call'd the Male, with a green Flower, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 304.

This is a low Shrub, ſeldom growing above two or three Foot high, with a woody Stem about a Finger thick, cover'd with an Aſh-colour'd Bark; it is divided towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, cloathed with long, thick, ſmooth, and ſhining green Leaves, which are ſet round the Tops of the Branches. The Flowers grow among theſe Leaves, being oblong greeniſh Tubes, divided at the Ends into four Segments, with a few yellowiſh *Stamina* in the middle, of a ſweet Smell; theſe are ſucceeded by ſmall oval Berries, of a blackiſh Colour when ripe. It flowers in *March* or *April*, and the Berries are ripe in *September*. The whole Plant is of a hot cauſtic Taſte, burning and inflaming the Mouth and Throat. It grows in Woods and Thickets. The Leaves and Berries are uſed, though but rarely.

'They purge Bile, choleric and ſerous Hu'mours with great Violence, both upwards and 'downwards; and by ſome adventurous Perſons, 'are given in the Dropſy, and to evacuate tough

'Flegm from the Lungs; but being frequently 'attended with dangerous Conſequences, it is 'rarely preſcribed by judicious Phyſicians.

Laurus, the Bay-tree, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, the common Bay-tree, *C. B.* —*latifolia major*, the common great Bay-tree, *Park.*

This grows to be a Tree of a moderate Bigneſs in its native Climate, but here with us it is lower, and runs out into many Branches; the leſſer Twigs being uſually of a reddiſh-brown Colour, as are alſo the Foot-ſtalks of the Leaves, which are oblong, broadeſt in the middle, and ſharp-pointed at the End, firm, hard, and ſtiff, of a darker green above, and paler underneath, of a pleaſant ſtrong Scent. The Flowers grow in Cluſters upon the younger Branches, amongſt the Leaves, each conſiſting of a whitiſh monopetalous Flower, divided into five Segments; theſe are follow'd by oval Berries, included in a black thin Skin, and parted in two in the middle. It is planted in our Gardens, but grows wild in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the Southern Parts of *France*, and flowers in *May*; the Berries are ripe in *October*. The Leaves and Berries are uſed.

'They are both heating and drying, emollient 'and reſolving, very good for Wind in the 'Stomach and Bowels, help the Collic, comfort 'the Head and Nerves, and are good againſt in-'fectious Diſtempers. They provoke Urine and 'the *Menſes*, and expel the Secundines. Out-'wardly they are uſed in warming and ſtrength-'ning Fomentations and Ointments.

Officinal Preparations are *Electuarium de Baccis Lauri*, *Emp. de Baccis Lauri*, and the *Ol. Laurinum.*

Laurus Alexandrina, the Bay of *Alexandria*, *Off.* *Alexandrina genuina*, the true Bay of *Alexandria*, *Park.* *Alexandrina fructu folio insidente*, the *Alexandrian* Bay, with a Fruit growing on the Leaf, *C. B.*

The Root of this Bay is hard and knotty at the Head, ſending out ſeveral long Strings and ſmall Fibres; the Stalks are tough and limber, growing not to any great Height, having the Leaves ſet alternately upon them, which are hard, firm, and full of ſtraight Nerves, of an oval Shape, but ſharp-pointed at the End, about two Inches long; on the middle of the back Part of each grows a ſmall moſſy green Flower, which is ſucceeded by a red Berry about as big as a Juniper-berry. This Plant grows in the mountainous Parts of *Italy*, and in *Hungary*.

'It is commended by *Dioſcorides* and *Galen* to 'open Obſtructions of the Kidneys and the Womb, 'to provoke Urine and the *Menſes*, and as help-'ful in long and hard Labour. It is likewiſe 'accounted a good vulnerary Plant, and uſeful 'to drp up old Ulcers and Sores; but it is rarely 'uſed in our Days.

Lens, Lentils, *Off.* — *minor*, little Lentils, *Ger. Park.* — *vulgaris*, the common Lentil, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 189.

This is a ſmall Pulſe, leſs than a Tare or Vetch, having many long winged Leaves, conſiſting of many narrow ſmall oval *Pinnæ*, ſet oppoſite with Claſpers at the End of the Leaf. The Flowers are ſmall and white, leſs than thoſe of Tares, but like them in Shape, ſtanding for the moſt part ſingly on a long Foot-ſtalk, and are ſucceeded by ſhort flatiſh Pods, containing two round Seed leſs than

than Tares, and flatter. It is ſown in ſome Parts of *England* in the Fields, flowering in *May*; and the Seed is ripe in *July*.

'The Antients affirm, that Lentils, eaten with 'their Skins on, do bind the Body, and ſtop a 'Looſeneſs, and yet at the ſame Time the Liquor 'they are boil'd in looſens the Belly; they are 'but rarely uſed in Phyſic, tho' the Flower of 'them may be uſed outwardly in Cataplaſms for 'the ſame Purpoſes as Bean Flower.

Lens paluſtris, Duck's-meat, *Off. Ger. Paluſtris ſive aquatica vulgaris*, common Duck's-meat, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 24.

This is a ſmall Plant which frequently covers the the whole Superficies of Ponds and Ditches, conſiſting only of ſmall round green Leaves, having neither Flower nor Seed perceivable, only from the middle of the under Side of each Leaf, there run down into the Water ſmall white thready Roots.

'Duck's-meat is of a cooling mollifying Nature, 'good to be applied to Inflammations, St. *Antho-'ny's* Fire, or the Shingles, as likewiſe for the 'Gout, either applied by it ſelf, or mix'd with 'Barley-Meal. Six Ounces of a ſtrong Infuſion 'made in White-Wine, taken for nine Days to-'gether, is commended as a Cure for the Jaun-'dice. See *Ray's Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ*, '*&c.*

Lentiſcus, the Maſtich or Lentiſk-Tree, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *vulgaris*, the common Lentiſcus, *C. B.*

The Maſtich-Tree, in its native Places, will grow to be a Tree of ſome Bigneſs, having many crooked Branches cover'd with an Aſh-colour'd

Bark. The Leaves conſiſt generally of four Pair of *Pinnæ*, without a ſingle one at the End, ſet on a Foot-ſtalk that has a narrow Film on each ſide; they are in Shape like thoſe of Myrtle, but larger, harder, and firmer. The Flowers grow in Cluſters, being ſmall and ſtaminous, and after them follow ſmall blackiſh Berries. The Maſtich-Tree grows in the Southern Parts of *France*, and in *Italy*; but it yields the Gum-Maſtich only in the Iſland of *Scio*, or *Chios*, in the *Archipelago*. The Gum and the Wood is uſed.

The Gum, which is the Maſtich of the Shops, is procured from the Body, or the greater Branches of the Tree, by cutting them acroſs in the begining of *Auguſt*; the Gum flowing out in Drops from the Wounds. It is a hard, brittle, reſinous Gum, almoſt tranſparent, of a whitiſh Colour, tending to a yellow, but turning white, and clinging together if chew'd in the Mouth; it comes over in ſmall, yellow, almoſt pellucid Drops, of a pleaſant Smell, of a reſinous and ſomewhat reſtringent Taſte.

'Maſtich is heating and drying, ſtrengthens the 'Head and the nervous Syſtem, helps a Cough 'and ſpitting of Blood, ſtrengthens the Stomach, 'and ſtays Vomiting. It is very good to preſerve the 'Gums and Teeth; the Ladies in *Turkey* chew it 'continually for that Purpoſe, and to procure a 'ſweet Breath. It is applied outwardly in Plaiſters for the Head-ach and Tooth-ach. The 'Wood is drying and binding, good for all kinds 'of Fluxes. A Tooth-pick made of it, is accounted a Preſerver of the Teeth.

Officinal Preparations are, the *Emplaſtrum de Maſtiche*, and the *Unguentum Maſtichinum*.

Lepidium

Lepidium, Piperitis, Dittander, Pepper-wort, *Off.* *Lepidium latifolium*, broad-leav'd Lepidium, *C. B.* *Raphanus ſylveſtris, Officinarum Lepidium, Æginettæ Lobelio*, Dittander, or Pepper-wort, *Ger.* *Piperitis ſeu Lepidium vulgare*, Pepper-wort, or Dittander, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 175.

The common Dittander has a ſmall, white, ſlender, creeping Root, hard to be got out of a Garden where it has been once planted. The lower Leaves grow on long Foot-ſtalks, are ſmooth, oblong, ſharp-pointed, and ſerrated, four or five Inches long. The Stalks grow to be half a Yard high, ſmooth, and having leſſer and narrower Leaves growing alternately, ſometimes indented about the Edges, and ſometimes not. The Flowers that grow on the Top of the Stalks are ſmall, white, and four-leav'd, and the Seed-veſſels ſmall and round. It grows in moiſt Places, and near Rivers, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The whole Plant has a hot and biting Taſte, like Pepper.

'The Leaves of Dittander bruiſed and mix'd 'with Hog's Lard, and applied as a Cataplaſm to 'the Hip, help the Sciatica; chew'd in the 'Mouth, they cauſe a great Flux of Rheum to run 'out of it, and by that Means are ſaid to help ſcro-'phulous Tumours in the Throat. The Women 'in *Suffolk* give them boil'd in Ale to haſten the 'Birth.

Leucoium album, white Stock-July-flower, *Off.* *Ger.* — *ſimplex ſativum*, ſingle Stock-July-flower, *Park.* — *incanum majus*, the greater hoary Leucoium, *C. B.*

This is a Plant that grows almoſt in every Garden, and therefore is ſo well known, that it needs little

little to be ſaid about it. It has long, narrow, hoary, or whitiſh Leaves, ſet alternately on the Stalks: The Flowers are large, of four Leaves a-piece, ſometimes white, ſometimes red, and frequently ſtriped, of a pleaſant ſoft ſweet Scent. The Seed is flat and round, growing in long hoary Pods, divided in two in the Middle by a long Partition. It grows only in Gardens, and flowers a great Part of the Summer.

'The Flowers are uſed, though very rarely. 'Dioſcorides commends them for Ulcers and Chaps 'in the Fundament, and Inflammations of the Ma-'trix. *Galen* affirms, that they help the Infirmi-'ties of the Liver and Spleen, and provoke the 'Terms, and haſten the Birth.

Leucoium Luteum. See *Keiri.*

Leviſticum, Lovage, *Off.* — *vulgare*, ordinary Lovage, *Ger. Park. Liguſticum vulgare*, common Lovage, *C. B.*

The Roots of Lovage are thick, large, and much divided, with many Fibres of a brown Colour on the outſide; of a hot, ſtrong, aromatic Smell and Taſte. The Leaves are large and winged, parted into ſeveral Diviſions, ſomewhat like Smallage, but larger, and of a darker green Colour. The Stalks are thick, tall, and ſtriated, or chanel'd; on the Top of which grow Umbels of five-leav'd ſmall yellow Flowers, which are ſucceeded by oblong ſtriated brown Seed, two joined together, as in other umbelliferous Plants. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in *June* or *July.*

'The Roots, Leaves, and Seed of Lovage are 'heating and drying; they warm and comfort the 'Stomach, expel Wind, provoke Urine, and the '*Menſes*;

'*Menſes*; and are uſeful in peſtilential Diſtem-
'pers, and all kinds of Agues; but they are ſel-
'dom uſed in the Shops.

Lichen vulgaris. See *Hepatica.*

Lichen terreſtris, Cinereus, *Off.* *Cinereus ter-reſtris*, Aſh-colour'd Ground Liverwort, *Ray's Synop.* 23.

This is a Plant conſiſting only of thick crumpled hollow Leaves, of an Aſh-colour on the upper Side; but underneath, where it is faſtned to the Earth by ſmall Fibres, it is ſomewhat whiter. It bears no Flowers nor perfect Seed, but is found upon dry barren Places all the Year long.

'This is a Plant that is but lately come into
'Requeſt, being accounted a Specific againſt the
'Bitings of mad Dogs, and other enraged Ani-
'mals. For which Reaſon the *College* have now
'given a Powder, in which that is the chief Ingre-
'dient, under the Title of *Pulvis Antilyſſus.*

Lignum Colubrinum. See *Colubrinum Lignum.*

Lignum Nephriticum, Nephritic Wood.

This is a yellowiſh brown Wood, hard and firm, of little Smell or Taſte. It comes from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; but what Tree it is the Wood of, we are uncertain, though 'tis thought to be of the papilionaceous Kind. The chief Mark of its Goodneſs, is its giving a blue Colour to the Water, which has had the Shavings of it infuſed for four or five Hours.

'This Wood is accounted good for all nephri-
'tic Affections, as Stone, Gravel, *&c.* and to
'open Obſtructions of the Spleen and Liver; but
'it is rarely uſed.

Liguſtrum,

Liguſtrum, Privet, or prim Print, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare*, common Privet, *Park.* — *Germanicum*, the common Privet of *Germany*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 306.

Privet is a Buſh or Shrub that grows not to any great Bigneſs, having many ſmooth, tough, pliant Branches, cloathed with ſmall oblong Leaves, broadeſt in the middle, and ſharp-pointed at the Ends, ſmooth, and without Indentings about the Edges, two at each Joint: The Flowers grow in thick Spikes at the end of the Branches, of a white Colour, each being monopetalous and divided into four Segments. They are ſucceeded by Cluſters of black Berries. It grows in Hedges, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Berries are ripe in *September*.

'The Leaves and Flowers are cooling, drying 'and reſtringent, good for Ulcers and Inflamma-'tions of the Mouth and Throat, Bleeding of the 'Gums, and Relaxation of the *Uvula*.

Lilium album, the white Lilly, *Off. Ger.* — *album vulgare*, the common white Lilly. — *album flore erecto*, the common Lilly with upright Flowers.

This is a Flower that grows in every Garden, having a round ſcaly Root, and a Stalk three or four Foot high, with long, narrow, thick Leaves, and on the Top ſeveral large, ſweet, white Flowers, with ſeveral yellow *Apices* in the middle; flowering in *June*.

'The Flowers and Roots are uſed, and that 'chiefly in external Applications: They are emol-'lient, ſuppling and anodyne, good to diſſolve 'and ripen hard Tumours and Swellings, and to 'break Impoſthumations.

Offici-

Officinal Preparations are only the *Oleum Liliorum.*

Lilium convallium, Lillies of the Valley, or conval Lillies, *Off. Ger.* —*convallium flore albo*, Lilly of the Valley, *Park. Lilium convallium album*, white conval Lilly, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 145.

The Lilly of the Vally, or *May* Lilly, has a ſlender creeping Root that runs upon the Surface of the Earth, ſhooting out two or three Leaves oblong, round, and full of Nerves, five or ſix Inches long, from the middle of which riſes a Stalk about a Span high, angular and ſlender, bearing ſix or ſeven Flowers in a Spike, one above another, and looking all one way; they are ſmall, hollow and round, of one Leaf cut into five Parts, of a pleaſant grateful Scent, which are ſucceeded by ſmall round red Berries.

'Lillies of the Valley are of great Service in all 'Diſorders of the Head and Nerves, as Apoplexy, 'Epilepſy, Palſy, Convulſions of all Kinds, Ver-'tigo, Swiming in the Head; and are frequently 'made uſe of in Errhines and cephalic Snuff; a 'large Quantity of them are put in the *Aqua Pæ-'oniæ C.* and *Spirit. Lavendulæ C.*

Limonia malus, the Lemon-tree, *Off. Malus Limonia*, the Lemon-tree, *Ger. Park. Limonia acida*, ſowr Lemons, *C. B.*

The Lemon-tree pretty much reſembles the Orange in its manner of growing, having ſeveral ſharp Thorns on the Branches, which are cloathed with perennial green Leaves, larger, and rounder than thoſe of Oranges, and want that Heart-like Foot-ſtalk which they have. The Flowers are white, and in Colour and Shape like them; but the

the chief Diſtinction is in the Fruit, which is of a paler yellow, and an oval Shape, with a Nipple-like Proceſs at the End, of a very grateful Smell, and full of pleaſant, very ſowr Juice.

'Lemons are cooling and grateful to the Sto-'mach, quenching Thirſt, and encreaſing an Ap-'petite, uſeful in Fevers, as well common, as 'malignant and peſtilential; they provoke Urine, 'and are good for the Stone and Stoppage of U-'rine. The Juice mix'd with Salt of Worm-'wood, is an excellent Medicine to ſtop Vomit-'ing, and to ſtrengthen the Stomach. The Peel 'is of the Nature of Citron-Peel, but of leſs Vir-'tue, and therefore not ſo much uſed.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Syrup* of the *Juice*.

Linaria, Toad-Flax *Off.* *Linaria lutea vulgaris*, great Toad-Flax, *Ger.* —*vulgaris noſtras*, our common wild Toad-Flax, *Park.* —*vulgaris lutea flore majore*, common yellow large-flower'd Toad-Flax, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 160.

Toad-Flax has a white ſlender creeping Root, from which ariſe ſeveral Stalks, a Foot or more in Height, cover'd all over with long narrow ſharp-pointed Leaves, of a blueiſh green Colour; on the Tops of the Stalks grow ſeveral pretty large yellow Flowers, of a ſingle Leaf, the fore-part having the Figure of a gaping Mouth, and the hinder-part a Heel or Spur; the under Lip is largeſt, downy or hairy in the inſide, and of a Saffron-colour. The Seed is ſmall, black and flatiſh, growing in a round bicapſular Seed-veſſel. It grows every-where upon Banks and Hedges; and flowers in *July*.

'The whole Herb is uſed, and is of an aperi-

'tive

'tive and diuretic Nature, opening Obſtructions 'of the Liver and Spleen, helping the Dropſy 'and Jaundice, which it carries off by Urine. 'The Ointment made with Hog's Lard, and a good 'Quantity of this Herb, is accounted excellent 'for the Piles, applied to the Part, being mixed 'with ſome of the Yolk of an Egg at the Time 'of uſing it.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Unguent. Linariæ.*

Lingua cervina (Phyllitis) Hart's Tongue, *Off. Phyllitis*, Hart's Tongue, *Ger. Phyllitis ſeu Lingua cervina vulgaris*, ordinary Hart's Tongue, *Park. Lingua cervina officinarum*, the Hart's Tongue of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Syn.* 44.

The Root of Hart's Tongue is ſmall, blackiſh and ſtringy; from which ſpring long, narrow, ſmooth Leaves, ending in a ſharp Point near a Foot long, and about two Inches broad; that part next the Stalk terminating in two round-pointed Auricles. The Seed grows in broad oblique Lines on each ſide the Stalk, on the under-part of the Leaves, being ſmall and duſty, like the Seed of other capillary Plants. It grows in ſhady Lanes, and on old Stone-Buildings, being green all the Year.

'Hart's Tongue is chiefly uſed for Diſorders 'of the Liver and Spleen, being good to diſſolve 'hard ſchirrhous Tumours in either; 'tis alſo ſer-'viceable for the Rickets in Children, and for 'ſpitting of Blood, and the Bloody-Flux. *Dioſ-'corides* commends it againſt the Bitings of Ser-'pents; and Mr. *Ray* praiſes it either given in 'Powder, or a Conſerve of the green Leaves, 'as particularly uſeful for hyſteric and convulſive 'Fits, and the Palpitation of the Heart.

Linum,

Linum, Flax, *Off.* — *ſativum*, manured Flax, *Ger. C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 220.

Flax has round ſlender unbranched Stalks, a Yard or more high, cloathed with many long, narrow, ſharp-pointed, glaucous Leaves; on the Tops of the Stalks grow a pretty many ſmall five-leav'd blue Flowers, ſoon falling off; and are follow'd by round Heads, or Seed-veſſels, each divided into about ten Partitions, containing as many oblong, flatiſh, ſhining, brown Seed. The Root is ſmall and woody, and dies as ſoon as the Seed is ripe. Of the Bark of the Stalks of this Plant, which is tough, and made up of a great many ſlender Filaments, is made Linen Cloth. It is ſown in Fields, and flowers in *June*. The Seed only is uſed.

'This Seed, which is uſually called Linſeed, is 'emollient, digeſting and ripening, of great Uſe 'againſt Inflammations, Tumours and Impoſt-'humes, and is frequently put into Fomentations 'and Cataplaſms, for thoſe Purpoſes. Cold-'drawn Linſeed-Oil is of great Service in all Di-'ſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs, as Pleuriſies and 'Peripneumonia, Coughs, Aſthma and Conſump-'tion. It likewiſe helps the Collic and Stone, 'both taken at the Mouth, and given in Glyſters.

The *Oil*, by Expreſſion, is the only Officinal Preparation.

Linum Catharticum, purging Flax, *Off.* — *ſylveſtre Catharticum*, dwarf wild Flax, *Ger.* — *pratenſe floſculis exiguis*, Meadow wild Flax with very ſmall Flowers, *C. B. Chamælinum* Cluſii *flore albo, ſive Linum ſylveſtre Catharticum*, dwarf wild Flax, or Mill Mountain, *Ray's Synop.* 221.

This

This is but a little Plant, ſeldom growing above a Span high, with ſlender round Stalks, having two ſmall oblong Leaves at each Joint; the Tops of the Stalks are much branched, bearing ſeveral ſmall five-leav'd white Flowers, which are ſucceeded by Seed-veſſels, in Shape of the common Flax, but a great deal leſs, including very little Seed. The Root is ſmall and fibrous, periſhing every Year. It grows frequently upon dry hilly Places, flowering in *June* and *July*.

'This Herb is grown of late into great Requeſt 'among the Vulgar; a Handful of it boil'd in 'Ale or Wine, and the Decoction drank, purges 'ſtrongly, and is much commended againſt Rheu-'matic Pains in the Limbs; as alſo for tertian and 'quartan Agues, and the Dropſy.

Liquidambar, Liquid Amber, *Off. C. B. Park.* This is a kind of Balſam, about the Conſiſtence of *Venice* Turpentine, and ſomewhat like it in Colour, but of a more rediſh yellow; of a hot Taſte, and a fragant Smell. It comes from the *Weſt-Indies*, being the Produce of a large Tree call'd by Mr. *Ray*, *Arbor Virginiana Aceris folio, potius Platanus Virginiana Styracem fundens. Hiſtor.* p. 1799.

'It is of a heating reſolving Nature, opening 'Obſtructions, and good for Hardneſs of the 'Womb. It is rarely uſed, not being to be had 'in the Shops.

Liquiritia: See *Glycyrriza*.

Lithoſpermum (*Milium Solis*) Gromwell, or Gromill, *Off.* *Lithoſpermum minus*, ſmall Gromill, *Ger.* — *vulgare minus*, upright Gromwell, *Park.* — *majus erectum*, the great upright Gromill, *C. B.* *Ray's Synop.* 120.

The common Gromwell has a thick woody Root, ſhooting forth rough hairy Stalks divided into ſeveral Branches, bearing rough oblong ſharp-pointed Leaves, and among theſe a great many ſmall monopetalous white Flowers, cut into five Segments, as are alſo the rough *Calyces* they are ſet in, in which when the Flowers are fallen, grow four hard ſhining white Seed. It grows in dry Fields and Hedges, and flowers in *May*. The Seed only is uſed.

'Gromwell-Seed is accounted a powerful Diu-'retic, and a Cleanſer of the Reins and Ureters, 'being boiled in Wine or Water, and is of great 'Service againſt the Stone, Gravel, or Stoppage 'of Urine; as alſo againſt the Heat of it, and a 'Gonorrhæa. *Mathiolus* commends two Drams 'of the Powder to be given in Women's Milk, 'as a ſpeedy Help in hard Labour.

Lotus Urbana (Trifolium odoratum) ſweet Trefoil. *Trifolium hortenſis odora, C. B. Trifolium odoratum*, ſweet Trefoil, *Ger. Park.*

This Trefoil has large, hollow, chanel'd Stalks, divided into many Branches full of Leaves, three growing together on long Foot-ſtalks, which are longer and broader than Melilot, indented a little about the Edges. The Flowers grow in ſhort round Spikes, ſet on very long Stalks, of a pale blue Colour, being ſmall and papilionaceous, ſet each in a particular *Calyx*, and ſucceeded by ſhort Pods, containing two or three ſmall yellow Seed. The Root is woody and fibrous, periſhing after Seed-time. The whole Plant has a very ſtrong Smell, like Fenugreek-Seed. It grows with us in Gardens only, and flowers in *June*. The Herb and Seed are uſed.

'This

'This is by many accounted a good vulnerary 'Plant, and prefer'd to Melilot, to keep down 'Inflammations in Wounds, to cleanſe foul ſordid 'Ulcers, and to diſſolve hard Swellings; an Oint-'ment or Plaiſter being made therewith, as with 'Melilot. The Seed is diuretic, and reckon'd 'by *Galen* to be an Alexipharmic; but it is rare-'ly uſed.

Lunaria, Moonwort, *Off.* — *minor*, ſmall Moonwort, *Ger. Park.* — *racemoſa minor, vel vulgaris*, common Moonwort, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 44.

This is a ſmall low Plant, ſeldom growing to be above three or four Inches high, having only one Leaf, which is pinnated or cut into ſeveral half round Sections, ſtanding about the middle of the Stalk, which has toward the Top ſeveral Bunches of ſmall globular Heads, in which is contain'd its duſty Seed. It grows in dry hilly Paſtures, as in the Warren by *Woolwich* in *Kent*, being in its Perfection in *May*.

'Some People have a great Opinion of this 'Plant, eſteeming it good for all Sorts of Wounds. 'The People in *Wales* make an Ointment of it, 'which applied to the Reins, they reckon a very 'ſovereign Remedy for the Bloody-Flux: It is 'but little uſed in the Shops.

Lupinus, the Lupin, *Off.* — *ſativus*, Garden Lupin, *Ger.* — *ſativus albus*, great white Lupin, *Park.* — *ſativus flore albo*, white flower'd Lupine.

The white Lupine has a round hairy Stalk, on which grow many digitated Leaves, ſet in a round Compaſs upon long Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting uſually of nine Parts, narrow next the Stalk, and ending

in an obtuſe Point, ſoft and hairy, eſpecially underneath. The Flowers grow in verticillated Spikes on the Top of the Branches, in Shape of Peas-bloſſoms, of a white Colour, and are ſucceeded by upright flat hairy large Pods, including three or four flat white Seed. They are ſown every Year in Gardens, and flower in *June*, and the Seed is ripe in *July*; which is the only Part in uſe.

'Lupines are ſomewhat bitter in Taſte, opening and cleanſing, good to deſtroy Worms, to bring down the *Menſes*, and expel the Birth and Secundines. Outwardly they are uſed againſt Deformities of the Skin, ſcabby Ulcers, ſcald Heads, and other cutaneous Diſtempers.

Lupŭlus, Hops, *Off.* —*Salictarius*, Hops, *Ger.* —1 *ſeu ſativus*, 2 *ſeu ſylveſtris*, manured Hops, *Park.* —1 *ſeu Mas*, 2 *ſeu Fœmina*, Male and Female Hops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 52.

The Hop is a Plant which runs to a great Height, climbing up and twiſting round the Poles, which are placed for its Support; the Branches are rough and hairy, bearing large rough Vine-like Leaves, divided into three Parts, ſerrated about the Edges. On the Tops of the Stalks grow Cluſters of large looſe ſcaly Heads, of a pale greeniſh yellow Colour when ripe, and of a pretty ſtrong Smell. The manured Hops are cultivated in particular Gardens; the wild are found frequently in the Hedges, being ripe in *September*. The Hops, and the young Shoots, or *Aſparagi*, are uſed.

'The young Shoots, or the Hop-tops, are eaten by many in the Spring, and are accounted good to cleanſe the Blood, looſen the Belly, and provoke Urine. The Hops, beſides their great Uſe in making Beer, are good to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, to cure the Jaundice,

‘ dice, and bring down the *Menſes*, and are ſer-
‘ viceable in hypochondriac Affections. Some
‘ Authors commend them as a Remedy againſt the
‘ Stone, which others make a Doubt of. A Pil-
‘ low ſtuffed with Hops and laid under the Head,
‘ is ſaid to procure Sleep in Fevers, attended with
‘ a *Delirium*.

Luteŏla, Would or Dyer's Weed, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Would or Dyer's Weed, *Park.* *Lutea herba Salicis folio*, Willow-leav'd yellow Herb, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 216.

Dyer's Weed grows to be a Yard or more high, having hollow chanel'd Stalks, cover'd with long narrow green Leaves, ſet on without Foot-ſtalks; the Flowers grow at the End of the Branch in a long Spike, or *Thyrſus*, being ſmall and green, and are ſucceeded by little round gaping flattiſh Seed-veſſels, opening into three Parts, and ſhewing a very ſmall brown Seed. It grows upon Banks, and upon Walls and Ruins, and ſometimes in fallow Fields; but is ſown in ſeveral Places for the Uſe of the Dyers, who dye a Yellow with it.

‘ This is eſteem'd to be the *Struthium* of *Dioſ-*
‘ *corides*; and tho' very rarely uſed, is by ſome
‘ accounted a good Wound-Herb, and of Uſe
‘ againſt the King's Evil. It is frequently ſold by
‘ the Herb-women for *Glaſtum* or *Woad*.

Lychnis ſylveſtris flore albo, wild white Campion, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *ſylveſtris alba ſimplex*, ſingle wild Campion, *Ray's Synop.* 200.

This wild Campion has a long whitiſh creeping Root, and round hairy Stalks a Foot high or more, having two oval ſharp-pointed hairy Leaves at every Joint; the Flowers grow on the Tops of

the Branches, three or four together, on long Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting of five white round-pointed Leaves, ſtanding in looſe hairy *Calyces*; the Seed-veſſel is large and open at Top, having a dentated Crown including ſmall greyiſh round Seed. It grows in Hedges and Borders of Fields, and flowers in *May*.

There is another kind of *Lychnis* pretty much like this, having red Flowers, and is leſſer, and of a yellower green Colour. It grows in Ditches and moiſt Places, and flowers at the ſame Time with that; though neither of theſe are in the Catalogue of the *Diſpenſatory-Plants*; yet being very common, and commended by ſome Writers, I have given them a Place here.

'*Parkinſon* ſays, That the white Flowers of 'the firſt have been uſed with Succeſs againſt the '*Fluor albus*, and that the red Flowers have had 'the ſame Effect againſt the Exceſs of the *Cata-*'*menia*, and are both good to ſtop inward and 'outward Bleeding. *Dioſcorides* commends the 'Seed againſt the Bitings of all kinds of venomous 'Creatures.

Lyſimächia, Looſe-ſtrife, *Off.* —*lutea*, yellow Willow-Herb, *Ger.* —*lutea major vulgaris*, common yellow Looſe-ſtrife, *Park.* —*lutea major, quæ Dioſcoridis*, the Lyſimachia of *Dioſcorides*, *Ray's Synop.* 205.

This Looſe-ſtrife has ſeveral brown hairy Stalks, two Foot high or more, having ſometimes three or four, but oftner only two Leaves at a Joint, which are of a yellowiſh green Colour, and hairy underneath, and darker, about three Inches long, and an Inch broad in the middle, growing narrower at both Ends. The Flowers ſtand ſeveral together on the Tops of the Branches, conſiſting of

of a ſingle Leaf divided into five Parts, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the middle, of a yellow Colour, ſomewhat like St. *John*'s Wort. The Seed-veſſels are round and parted in two, containing very ſmall Seed; the Root is long and ſlender, and creeps upon the Surface of the Earth. It grows in watery Places, and by River-ſides.

'The Antients commend this Plant for a great 'Aſtringent, and good for all kinds of Fluxes 'from any Part of the Body; as alſo to conſoli-'date the Lips of freſh Wounds, prevent their 'Bleeding, and heal them in a ſhort Time. It 'is not often uſed.

Lyſimachia purpurea ſpicata, ſpiked Willow-Herb, or purple ſpiked Looſe-ſtrife, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*ſpicata purpurea, forte* Plinii, purple ſpiked Lyſimachia, perhaps that of *Pliny*, *C. B. Ray*'s *Synop.* 211.

The purple Looſe-ſtrife has a long creeping Root, white, and thicker than the former; the Stalks are large and tall, ſquare and ſomewhat hairy, having two long Willow-like Leaves at every Joint, without Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow in long Spikes, ſet on Whorle-faſhion about the Stalks, conſiſting of ſix reddiſh purple Leaves, which ſpring not out of the Bottom of the *Calyces*, as in moſt other Plants, but ſtand on the Tops or Borders of them; the Seed is very ſmall, growing in long bicapſular Seed-veſſels. It grows in Ditches and Rills of Water, and flowers good part of the Summer.

'This Looſe-ſtrife is but ſeldom uſed, no more 'than the yellow; tho' *Parkinſon* highly com-'mends a Water diſtill'd from it for Wounds or 'Hurts of the Eyes. An Ointment made with

'the Leaves and *May*-Butter, is good for In-
'flammations in Wounds.

M.

Majorāna (*Amaracus*, *Sampsūchus*) ſweet Marjoram, *Off.* — *major*, great ſweet Marjoram, *Ger.* — *vulgaris*, *æſtiva*, ſweet Marjoram, *C. B. Park.*

Sweet Marjoram has a buſhy Root, conſiſting of ſmall ſtringy Fibres, from which ſpring ſlender brittle, ſomewhat downy Stalks, about a Foot high, having at their Joints two ſmall roundiſh ſoft and downy green Leaves, on pretty long Foot-ſtalks; on the Top of the Branches grow roundiſh ſoft ſcaly green Heads, out of which come ſmall white labiated Flowers, ſucceeded by very little round Seed. It is ſown in Gardens yearly, in the Spring, periſhing by the Winter's Froſts. The Leaves and Tops are uſed.

'Sweet Marjoram is a cephalic Plant, appro-
'priated to the Head and Nerves, being of great
'Uſe againſt all Diſtempers they are liable to, as
'Convulſions, Apoplexy, Palſy, Vertigo, Head-
'ach, and the like. It likewiſe opens Obſtructi-
'ons of the Liver and Spleen, and brings down
'the *Catamenia*. Outwardly it is uſed in Sweet-
'bags and Powders, and is an Ingredient in ce-
'phalic Snuffs.

Malva vulgaris, common or ordinary Mallow, *Off. Park.* — *ſylveſtris*, Field Mallow, *Ger.* — *ſylveſtris folio ſinuato*, common Mallow with ſinuated Leaves, *Ray's Synop.* 138.

The

The common Mallow has a thick whitiſh Root running down deep into the Ground, with ſeveral Branches and Fibres. The lower Leaves have very long hairy Foot-ſtalks, being of a round Form, but divided into five blunt indented Sections; the Stalk is large, two or three Foot high, ſomewhat hairy, beſet with Leaves which are leſs round, and having the indented Sections more conſpicuous; the Flowers grow among theſe, ſeveral together, being large and monopetalous, but cut into five Segments, of a bright red Colour, with a pretty many deeper colour'd Veins interſperſed; they grow in a double *Calyx*, the outer conſiſting of three, and the inner of five Parts. The Seeds, as they lie together, are flattiſh and round, repreſenting a Cheeſe. It grows every where by the Way-ſides, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves, Flowers, Root and Seed are uſed.

'Mallows is one of the five emollient Herbs, 'being looſening, coolling and mollifying. A 'Decoction of the Leaves is good to keep the Bo-'dy ſoluble, to aſſwage choleric Humours, and 'to allay the Heat and Sharpneſs of Urine, ſweet-'ned with Syrup of Violets, and drank now and 'then to the Quantity of a Quarter of a Pint. It 'likewiſe provokes Urine, and is good for the 'Stone and Gravel; and, in fine, where Marſh-'mallows are not to be had, this may very well 'ſupply its Place. A Cataplaſm of the Leaves, 'applied to the Place, ſtung by Bees or Waſps, 'eaſes the Smart.

Officinal Preparations are only a *Conſerve* of the Tops.

Malva arborea, Hollyhocks, *Off.* *Malva hortenſis*, Garden Hollyhocks, *Ger.* *Malva Roſea*, ſingle Hollyhocks, *Park.* —*Roſea ſubrotundo*

rotundo flore dilutius rubente, pale red Hollyhocks, *C. B.*

This is a large tall Plant, ſix or ſeven Foot high, with thick rough round Stalks, and very large hairy round Leaves, a great deal bigger than Mallows, but much of their Shape; the Flowers grow upon the Stalk, coming forth with the Leaves, being very large, of one Leaf cut into five Segments, of a pale red Colour, having a ſpiked *Umbo* in the middle, full of duſty *Apices*. The Roots are white, large, and branched. It grows only in Gardens; flowering in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'This Species of Mallows is much of the Nature of the former, but leſs mollifying: it is moſtly uſed in Gargles for the Swelling of the Tonſils, and the Relaxation of the *Uvula*; but it is not often met with in Preſcriptions.

Malus ſativa, the Apple-tree, *Off.* *Malus vulgaris*, the Apple-tree, *Ger. Park.* *Malus hortenſis*, the Garden Apple, *Ray's Hiſt.*

This is a Tree ſo well known, that it would be needleſs to give any Deſcription of it. Among the numerous Variety of Apples, thoſe which are accounted beſt for medicinal Uſe, are the Pearmain and Pippin, being the *Poma fragrantia* of the Shops, yielding a pleaſant vinous Juice, with a little Sharpneſs.

'They are cordial, comforting the Heart, chearing the Spirits, and driving away Melancholy, and are very grateful and ſtrengthning to the Stomach. Of the Juice of theſe are made the *Syrupi è Pomis*, and it is an Ingredient in the *Confectio Alkermes*. *Gerard* ſays, that the Pulp of four or five roaſted Apples mix'd well with a Quart of fair Water, and all drank within the Space of an Hour, is a moſt certain Relief for

'the

'the Stoppage of Urine or Strangury; as alſo for 'a Gonorrhæa, and Heat of Urine. The Oint-'ment called *Pomatum* ought to be made of a 'large green juicy Apple called a *Pomewater*; but 'the *Pomatum* now in Uſe is made after another 'manner.

Malus ſylveſtris, the Wilding or Crab-tree, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *ſylveſtria, quæ & alba & rubra*, red and white Crabs, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 295.

This is uſually a leſſer Tree than the Garden-Apple, elſe it is much like it in Leaves and Bloſſoms; the Fruit is ſmaller, round, and ſomewhat flattiſh, and the Side next the Sun uſually of a beautiful red Colour, but of a ſowr, rough, auſtere Taſte. The Crab-tree grows frequently in Hedges, and flowers in *April* and *May*, and the Fruit is ripe in *September*.

'Of the Juice of Crabs is made Verjuice, which 'is ſtiptic and binding, but it is rarely uſed in-'wardly, except in reſtringent Gargles, for Ul-'cers of the Mouth and Throat, and falling down 'of the *Uvula*. Outwardly uſed, it is good for 'Burns and Scalds, to take out the Fire; as alſo 'for all kinds of Inflammations, St. *Anthony's* Fire, 'red and inflamed Eyes, *&c.*

Mandrăgŏra, the Mandrake, *Off.* *Mandragora mas*, the Male Mandrake, *Ger.* — *mas vulgaris*, the common Mandrake, *Park.* — *mas fructu rotundo*, Mandrake with a round Fruit.

The Mandrake has a large browniſh Root, ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes divided into two or three Parts, growing deep in the Earth, from which ſpring ſeveral large dark green Leaves, a

Foot and more in Length, and four or five Inches broad, ſharp-pointed at the Ends, of a fætid Smell; from among theſe ſpring the Flowers, each on a ſeparate Foot-ſtalk, about the Height and Bigneſs of a Primroſe, of a whitiſh Colour, of one Bell-faſhioned Leaf, cut into five Segments, ſtanding in a large five-corner'd *Calyx*, and are ſucceeded by ſmooth round Fruit, about as big as a ſmall Apple, of a deep yellow Colour when ripe, and of a very ſtrong Smell. It grows wild in *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turkey*, but in cold Countries only in Gardens. The Leaves and Roots are uſed.

'This Plant is rarely uſed inwardly, many eſteeming it to be a Narcotic, and of a poiſonous Nature, though others deny it, and ſay, the Fruit may be eaten without any ill Effects. Outwardly it is uſeful in all kinds of Inflammations, hot Tumours, and ſcrophulous Swellings; the Juice drop'd into the Eyes is good to take away their Heat and Redneſs. It is ſeldom to be met with; and though an Ingredient in the *Unguentum Populeon*, its Place is generally ſupplied either by Henbane or *Engliſh* Tobacco.

Marrubium album (Praſſium) white Horehound, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare*, common Horehound, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 128.

Horehound has ſquare white hoary Stalks about a Foot high, having two Leaves at a Joint, which are rugged, white, and downy, roundiſh and blunt-pointed, and ſerrated about the Edges, ſtanding on pretty broad Foot-ſtalks: Among theſe grow very thick Whorles of white labiated and galeated Flowers, ſtanding in ſtiff hoary *Calyces*, which end in nine or ten hard, and almoſt prickly, *Spinulæ*; each *Calyx* contains four ſmall longiſh Seed.

The

The Root is woody, hard, and full of Fibres. It grows by the Sides of Roads, and in Lanes; and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and Tops are uſed.

'They are hot and dry, pectoral, and good to 'free the Lungs from thick viſcid Flegm, and 'thereby to help old Coughs, eſpecially in cold 'moiſt Conſtitutions; the Juice being made into 'a Syrup with Sugar or Honey: They open Ob-'ſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and are very 'ſerviceable againſt the Dropſy, Jaundice, Green-'Sickneſs, and Obſtructions of the *Catamenia*, and 'Suppreſſion of the *Lochia*, and other Diſtempers 'of the Female Sex; for which, few Herbs go 'beyond it.

Officinal Preparations are only the *Syrupus de Praſſio.*

Marrubium nigrum (Ballōte) black or ſtinking Horehound, *Off.* *Marrubium nigrum*, ſtinking Horehound, *Ger.*—*Nigrum fætidum*, *Ballote dictum*, *Park.* —*Nigrum fætidum*, *Ballote* Dioſcoridis, the Ballote of *Dioſcorides*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 132.

The Black Horehound grows taller, and more branched than the White, having ſquare hairy Stalks, and larger darker Leaves, which more reſemble thoſe of Dead Nettle, but are ſomewhat ſofter in handling, of a ſtrong earthy Smell. The Flowers grow among the Leaves, in two Cluſters on each ſide the Stalk, towards the fore-part of it, each Cluſter on a common Foot-ſtalk, and every Flower in a wide-mouth'd five-corner'd large *Calyx*, of a red Colour, being galeated and labiated, appearing but little above the *Calyx*; in the Bottom of which grow four ſmall oblong Seeds. The Root is long, ſtringy, and ſpreading much. It

 grows

grows by Path-Ways, and in Hedges, and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves and Tops are uſed, though but 'ſeldom. *Dioſcorides* ſays, that the Leaves beaten 'with Salt, and applied to the Wound, cure the 'Bite of mad Dogs; and that the Juice mix'd 'with Honey is good to cleanſe foul Ulcers. Dr. '*Bowle* commends it as a ſingular Remedy againſt 'hyſteric and hypochondriac Affections.

Marum, Herb Maſtich, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare*, Herb Maſtich, *Park. Sampſuchus ſive Marum Maſtichen redolens*, Sampſuchus or Marum ſmelling of Maſtich, *C. B.*

This is a ſhrubby Plant, full of round ſlender brown Stalks, a Foot high or more, having two ſmall Leaves at a Joint, ſomewhat bigger than Thyme, but elſe pretty much like them. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, in ſoft, downy, verticillated Spikes, by which alone it may be known from all other Plants of this Kind; they are ſmall, white, and galeated. The whole Plant has a pleaſant grateful Smell. It is planted in Gardens, continuing ſeveral Years, if not deſtroy'd by ſevere cold; it flowers in *June* and *July*. The Leaves and Heads are uſed.

'This is much of the Nature of Marjoram, but 'differs from it, in being, as ſome write, of great 'Service in the too great Flux of the *Catamenia*, 'a Drachm of the Powder being given in rough 'Wine. It is an Ingredient in the *Trochiſci Hedychroi*.

Marum Syriacum, *Syrian* Maſtich Thyme, *Off. Ger.* — *Syriacum vel Creticum*, *Syrian* or *Candy* Maſtich, *Park.* *Majorana Syriaca vel Cretica*, *Syrian* or *Candy* Marjoram, *C. B.*

This

This is a lower and tenderer Plant than the preceeding, having white hoary Branches and Leaves, green above, and hoary underneath, but leſs than the Leaves of that: The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, in large white hoary *Calyces*, of a red Colour, and larger than the former, having no *Galea*; and therefore it is by *Tournefort* reckon'd a Species of *Chamædrys*. The Root is ſmall and woody; the Leaves and Flowers have a very piercing grateful Scent, ſo quick that it will cauſe Sneeſing. The Cats are great Admirers of this Plant, and it muſt be carefully defended, or they will eat and deſtroy it. It is nurſed up in the Gardens of the Curious, being leſs patient of Cold than the former. It grows naturally in *Candy* and *Syria*.

'This is accounted a good Cephalic and ner-
'vine Plant, and is much uſed in cephalic Snuff;
'but is of little Service elſe in Phyſick.

Maſtich: See *Lentiſcus*.

Matricaria, Featherfew, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Featherfew, *Park.* *Parthenium*, 1. *ſeu Matricaria vulgaris*, common Featherfew, *Ray's Synop.* 93.

The Leaves of Featherfew are large and winged, divided into ſeveral Sections, uſually about ſeven, that at the End being the largeſt; they are deeply cut in, or laciniated, of a pale yellow green Colour. The Stalks are ſtiff, round, or ſtriated, two Foot high or more, cloathed with ſmaller Leaves, and pretty much branched towards the Top, on which grow large flat Umbels of Flowers, made of ſeveral white *Petala*, broader and ſhorter than thoſe of Camomile, ſet about a yellow Thrum. The Root is thick at the Head, having

having many Fibres under it; the whole Plant has a very ſtrong, and to moſt an unpleaſant Smell. It grows in Hedges and Lanes, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'This is an Herb particularly appropriated to 'the Female Sex, being of great Service in all 'cold flatulent Diſorders of the Womb, and hy-'ſteric Affections; procuring the *Catamenia*, and 'expelling the Birth and Secundines. The Juice 'to the Quantity of two Ounces, given an Hour 'before the Fit, is good for all kinds of Agues. 'It likewiſe deſtroys Worms, provokes Urine, 'and is good for the Dropſy and Jaundice.

Mechoacanna alba, Mechoacan, *Off. Mechoacan Peruviana*, Briony of *Peru*, *Ger. Brionia Mechoacana alba*, the Species of Briony called *Mechoachan*, *C. B. Brionia alba Peruviana*, the white Briony of *Peru*, *Park.*

Though this is called a Briony by *C. Bauhin* and *Parkinſon*, they being led into that Miſtake by *Monardus*, who calls it ſo; yet, ſince their Time, it has been found to be a *Convolvulus*; Mr. *Ray* calling it *Convolvulus Americanus Mechoacan dictus*. It has long ſlender trailing Branches, twiſting about every thing like the great *Convolvulus*, with large Leaves not much unlike that, but rounder-pointed at the Ends next the Stalk. The Flowers likewiſe are much alike, being white, with a little Redneſs on the outſide; the Root is large, brown outwardly, and white within, uſually parted in two towards the Bottom. It grows in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, from whence the Root is brought to us, in large, round, flat, tranſverſe Slices, of a white Colour, having little Smell or Taſte, eaſy to cut or powder, being not ſo firm and hard as Jallap.

'It

'It purges ſerous Humours from all Parts 'of the Body, and helps the Dropſy, Jaundice, 'and Rheumatiſm, working with a great deal of 'Gentleneſs, and without Griping, and therefore 'it is fit for weakly tender Conſtitutions; but by 'reaſon a larger Quantity muſt be given, than 'moſt People are willing to take, it is grown very 'much out of Uſe.

Melilotus, Melilot, *Off.* —*Vulgaris*, common Melilot, *Park.* —*Coronata*, King-Claver, *Ger.* —*Officinarum Germaniæ*, Melilot of the *German* Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 195.

The ordinary Melilot has a large woody ſpreading white Root, from which ſpring many ſlender-chanel'd ſmooth Stalks, two or three Foot high, having at every Joint three oblong, round-pointed green Leaves, ſet together upon one Foot-ſtalk, ſerrated about the Edges, and frequently gnawn by Inſects. The Flowers grow on long Spikes, being yellow, in Shape of Tare, or Pea Bloſſoms, but much leſs; to each of which ſucceeds a ſmall rough round Pod. The whole Plant, but eſpecially the Flowers, has a ſtrong pleaſant Smell. It grows frequently among the Corn and in Hedges; and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'They are accounted mollifying, diſcuſſing 'diſſolving, and eaſing Pain, and therefore are fre-'quently order'd in Stupes and Cataplaſms againſt 'Inflammations, hard Tumors, and any kind of 'Swellings. The Melilot Plaiſter made of this 'Herb boil'd in Mutton Suet, Roſin and Wax, 'is drawing, and good for green Wounds, but is 'chiefly uſed in dreſſing of Bliſters.

Officinal Preparations are the *Emplaſtrum Meliloti Simp. & Comp.*

Meliſſa, Balm, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, common Garden Balm, *Park.* —*Hortenſis*, Garden Balm, *C. B.*

The Roots of Balm are long, ſlender, and creeping, ſhooting out in the Spring many ſquare Stalks two or three Foot high, having at every Joint two roundiſh Leaves, broad at Bottom, and growing narrower towards the End, indented about the Edges, and beſet with ſhort ſmall Hairs, of a pleaſant Lemon-like Scent. It is but thinly ſet with Flowers; which grow at the Joints with the Leaves, ſeveral ſet together on each Side the Stalks, being of a white Colour, galeated and labiated, ſet in large *Calyces*; by the Side of each Cluſter of Flowers, are ſet two very ſmall green Leaves. It grows only in Gardens; and flowers in *July*. The whole Herb is uſed.

'Balm is cordial, cephalic, and good for all 'Diſorders of the Head and Nerves; cheers the 'Heart and cures the Palpitation thereof, pre-'vents Fainting, Melancholy, Hypochondriac, 'and Hyſteric Diſorders, reſiſts Putrefaction, and 'is of Uſe in malignant and contagious Diſtempers; 'outwardly applied, it helps the Stinging of Bees 'and Waſps.

The only Officinal Preparation of Balm is the ſimple Water.

Melo, the Melon, or Muſk Melon, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Vulgaris*, the common Melon, *C. B.*

The Vine, as it is uſually call'd by Gardiners, which bears this Fruit, has long trailing Stalks, furniſhed with ſeveral Tendrils or Claſpers, and is rough and hairy as well as the Leaves, which are ſomewhat like Cucumber-Leaves, but rounder. The Flowers are yellow, of the ſame Shape, but larger than

than thoſe of Cucumbers, and are ſucceeded by pretty large oval Fruit, ſometimes as it were divided into ſeveral Parts by deep Furrows running length-ways, and at other times having the outſide cover'd with a raiſed Net-work. Its In-ſide is of a rediſh Colour when ripe, of a very pleaſant Scent, and of a ſweeter Taſte than a Cucumber, having a great Quantity of flat oblong Seed included in a moiſt watery Pulp; Melons are ſown yearly in the Spring and are ripe in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'The Seed only is uſed in Phyſic, and is one of 'the greater cold Seeds, and a common Ingre-'dient in Emulſions, being cooling and uſeful in 'Fevers and other inflammatory Diſtempers; it helps 'the Stone, Strangury, and Heat of Urine. The 'Fleſh of the Melon is pleaſant and grateful to 'the Stomach, but muſt be eaten with Caution, 'being apt to ſurfeit, and bring on the Cholic, 'and *Cholera Morbus*.

Mentha Sativa, Garden Mint, *Off.* —*Romana*, Spear-mint, *Ger.* —*Anguſtifolia ſpicata*, narrow-leav'd ſpiked Mint, *C. B.* —*Romana anguſtifolia ſpicata*, Hart-mint, or Spear-Mint, *Park.*

Spear-mint has many ſquare Stalks, which, in good Ground, will grow to be two or three Foot high, having two long ſharp-pointed Leaves, ſet oppoſite at a Joint, without Foot-ſtalks, high-vein'd underneath, thinly ſerrated about the Edges. The Flowers grow in long Spikes on the Tops of the Stalks, ſet on *verticillatim*, being ſmall and purpliſh, having a *Galea* and *Labella* ſo ſmall, that they are hardly perceivable, a white long Pointel ſtanding out of their Mouths. The Root creeps and ſpreads much in the Earth, being long and ſlender. The Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers have a pleaſant agreeable Smell; it is planted in

Gardens; and flowers in *July*, dying down every Year. The whole Herb is uſed.

'Mint is an Herb of great Uſe in all Diſor-'ders of the Stomach, as Weakneſs, Squea-'miſhneſs, Loſs of Appetite, Pain, Hiccough, and 'Vomiting; it is likewiſe accounted good to 'ſtop a *Gonorrhæa*, the *Fluor albus*, and the im-'moderate Flux of the *Menſes*; a Cataplaſm of the 'green Leaves applied to the Stomach, ſtays Vomi-'ting, and to Women's Breaſts prevents the Hardneſs 'and Curdling of the Milk. *Parkinſon* commends 'a Decoction of Mint to waſh the Hands of Chil-'dren, who are broken out with Scabs and 'Botches.

Officinal Preparations of Mint, are a ſimple Water and Spirit, a compound Syrup and a diſtill'd Oil.

Mentha Aquatica, (Siſymbrium) Water-Mint, *Off. Siſymbria Mentha*, ſweet Water-mint, *Ger. Mentha aquatica rubra*, red Water-mint, *Park.* — *Rotundifolia paluſtris, ſive Aquatica major*, great, round-leav'd Water-Mint, *C. B. Ray's Synop.*

This Mint has ſquare, hairy, brown Stalks about a Foot high, or more, with two pretty large Leaves at a Joint, ſet on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, broad at the *Baſis*, and narrower toward the End, ſerrated about the Edges; of a very ſtrong Smell, ſomewhat like Penny-royal. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, in round Spikes, with one or two of the ſame, a little lower, on the Stalks, at the ſetting on of the upper Leaves. They are ſomewhat larger than common Mint, of a pale purple Colour. The Root is ſtringy and fibrous. It grows in Ditches and watery Places; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'Water-

'Water-mint is rather hotter than the Garden 'Mint, being carminative, expelling Wind out 'of the Stomach, and helping the Collic, 'opening Obſtructions of the Womb, and pro-'curing the *Catamenia*. The Juice drop'd into 'the Ears, is good to eaſe their Pain, and help 'Deafneſs; but it is not much uſed.

Mentha Piperitis Sapore, Pepper-Mint, *Off.* *Mentha Spicis brevioribus & habilioribus foliis, Menthæ fuſcæ.* —*Sapore fervido Piperis*, Pepper-mint, *Ray's Synop.* 124.

The Leaves of this Mint are broader, and ſomewhat ſhorter than Spear-Mint, growing on Footſtalks, half an Inch long, ſharply ſerrated about the Edges. The Stalks are ſquare, about two Foot high. The Flowers are numerous, and grow in looſe oblong Spikes on the Tops of the Branches; they are bigger than thoſe of Spear-Mint, but of the ſame Colour and more thickly ſet. Both Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant Scent, and an hot, biting Taſte, like Pepper. The Root is ſlender, and creeping; it grows in ſeveral Places, both in *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*.

'This Mint is eſteem'd by ſome to be an excel-'lent Remedy againſt the Stone and Gravel, 'which ſeems to be very probable; for, beſides its 'hot, biting Taſte, it has a nitrous one very diſ-'cernible.

Menthaſtrum, Mentaſtrum, Wild-Mint, or Horſe-Mint, *Off.* *Mentha Aquatica*, Water-mint, *Ger.* *Menthaſtrum hirſutum*, hairy Wild-Mint, *Park.* *Mentha ſylveſtris folio longiore*, long leav'd Wild-Mint, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 124.

This Wild-Mint grows not ſo tall, as the Garden Mint, nor ſo much branch'd, having ſquare, hoary Stalks, with two long, ſharp-pointed Leaves, hoary likewiſe, eſpecially underneath, and ſerrated about the Edges, without any Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow at the Ends of the Stalks in long, narrow Spikes, being ſmall and purple. The whole Plant has a ſtrong but not unpleaſant Smell.

'Horſe-Mint is much of the Nature of *Siſymbrium* before-mention'd, and is good for the Wind and Collic in the Stomach, to procure the *Menſes*, and expel the Birth and Secundines, being an Ingredient in the *Trochiſci de Myrrha*, much uſed in thoſe Caſes.

Mercurialis, Off. See *Bonus Henricus.*

Mercurialis mas & fœmina, French Mercury, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris mas & fœmina*, French Mercury male and female, *Park.* —*Teſticulata, ſeu mas* Dioſcoridis, & Plinii, & *ſpicata, ſeu fœmina eorundem*, the male and female Mercury of *Dioſcorides* and *Pliny*, *C. B.*

French Mercury grows about a Foot high, full of ſmooth angular Stalks, beſet with narrow Leaves, about an Inch and half long, broadeſt in the Middle, and ſharper at both Ends, indented about the Edges, of a pale yellow, green Colour. The Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, of a greeniſh Colour, growing in Spikes, which ariſe from the Boſom of the Leaves, thoſe of the female fall off without any Seed. The male has a Couple of teſticulated Seed at the End of the Spike. The Root is fibrous, and periſhes after it has flower'd and given Seed; it grows frequently in Gardens, and in waſte Places, and among Rubbiſh.

'The

'The Leaves and Stalks are uſed, and are ape-
'ritive and mollifying; the Decoction thereof
'purges choleric and ſerous Humors: It is moſtly
'uſed in Glyſters. *Mathiolus* commends a Decoc-
'tion of the Seeds with Worm-wood, for the
'yellow Jaundice. The Juice takes away Warts.

Meſpilus, the Medlar-Tree, *Off.* — *Sativa*, the manur'd Medlar, *Ger.* — *Vulgaris, ſive minor*, the ordinary Medlar, *Park.* Germanica *folio laurino non ſerrato, ſive Meſpilus ſylveſtris*, the wild or *German* Medlar, *C. B.*

The Medlar-Tree grows to be about as big as an Apple-Tree, having ſeveral Thorns upon the younger Branches; the Leaves are long and ſharp-pointed. The Flowers are five-leav'd, white, about as big as Apple-Bloſſoms, and are ſucceeded by round Fruit ſomewhat flat at Top, with a large open *Umbilicus*, including five hard Stones; it grows only in Gardens; and flowers in *May*. The Fruit is not ripe till towards *November*, being hard, and of a rough, auſtere, Taſte before, and is the only Part uſed.

'Medlars are cooling, drying, and binding, eſ-
'pecially before they are ripe, and are uſeful in all
'Kinds of Fluxes. The ripe Fruit, eaten too freely,
'is apt to tye up the Stomach, and cauſe the Cho-
'lic. The *Lapilli*, or hard Seed are accounted
'good for the Gravel and Stone. They are an
'Ingredient in the *Syrupus Myrtinus*.

Meum, Spignel, or Mew, *Off. Ger.* — *Vulgatius*, the common ordinary Spignel, *Park.* — 1. *ſeu Foliis Anethi*, the firſt or Dill-leav'd Spignel, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 104.

The Root of Spignel is about a Finger thick at the Head, which is cover'd with ſtiff Hairs or Briſtles; it runs deep into the Earth, and is divided into ſeveral Branches, of a very ſtrong aromatic Smell. The Leaves are not very large, but divided into ſeveral very fine Segments, the ſmalleſt and ſlendereſt of any Plant we have, of a dull dark green Colour. The Stalk grows to be a Foot or more high, not much branched, with a few ſmaller Leaves growing thereon, bearing on the Top Umbels of ſmall, white, five-leav'd Flowers. The Seed is longer and larger than Fennel, two growing together, which are ſtriated on the Back; it grows in ſome Parts of the North of *England*; and flowers in *June*. The Root is the only Part uſed.

'It is hot and dry, carminative and expelling 'Wind, and helps the Collic and Gripes. It is 'alſo *Alexipharmic*, and good againſt peſtilential 'Diſtempers, being an Ingredient in the *Theriaca* and '*Mithridate*. It is of Uſe likewiſe againſt the 'Stone and Stoppage of Urine, and good in all 'uterine Diſorders.

Mezereon, *Chamælea*, Mezereon, Spurge Olive, *Off. Chamælea Germanica ſive Mezereon*, Spurge Flax, or the Dwarf Bay, *Ger.* — *Germanica, ſive Mezereon vulgaris*, Dwarf Bay, *Park.* — *Laureola folio deciduo, flore purpureo, Officinis Laureola fœmina*, female Laureola.

This is a low ſhrubby Tree with many flexible Branches, ſeldom growing above four or five Foot high, ſhooting out Cluſters of Flowers, all round the upper Parts of the Branches, early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear; they are of a pale purple, or Peach-Colour, of a ſingle tubu-

lous

lous Leaf, cut into four Segments at the End; of a pleaſant, ſweet Smell, and are ſucceeded by ſmall, longiſh round Berries, of a red Colour. The Leaves grow thick together on the Tops of the Twigs, about two Inches long, and ſcarce half ſo broad at the End where they are broadeſt. The Root is full of Branches, and runs deep in the Earth; it is planted here in Gardens, but grows wild about *Geneva*, and the mountainous Parts of *Germany*; flowering in *February* and *March*. The Root, Bark, Leaves, and Berries are uſed.

'They all of them purge ſerous and choleric 'Humours very violently, and help the Dropſy 'and inveterate *Aſthma*, but, as I ſaid before of 'Spurge, we having milder, gentler, and yet as 'prevalent Medicines, theſe are very rarely 'uſed.

Milium, *Mill*, or Millet, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgare album*, common Millet, *Park.* —*Semine luteo, vel albo*, Millet with white or yellow Grains, *C. B.*

Millet has large, broad, Graſs-like, ſomewhat hairy Leaves, encompaſſing the Stalk, which grows to be three or four Foot-high, bearing on the Top a large Pannicle, hanging down the Head, compos'd of a great Number of ſlender Stalks, having many ſmall Glumes growing on them, including ſmall, white, hard, ſhining Grain; it is ſown more in Foreign Parts than here in *England*, and is there uſed for Food: It is ſown in *April*, and ripe in *Auguſt* and *September*.

'Millet is cooling drying and binding, ſome-'what windy, and not eaſily digeſted; a ſtrong 'Decoction of it with Figs and Raiſins, mix'd 'with Wine, and drank warm in Bed is a very 'good Sudorific, though it is ſeldom uſed.

Milium

Milium Solis, See *Lithoſpermum.*

Milleſolium, Yarrow, or *Milfoil*, *Off.* —*Terreſtre vulgare*, common Yarrow, *Ger.* —*Vulgare*, common Yarrow, or Milfoil, *Park.* —*Vulgare, flore albo*, common white-flower'd Yarrow, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 91.

Yarrow has a white creeping Root, which ſpreads much on the Surface of the Ground. The Leaves are long and narrow, having on each Side ſeveral very finely divided *Pinnæ*. The Stalk is firm and erect, a Foot or two high, ſomewhat hairy, and beſet alternately with ſmaller and rather finer Leaves. The Flowers grow on the Top of the Branches in flat Umbels, each Flower being made of five little, white, roundiſh Leaves, ſet about a Thrum of the ſame Colour, growing in a ſcaly *Calyx*, in which is contain'd flatiſh white Seed; it grows every where in the Fields; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Leaves are uſed.

'Yarrow is cooling, drying, and binding, very 'ſerviceable in all Kinds of *Hæmorrhagies*, whe-'ther ſpitting or vomiting Blood, bleeding at the 'Noſe, *Dyſentery*, or the too great Flux of the '*Menſes*, or violent Flooding, cooling and tem-'pering its immoderate Heat and Sharpneſs; it 'likewiſe helps a *Gonorrhæa*, Strangury, Heat 'of Urine; and, applied outwardly, is of Service 'againſt Ruptures, and to ſtanch the bleeding in 'freſh Wounds.

Morſus Diaboli, (*Succiſa*) Devil's Bit, *Off.* *Morſus Diaboli*, Devil's Bit, *Ger.* —*Diaboli vulgaris flore purpureo*, common Devil's Bit, *Park.* *Succiſa glabra*, ſmooth Succiſa, *C. B.* —*Scabioſa radice ſucciſa flore globoſo*, Devil's Bit, *Ray's Synop.* 96.

The

The Root of Devil's Bit is thick and ſhort at the Head, ſhooting out Strings or large Fibres on every Side, but ſeeming as it were cut off in the Middle, whence it takes its Name *Succiſa*. The Leaves are long, and ſomewhat broad, and pointed at the Ends, rough and hairy, ſtanding on long Foot-ſtalks, little or nothing ſerrated about the Edges. The Stalks ariſe to be a Foot high, or more, and are round and hairy, having two ſmaller Leaves ſet at a Joint, and on their Tops, Flowers, like thoſe of Scabious, but in rounder Heads, and all of a Bigneſs, each made of a ſhort Tube, cut into five Segments, ſet in its proper *Calyx*, and followed by a round ſtriated Seed; it grows in Meadows and Paſture-Grounds, but flowers not till the End of Summer. The Leaves are uſed.

'They are accounted *Alexipharmic*, and uſeful 'in malignant Fevers and peſtilential Diſtempers, 'and againſt the Bites of venomous Creatures. 'They are good to diſſolve congeal'd Blood, and 'therefore ſerviceable againſt the ill Effects of 'Falls, Bruiſes, and Contuſions, and being applied 'as a Cataplaſm, take away the black and blue 'Marks in the Skin ariſing from them. Our 'Herb-women generally ſell the Leaves of this 'Plant for thoſe of common Scabious.

Morus, the Mulberry-Tree, *Off. Ger.* —*Nigra vulgaris*, the common black Mulberry-Tree, *Park.* —*Fructu nigro*, the Mulberry-Tree with black Fruit, *C. B.*

The Mulberry-Tree grows to be a large tall Tree, with a brown rugged Bark, ſhooting out its Leaves very late in the Spring, when the Winter's Froſts are paſt, which are large, and ſomewhat rough or ſcabrous, broad at the Baſe, and growing narrower towards the End, ſerrated about

about the Edges, and ſet on ſhort Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers ſtick cloſe to the Branches, each compos'd of four ſmall Leaves, growing in Cluſters. The Fruit is oblong, conſiſting of a great Number of *Acini*, ſet together in a round Form, of a deep Purple, almoſt black when ripe, full of a ſweet, pleaſant purple Juice; it grows in Gardens, and the Fruit is ripe in *Auguſt* and *September*. The Bark of the Root, and the Fruit are uſed.

'The Bark of the Root is ſomewhat warm and 'dry, opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, 'and helps the Jaundice. The unripe Fruit is dry-'ing and binding, uſeful in all Kinds of Fluxes, 'and very good for Inflammations in the Mouth 'and Throat. The ripe Fruit is cooling, and 'ſomewhat looſening, good to allay the Heat of 'burning Fevers; it is grateful to the Stomach, 'and creats an Appetite.

Officinal Preparations are the *Syrupus*, and *Mel Mororum*.

Muſcus arboreus, Tree-Moſs, *Off.* —*Arboreus, Uſnĕa Officinarum*, Tree-Moſs, the Uſnea of the Shops, *C. B.* —*Quercinus*, the Moſs of the Oak, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris & Quercinus*, common Moſs growing on Trees, hairy Tree-Moſs, *Park. Ray's Synop.* p. 22.

This Moſs conſiſts of a great Number of long, ſlender hoary Strings, ſomewhat tough and hard, hanging down ſome Length from the Branches of the Trees they grow on, which are uſually old Oaks; it is ſeldom to be met with in *England*, and therefore very rarely preſcribed by Phyſicians.

'It is accounted reſtringent and ſtiptic, and good 'to ſtop Bleeding and all Kinds of Fluxes.

Muſcus

Muſcus Pulmonarius, Tree Lungwort, Oak Lungs, *Off.* — *Arboreus pulmonarius*, Tree Lungwort, *C. B.* —*Pulmonarius ſive Lichen Arborum*, Tree Lungwort, *Park.* —*Lichen Arborum*, Tree Lungwort, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 22.

This Moſs, or Lichen, is made up of flat, wrinkled, tough Leaves, greeniſh above, and Aſh-colour'd underneath, having ſeveral round reddiſh brown Spots on the Superficies, in which the Seed is ſuppoſed to lie. It is of a bitteriſh reſtringent Taſte.

'It is accounted drying and binding, good to 'ſtop inward Bleeding, and the too great Flux 'of the *Menſes*; the common People make great 'Uſe of this Lungwort, eſteeming it to be good 'for the Lungs, to help Coughs, Conſumptions, 'and other Diſorders of the Breaſt, boiling it in 'pectoral Drinks, and making Syrups of it. It is 'commended in the *German Ephemerides Anno* 3. '*Obſ.* 290. as an extraordinary Remedy againſt 'the yellow Jaundice.

Muſcus pyxidatus, Cup Moſs, Chin Cups, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *Pyxoides terreſtris*, Cup Moſs, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 22.

This Moſs, or *Lichen* rather, has many hoary whitiſh very green ſmall Leaves, ſpread on the Surface of the Earth; among which ariſe little whitiſh duſty hollow Cups, a Quarter of an Inch high, ſhewing neither Flower nor Seed; they grow upon dry barren Ground, and hilly Banks.

'This Moſs is reckon'd a Specific againſt the 'Hooping or Chin-Cough in Children, being 'given them in a Decoction ſweeten'd with Sugar, 'or ſome pectoral Syrup.

Muſcus

Muſcus terreſtris, common Ground Moſs, *Off.* —*Terreſtris vulgaris minor*, *Adianthi aurei Capitulis*, the leſſer Ground Moſs, *Ray's Catalog.* 208.

This Moſs grows every where in barren Ground, and in Woods and Hedges, at the Roots of Trees. It ſpreads upon the Ground, with numerous ſlender *Flagellæ*, having ſmall triangular Leaves ſet cloſe to the Stalks; among theſe ſpring rediſh Stalks about an Inch long, almoſt as fine as Hairs, bearing on the Tops little Heads, in Shape like thoſe of golden Maiden-hair, but much leſs.

'This is the Species of Moſs that is found 'growing on human Skulls, and is commended 'by Authors as good to ſtop Bleeding at the 'Noſe, and other Hæmorrhagies, being only held 'in the Hand; and is likewiſe put in the *Unguentum Sympatheticum*; tho' the *Germans* commend 'another Sort of Moſs for the foregoing Purpoſes, 'which grows upon the Skull in the manner of the '*Muſcus Cruſtæ aut Lichenis modo Arboribus, &c.* 'adnaſcens: See *Ephemer. Germ. Ann.* 2. *Ob.* 153.

Myrobalăni, Myrobalans. Theſe are Fruit of the Plumb kind, which grow in the *Eaſt Indies*. They were much uſed by the *Arabian* Phyſicians, and their Succeſſors, till of late Years; but at preſent they are much out of Uſe, and ſeldom preſcribed. There are five Sorts; the *Bellerica*, the *Chebula*, the *Citrina*, the *Emblica*, and the *Indica*.

Myrobalănus Bellerica, Bellerick, *Off.* —*Bellerica* the round or Bay-leav'd Myrobalans, *Ger. Park.* —*rotundæ Bellericæ*, *C. B.*

This is rounder and ſmoother than any of the reſt of the *Myrobalans*, ſomewhat reſembling a Gall, but more oblong, and having the Appear-

ance

ance of five blunt Ridges. It has a large Stone under a Bark, of but little Thickneſs.

Myrobalanus Chebūla, the Chebule Myrobalan, *Off.* — *Chebula*, the Peach-leav'd, or purple Myrobalan, *Ger. Park.* — *maximi oblongi anguloſi pituitam purgante*, great corner-ed Phlegm-purging Myrobalans, *C. B.*

This is the largeſt and longeſt of all the *Myrobalans*, of a dark browniſh Colour, five-corner'd, containing more Subſtance, and a leſs Stone, than either the former or the Citron *Myrobalan*. It is of a rough reſtringent Taſte.

Myrobalanus Citrīna & flava, the yellow or Citrin Myrobalan, *Off. Park.* — *Citrin*, the Myrobalan with Service-Leaves, *Ger. Myrobalani teretes Citrini bilem purgantes*, Bile-purging yellow Myrobalans, *C. B.*

This is about as big as an ordinary Plumb, of an oval Shape, having five remarkable Ribs ſtanding up high. It has a pretty thick Bark, and under it a large pentangular hard Stone, ſharp-pointed at both Ends; it is of a ſtiptic reſtringent Taſte.

Myrobalanus Emblica, the Emblick Myrobalan, *Off. Ger. C. B.* — *Emblica*, the bearded or ſix-ſquare Myrobalan, *Park.*

This is a roundiſh Fruit, ſomewhat flat at each End, of a black Colour, eaſily ſeparating into ſix Parts, containing an hexangular roundiſh white Stone under a Bark of no great Thickneſs.

Myrobalanus Indica (Nigra) the *Indian* or black Myrobalan, *Off. Park. Ger.* — *Nigri octangulares*, black eight-ſquare Myrobalans, *C. B.*

This

This is a ſlenderer and narrower Fruit than any of the former, having a Shew of eight Ridges, though to be diſcerned but in a few of them; they are hard, tough, and black both inſide and out, of a rough auſtere Taſte.

Theſe all come from *India*, and according to *Garcias ab Horto*, grow on Trees reſembling Plumb-trees.

'The *Citrin* are ſaid to purge Choler, and the '*Indicæ* Melancholy, and the other three Phlegm 'at firſt, and afterwards Choler; whatever they 'may do when they are freſh, they purge but lit-'tle when dry, being rather ſtiptic and binding, and 'are of little Uſe, and the only Officinal Preſcrip-'tion they are put into, in the new *Diſpenſatory*, 'is the *Decoctum Epithymi*.

Myrrhis, ſweet Cicely, or great Chervil, *Off.* — *major vulgaris ſive Cerefolium majus*, the ordinary great ſweet Chervil, *Park.* *Cerefolium magnum ſive Myrrhis*, great Chervil or Myrrh, *Ger.* — *major vel Cicutaria odorata*, great Chervil, or ſweet Cicutaria, *C. B.*

The Leaves of ſweet Cicely are large and winged, with ſeveral long *Pinnæ* on each Side; ſo that they pretty much reſemble the Leaves of Fern, of a pleaſant aromatic Smell; the Stalks are ſomewhat hairy and chanel'd, beſet with the like Leaves, but ſmaller, bearing on their Tops Umbels of white five-leav'd Flowers, which are ſucceeded by pretty large long Seed, deeply furrow'd, and having five ſharp Ridges. The Root is thick and ſpreading, with many Fibres. It is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'This is more a Sallad Herb than an Officinal 'one, being much of the Nature of Chervil, of

'hot and thin Parts, and good for cold windy 'Stomachs, it opens Obſtructions of the Liver 'and Spleen, and provokes Urine.

Myrrha, Myrrh, *Off. Park. C B.*

This is a Gum which is brought from the *Eaſt Indies* in Lumps of ſeveral Magnitudes; the beſt of a brown or reddiſh yellow Colour, ſomewhat clear, of a fatiſh reſinous Subſtance, not hard to break; and when powder'd, of a bright yellow Colour, of an aromatic Smell, and a warm bitteriſh Taſte. It is ſaid to grow in *Arabia*; but we have no certain Knowledge of the Tree or Plant which it is produced from.

'Myrrh is of an opening, heating, and drying 'Nature, reſiſts Putrefaction, and is of great Ser- 'vice in uterine Diſorders, opening the Obſtruc- 'tion of the Womb, procuring the *Menſes*, ex- 'pediting the Birth, and expelling the Secundines. 'It is good likewiſe for old Coughs and Hoarſe- 'neſs, and the Loſs of the Voice, and is very uſe- 'ful againſt peſtilential and infectious Diſtempers, 'both taken inwardly, and flung upon burning 'Coals, and the Fume received. Outwardly ap- 'plied, it cures Wounds and Ulcers, and prevents 'Gangreens and Mortifications. The Oil *per de- 'liquium* made with Eggs, is good to take off 'Freckles, and to clear the Face of Tan and 'Sun-burn.

Officinal Preparations are *Tinctura Myrrhæ ſimplex & compoſita*, *Trochiſci de Myrrha*, and *Oleum Myrrhæ per Deliquium.*

Myrtillus: See *Vaccinia.*

Myrtus, the Myrtle-tree, *Off.* — *Bætica ſylveſtris*, the *Spaniſh* wild Myrtle, *Ger. Park.* — *communis Italica*, the common *Italian* Myrtle, *C. B.*

This is a little Tree, or Buſh, ſhooting forth many ſlender tough Branches, ſometimes brown, and ſometimes of a reddiſh Colour, on which grow ſmall, oblong, ſharp-pointed, green Leaves, ſet alternately on the Stalks, of a very pleaſant aromatic Smell; among theſe come forth the Flowers, each ſingly on a ſhort Foot-ſtalk, conſiſting of five white round Leaves, full of a great many white *Stamina*, which being fallen, the *Calyx* becomes a ſmall, round, black Berry, with a ſmall Crown on the Top, as big as a Juniper-Berry, full of ſmall white Seed. It grows wild in *Italy* and *Spain*, and flowers in *Auguſt*; the Leaves ſometime, but chiefly the Berries, are uſed.

'They are both of them drying and binding, 'good for a Diarrhæa or Dyſentery, ſpitting of 'Blood, and catarrhous Defluctions upon the 'Breaſt, the *Fluor albus*, the falling down of the 'Womb or Fundament, both taken inwardly, 'and uſed outwardly, in Powders and Injections.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Syrupus Myrtinus*.

N.

Napus dulcis, ſweet Navew, *Off.* — *ſativa*, Garden Navew, *C. B. Park.* — *Bunias*, Navew gentle, *Ger.*

Thoſe Leaves of the Garden Navew, which lie on the Ground, are long and large, deeply cut in, and

and in Shape like a Turnip-Leaf; but leſs, and very little hairy. The Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, beſet with ſmaller Leaves, ſmooth as well as the Stalk, and little or nothing jagged, eſpecially thoſe that grow higher upon the Branches, which are round and broad at Bottom, and do encompaſs the Stalk, ending in a narrow Point, of a blueiſh green Colour. The Flowers grow many together on the Tops of the Stalks, made of four bright yellow Leaves, and are ſucceeded by long cylindrical Pods, containing ſmall round black Seed; the Root is white, longer and ſlenderer than a Turnip, but much like it in Taſte. It is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *April*; the Root is uſed in Food, and the Seed in Phyſic.

'The Seed is commended by the Antients as 'good againſt all kinds of Poiſons, and the Bites 'of venomous Creatures, to provoke Urine, and 'the Terms. *Mathiolus* extols it againſt all kinds 'of infectious Diſtempers, to expel the Malignity, 'and chear the Heart; as alſo to drive out the 'Small-Pox and Meaſles. It is an Ingredient in 'the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

Napus ſylveſtris, wild Navew, *C. B.* —*Bunias ſylveſtris* Lobelio, *Lobel*'s wild Navew, *Ger. Bunias ſive Napus ſylveſtris noſtras*, our wild Navew, *Park. Ray*'s *Synop.* 167.

This is a much leſs Plant than the Garden Navew, having a long ſlender whitiſh ſticky Root, full of Fibres at bottom; the lower Leaves are leſs and much jagged, and round at the Ends. The Stalks are ſmooth, and beſet with the like ſmaller Leaves; the Flowers and Seed are much alike.

'*Andromachus Junior*, in his Account of the *The-* 'riaca, prefers the Seed of this wild Sort before 'the Garden, as of a hotter Nature.

This Seed is commonly called *Rape-Seed.*

Nardus Celtica, Celtic Nard, Mountain Spikenard, *Off. C. B. Ger.* *Nardus, ſive Spica Celtica*, Mountain *French* Spikenard, *Park.*

This ſmall Plant has a long ſlender Root, which creeps among the Moſs upon the Surface of the Earth, divided into ſeveral Branches full of very ſmall Fibres, of a ſtrong aromatic Smell when dry; from the Heads of theſe Roots ſpring a few ſmall narrow Leaves, broadeſt at the End, and round-pointed, of a yellowiſh green Colour, and growing of a yellower Colour at the End of Summer; from among theſe ariſe ſmall Stalks ſcarce a Span high, having two ſmall Leaves ſet oppoſite at a Joint; and on the Top a few little white monopetalous Flowers. It grows in the *Alpine* Countries, between *Italy* and *Germany*; and flowers in *Auguſt*. The Root is chiefly uſed.

'*Celtick Nard* is heating and attenuating, accounted Alexipharmic and Sudorific, and good againſt malignant Diſtempers, and all kinds of Poiſons. It opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, provokes Urine and the *Menſes*; and is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca* and *Mithridate.*

Nardus Indica (*Spica Nardi*) Spikenard, *Off.* *Nardus Indica*, Indian Spikenard, *Ger.* — *Indica, ſive Spica Nardi*, Spikenard, *Park.* — *Indica, quæ Spica Nardi & Spica Indica*, Indian Nard, or Spike-Nard, *C. B.*

This is the Head of a Root conſiſting of Spikes of a reddiſh brown or Iron Colour, from an Inch and half, to two or three Inches long, and about a Finger thick, made up of fine ſlender Fibres, matted cloſe together, and ſeem to be nothing but the Remains of the Fibres of the old decay'd Stalks, having

having ſmall ſtringy Roots at the Bottom, about as thick as a Packthread. The whole Spike has a ſtrong aromatic Smell, and a warm bitteriſh Taſte. It is not known what Plant this belongs to, but it is ſuppoſed by the beſt Judges to be the Head of the Root of an *Indian Cyperus*. It grows in ſome Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*.

'Spikenard is reckon'd to be ſtronger and 'more prevalent than the Celtick, being heat-'ing, opening, alexipharmic, and good againſt 'all contagious Diſtempers, and venomous Bites, 'and is of great Service againſt Stoppages and Ob-'ſtructions of the Womb. It is put in a pretty 'large Quantity into Mithridate and *Venice* Trea-'cle.

Naſturtium aquaticum, Water-Creſſes, *Off.* — *Aquaticum vulgare*, common Water-Creſſes, *Park.* — *Aquaticum ſupinum*, creeping Water-Creſſes, *C. B.* — *Aquaticum Cratevæ Sium*, Water-Creſſes, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 172.

The Roots of Water-Creſſes conſiſt of a great Number of white Strings fix'd in the Earth under the Water, from which ariſe many pinnated Leaves of ſix Pair of blunt-pointed long *Pinnæ*, with an odd One at the End, larger than the reſt, a little waved about the Edges, many times of a dull green Colour. The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, hollow and chanel'd, having ſmaller Leaves growing at the Joints; the Flowers grow in Tufts of ſmall four-leav'd white Flowers, flowering gradually, ſo that the Stalk, with the Seed-veſſels, run up into a long Spike; they are round and ſlender, full of very ſmall red Seed. It grows in Ditches and Rills of Water, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves are only uſed.

'They conſiſt of fine volatile Parts, and are 'warming and opening, and of great Service a-'gainſt the Scurvy, and all its Symptoms, being 'one of the Plants whoſe Juice mix'd with that 'of Scurvy-graſs, and other Herbs of the like Na-'ture, is given againſt all antiſcorbutic Affections; 'they are likewiſe good for the Stone, Gravel, 'Dropſy and Jaundice, and are frequently eaten 'as Sallad in the Spring.

Naſturtium Hortenſe, Garden Creſs, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *Hortenſe vulgatum*, common Garden Creſs, *C. B.*

This Creſs has a ſmall white ſtringy Root, from which ſpring many finely laciniated winged Leaves, three or four Inches long, of a pleaſant, hot, biting Taſte; the Stalks are about a Foot high, ſmooth, and round; the Leaves which grow on them are leſs cut in, and have larger and broader *Laciniæ*. The Flowers are ſmall, of four white Leaves, ſet together in Tufts on the top of the Stalk, and are ſucceeded by little round Seed-veſſels, flat on one Side, containing round red Seed. It is ſown every Year in Gardens, and flowers in *May*. The Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'The Leaves are much uſed in the Spring as a 'Sallad-Herb, their warming Quality being uſe-'ful to correct the Coldneſs of others mix'd with 'them; they are good for the Scurvy and Drop-'ſy, as alſo for the Palſy and Lethargy. A Cata-'plaſm of the Leaves with Hog's Lard cures 'ſcald Heads. The Seed likewiſe helps the Scur-'vy and Dropſy, and ſwelling of the Spleen, and 'opens Obſtructions in the Female Sex.

Nepĕta (*Mentha Cattaria*) Nep or Catmint, *Off.* *Mentha Felina*, Nep or Catmint, *Ger.* *Cattaria*

taria vulgaris & major, common great Catmint, *C. B. Nepeta major vulgaris*, common Garden Nep, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 127.

Catmint has tall, ſquare, hoary Stalks, pretty much branched, having at the Joints two pretty large ſoftiſh Leaves, in Shape like thoſe of Dead Nettle, whitiſh and hoary underneath, and green above, ſet on long Footſtalks. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches, in long handſome whorled Spikes of white Flowers, galeated and labiated; the *Galea* is cut into two, and the *Labella* into three Sections; they are ſet in open five-corner'd *Calyces*, in which grow the Seed. The Root is white and woody, and ſpreads much. It grows in Lanes and Hedges, and flowers in the Summer-Months. It has a ſtrong Scent between Mint and Pennyroyal. It is called Catmint, becauſe the Cats are very fond of it, eſpecially when a little flaccid and withered, for then they will roll themſelves on it, and chew it in their Mouths with great Pleaſure.

'It conſiſts of warming and attenuating Parts, 'ſomewhat like Pennyroyal, and like that is of 'great Service in opening Obſtructions of the 'Womb, and helping the Green Sickneſs, as al'ſo the Suffocation of the Womb and Vapours. 'It promotes the Birth and Cleanſing, and by 'ſome Authors is commended againſt Barrenneſs.

Nephriticum Lignum, Nephritick Wood, *Off.* *Lignum Nephriticum*, the Tree againſt the Stone, *Park.* —*Peregrinum, Aquam Cæruleam reddens*, the foreign Wood which gives Water a blue Colour.

This is a yellowiſh white ſmooth Wood, in Colour and Texture not much unlike yellow Sanders, of little Scent, but of a ſomewhat bitter

Taſte, being cut into thin Slices, and put into Water, it will in a few Hours give it a blue Colour.

'It is brought to us from *New Spain*, and has 'been accounted a Specific againſt the Stone and 'Gravel, and uſed as ſuch; but at preſent it is 'ſeldom preſcribed.

Nicotiana (Petum, Tabaccum) Tobacco, *Off.* *Hyoſcyamus Peruvianus*, Tobacco, or Henbane of *Peru*, *Ger.* *Tobacco latifolium*, broad leav'd Tobacco, *Park.* *Nicotiana latifolia major*, the greater broad-leav'd Tobacco, *C. B.*

Tobacco has very large, broad, ſoftiſh and clammy green Leaves, two Foot long, and ſharp-pointed at the Ends; the Stalk is about as thick as one's Thumb, round and ſomewhat hairy, beſet alternately with the like, but ſmaller Leaves, without Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, of a pale red Colour, in Shape of long hollow Tubes, with the Brims ſpread out into five Segments; the Seed-veſſels are long, and round-pointed, divided into two Parts, full of a great Number of very ſmall brown Seeds. It is ſown in the Spring, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*; the Leaves are uſed.

'There has been a great deal ſaid about this 'Plant, by ſeveral Authors, particular Treatiſes 'having been wrote about it. The green 'Leaves are uſed only in Oils and Ointments, 'and are accounted good for Wounds, Ul-'cers, Inflammations, Tumours, Piles, and the 'King's Evil. The dried Leaves are a ſtrong E-'metic, but ought to be uſed with the utmoſt 'Caution, by reaſon of their violent Working; 'chew'd in the Mouth, it evacuates a great deal

'of

'of Phlegm, as well as ſmoak'd in a Pipe, in 'which vaſt Quantities are conſum'd, the grea-'teſt Part by way of Amuſement, though ſome 'commend it as a Helper of Digeſtion; many 'extol it as a Preſervative from the Plague; but '*Rivinus* ſays, that in the Plague of *Leipſic* ſeve-'ral died, who were great Smoakers of Tobacco. 'The diſtill'd Oil is of a poiſonous Nature; a Drop 'of it taken inwardly, will deſtroy a Cat. It is 'ſome time put into a hollow Tooth, to cure the 'aking of it; a Decoction of the Leaves helps the 'Itch and other cutaneous Diſtempers; the Duſt 'deſtroys Fleas, Lice and other troubleſome 'Vermine, the Dealers in Tobacco being ſel-'dom diſturb'd with them.

Nicotiana minor, the ſmaller Tobacco, *C. B.* *Hyoſcyamus luteus*, yellow Henbane, *Ger.* *Tobacco* Anglicum, *Engliſh* Tobacco, *Park.*

This is a lower and ſmaller Plant than the former, the Stalks are round and hairy, 2 or 3 Foot high. The lower Leaves are pretty large, oval, and round-pointed, and clammy in handling; they are much leſs than the former; thoſe which grow on the Stalks are ſmaller, ſet on alternately. The Flowers are hollow and cup-faſhion'd, with the Brim cut into five Parts, of a yellowiſh green Colour, ſet in hairy *Calyces*. The Seed is rather bigger than the former, growing in a Seed-veſſel, which, by ſome Perſons is compared to the Glans of the *Penis*, whence it is ſometimes call'd *Priapeia*; it is ſown in Gardens, flowering in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'This Tobacco is not ſo much uſed as the pre-'ceding, as being believ'd to have leſs Strength 'and Virtue, though it is too frequently ſold 'by the Herb-women for that, being, as I ſup-'poſe more eaſily propagated; the Leaves of this

'they likewiſe uſually ſell for thoſe of *Mandragora* 'in the *Unguentum Populeon.*

Nigella, (Gith.) Nigella, Fennel Flower. *Nigella Romana, ſive Sativa,* the *Roman* or ſweet ſmelling *Nigella, Park.* —*Flore minore ſimplici candido*, Nigella with a ſmall, ſingle, white Flower, *C. B.* —*Melanthium*, Garden Nigella, *Ger.*

This Plant has a ſmall ſticky Root, which periſhes every Year, after ripening the Seed. The Stalk ariſes to be a Foot and half, or two Foot high, hollow, branch'd and chanel'd, having ſeveral finely laciniated Leaves, pretty much reſembling thoſe of Lark-Spurs, ſet alternately on them. The Flowers grow on the End of the Branches, of five ſmall, white, ſharp-pointed Leaves a-piece, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the Middle, and are ſucceeded by oblong round tumid Heads, having on their Tops five or ſix crooked Horns, the Seed is black and ſomewhat ſweet; it is ſown in Gardens; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Seed only is uſed.

'It is accounted heating and drying, and ſer- 'viceable as an Errhin to diſcharge tough mucous 'Phlegm from the Head, and recover the loſt 'Senſe of Smelling; it is ſaid likewiſe to provoke 'Urine, and to help tertian and quartan Agues; 'but it is ſeldom uſed.

Nuces aquaticæ, Tribuli aquatici, Water Calthrops, *Off. Ger. C. B.* —*Tribulus aquaticus major*, Water Calthrop, *Park.*

The Root of this Plant grows deep under Water, being jointed and full of Fibres at every Joint. The Leaves are ſomewhat like Poplar-Leaves in Shape, being roundiſh, and indented about the Edges, each ſtanding on a long Foot-ſtalk. The

Flowers ariſe immediately from the Root, being ſmall and white, growing on ſeparate Stalks, and are ſucceeded by large round prickly Heads, of a blackiſh Colour when ripe, containing a large edible Kernel; it grows in ſtanding Pools and Lakes in *Italy* and *Germany*, but no where in *England*.

'They are eaten as other Nuts in the Places 'where they grow; but as they are rarely to be 'met with here, ſo I never knew them applied 'to any phyſical Uſe.

Nuces moſchatæ (Myriſticæ) Nutmegs, *Off.* *Nux Moſchata*, the Nutmeg, *C. B. Ger. Park.*

This is the Fruit of a Tree, which grows chiefly in *Banda*, an Iſland in the Eaſt *Indies*; it is about as big as a Pear-Tree, with fragrant Leaves, like thoſe of the Peach-Tree, but broader, and not ſerrated about the Edges; it bears yellowiſh five-leav'd Flowers, which are ſucceeded by Fruit, in Bigneſs and Shape, like ſmall Peaches, whoſe outſide Covering is ſoft and juicy, like that of a Walnut; under which lies the Mace firmly ſticking to the hard, woody Shell, that includes what we call the Nut-meg, which is of an oval Shape, brown, and ſomewhat rough on the out-ſide, and wrinkled, and whitiſh, and marbled with red Veins within, of a moſt pleaſant, aromatic Smell and Taſte: The beſt are firm and weighty, and being pierc'd by a Needle or Pin emit an Oilyneſs.

'They are heating, drying, and carminative, 'ſtrengthen the Stomach and Bowels, ſtop Vo- 'miting, help Digeſtion, comfort the Head and 'Nerves, cure the Palpitation of the Heart and 'prevent Swooning, and are of Service againſt 'Vapors and other Diſorders of the Womb, and 'prevent Miſcarriage; the Mace is much of the 'Nature of the Nutmeg, but more penetrating,

'it

'it is accounted good for the Sight, and to 'ſtrengthen the Memory.

Officinal Preparations are the *Nuces Moſchatæ conditæ*, or candied Nutmegs, which are uſually brought ſo from the *Eaſt Indies*.

The Oil by Diſtillation. The Oil by Expreſſion; this is what is uſually call'd Oil of Mace in the Shops, but is expreſs'd from the Nutmeg in *India*; it is brought from *Holland* in ſquare flat Cakes, and is believ'd to be mix'd with Suet, or ſome other unctous Matter; and is frequently uſed in Liniments to ſtrengthen the Nerves, and remove cold Pains and Cramps, and to anoint Children's Stomachs for Colds and Soreneſs.

There is an Oil of Mace by Expreſſion which is ſometimes to be met with, but very rarely; it is of a liquid Form, but ſomewhat thick and curdled, of a rediſh brown Colour, having the perfect Smell of Mace, with a little Sourneſs.

Nuces Vomicæ, vomiting Nuts, *Ger. C. B. Park. Nux vomica in Officinis*, the Nux vomica of the Shops, *C. B.*

Theſe are flat round Seeds about the bigneſs of a Silver-Groat in Circumference, ſomewhat thick, and a little hollow on the one Side, and convex a little on the other, of a greyiſh Colour, and a little downy on the outſide, but hard and horny within; they are the Seed of a large round Fruit growing in *Malabar*, upon an *arboreſcent Solanum*, having Leaves like the white Jujube, with Flowers in ſmall Umbels, which is the *Lignum Colubrinum tertium Acoſtæ*, of *Parkinſon*.

'I know of no phyſical Uſe, theſe Nuts are ap-'plied to, they being narcotic and poiſonous, and 'only uſed to deſtroy Cats, Dogs, *&c.*

Nuces

Nuces Piſtachiæ, Piſtaches, *Off. Nux Piſtachia*, the Fiſtic Nut, *Park.* — *Piſtachia*, the Fiſtic Nut, *Ger.* — *Peregrina, fructu racemoſo, ſive Terebinthus Indica* Theophraſti, the Piſtache, with the Fruit growing on Cluſters, or the *Indian* Terebinthus of *Theophraſtus*, *C. B.*

This is the Fruit of a large Tree, with winged Leaves, like an Aſh-tree but rounder pointed; it bears Bunches of ſmall white Flowers, to which ſucceed long-pointed Nuts, cover'd with a brown wrinkled Bark, under which is a white brittle Shell, including in a reddiſh Skin a greeniſh Kernel of a pleaſant ſweet Taſte; it grows in the Eaſtern Countries of *Perſia* and *Turkey*.

'The Fruit is accounted nouriſhing, and re-'ſtorative, and good for weakly conſumptive 'People, it opens Obſtructions of the Liver and 'Spleen, and is ſaid to be a Provocative to Ve-'nery.

Nymphæa alba (Nenuphar) the white Water-Lilly, *Off. Nymphæa alba*, White Water Lilly, *Ger.* — *Alba major vulgaris*, the common great white Water Lilly, *C. B. Park.*

The white Water-Lilly has many large, round, thick Leaves, lying on the Top of the Water, not at all indented about the Edges, ſtanding on long, thick Foot-ſtalks; they ſpring from a large white Root, ſending forth many Fibres, and ſticking faſt in the Earth at the Bottom of the Water. The Flowers grow likewiſe on long, round Stalks that ariſe immediately from the Root; they are large, in Shape like a Tulip before it opens, conſiſting of ſeveral Rows of Leaves, the outermoſt being greeniſh, but the reſt of a pure white Colour, with yellow *Stamina* in the middle. They

are

are follow'd by large round Heads, full of broad flat ſhining Seed; it grows in Rivers and large Lakes; and flowers in *June*. The Root, and Flowers, and ſometimes the Leaves are uſed.

'They are cooling and drying, and accounted 'good to ſtay all Kinds of Fluxes and Looſeneſſes, 'the *Gonorrhæa* and nocturnal Pollutions, by their 'ſoftening cooling Qualities, allaying the Acri-'mony of the Seed, and thereby rendring Per-'ſons leſs diſpoſed to Venery. The Leaves are 'good to be applied to hot Tumors and Inflam-'mations.

Nymphæa lutea, the yellow Water-Lilly, *Off. Ger.* — *Major Lutea*, the great yellow Water-Lilly, *Off. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 278.

The yellow Water-Lilly pretty much reſembles the white in its manner of Growth, only the Leaves are ſomething longer, lying alſo on the Top of the Water; the chief Difference is in the Flower, which in this is yellow, and leſs than the former, made of five round Leaves, with ſeveral Chives in the Middle, of the ſame Colour. The Seed-veſſel is large, reſembling a Bottle, with a Crown like the Head of a Poppy growing on the Top, full of Seed, which is larger than the white; this grows in the ſame Places with the white, and is much more frequent.

'It is much of the Nature of the preceding, but 'is accounted the weaker of the two; it is like-'wiſe cooling and anodyne, and good in delirious 'Fevers, and for the Heat and Sharpneſs of 'Urine.

OLEA,

O.

Olea, the Olive-Tree, — *Sativa*, the manured Olive-Tree, *Ger. C. B. Park.*

The Olive-Tree grows to a great Bigneſs in its native Climate, being full of Branches, whoſe Twigs are of a grey or Aſh-colour, having two Leaves ſet oppoſite at a Joint, of a hard firm Texture, of a long oval Shape, whitiſh underneath, and of a ſad green above; among theſe grow Bunches of ſmall, yellow monopetalous Flowers, cut into four Sections, and after them come oval Fruit of different Magnitude, ſome being as big as a large Plum, as the *Spaniſh* and ſeveral others; and ſome as the *Luke*-Olive, a great deal leſs; they are green at firſt, and black when ripe, having a hard Stone in the Middle, which is ſharp-pointed at both Ends, when ripe, they are hot and burning in the Mouth.

The Olive-Tree grows in *Spain*, *Italy* and *Turkey*, from whence the Oil and the pickled Olives are brought to us.

The Oil is preſs'd out from the Olives, which are laid together a while to wither, and then ground in a Mill, and having hot Water pour'd on them, they are preſſed out, the Water ſubſiding, and the Oil ſwimming on the Top. What is drawn from the unripe Olives is called *Omphacinum*, and is accounted drying and reſtringent, and fitter for ſome external Remedies, what is preſſed out of the ripe Fruit is called Oil of Olives, being what is generally eaten, and made Uſe of in Medicines; the different Fineneſs being from the different Care and Managemeut in the making it; the ſweeteſt, and what we eſteem moſt, comes from *Florence*.

'Oil is moderately healing and mollifying, rend-
'ring the Body lax and ſoluble; it is good for
'Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs, tempering
'the ſharp choleric Humors in the Bowels, and ſo
'helps Gripings and the Collic; and is uſeful a-
'gainſt all corroſive mineral Poiſons, as Arſenic
'and Sublimate *&c.* It opens the urinary Paſſages,
'and is good for the Stone and Gravel. The pick-
'led Olives are grateful to the Stomach, and pro-
'voke an Appetite; the ripe ones are more eaten
'in the Eaſtern Countries among the *Greeks*, be-
'ing great Part of their Food, eſpecially in
'Lent.

Olibănum, (Thus Maſculum) white or male Frankincenſe. *Olibanum, Off. Olibanum, ſive Thus,* white Frankincenſe, *Park. Arbor Thurifera,* the Frankincenſe Tree, *Ger. C. B.*

Olibanum is a dry reſinous Gum, which is brought from the *Indies*, and gotten from a Tree which is ſaid to grow in *Arabia*, but of what Species it is, we are altogether ignorant; the beſt is that which is in large round Drops, of an opaque, white Colour, with a little Yellowneſs, and ſometimes a Rediſhneſs, of a ſtrong reſinous Smell, and a warm bitteriſh Taſte.

'It is hot, dry, and binding, uſeful againſt Di-
'ſeaſes of the Breaſt, as Coughs, Shortneſs of
'Breath, Catarrhous, Defluxions of *Rheum*, and
'ſpitting of Blood; it helps a Looſeneſs and Bloo-
'dy Flux, and ſtops a *Gonorrhæa* and the Whites;
'outwardly uſed in Fumigations, it ſtops Defluxi-
'ons of *Rheum* on the Noſtrils, and is good to
'cicatriſe Wounds and Ulcers.

Ophioglossum, Adder's Tongue, *Off. Ger. Ophioglossum, ſive Lingua ſerpentina*, Adder's Tongue, *Park.*

Park. 1. *ſeu vulgatum*, ordinary Adder's Tongue, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 44.

This is a ſmall tender Plant about four or five Inches high, conſiſting of a ſingle thick green Leaf, ſmooth and without Ribs or large Veins, of an oval Shape, but ſharp-pointed at the End, from the Boſom of which ariſes a Stalk about two Inches high, bearing on the Top a ſlender crenated Tongue, about an Inch long, in which is contain'd the Seed, ſo ſmall, that it is hardly viſible. The Root conſiſts of ſeveral matted Strings or Fibres; it grows in moiſt Meadows, and is in its Prime in *May*; the Leaf ſoon periſhing by the Summer Heat, and the Root remaining in the Earth.

'Adder's Tongue is a good vulnerary Plant, both 'given inwardly, either in the Juice or the Powder 'for Bruiſes or Wounds; and outwardly boil'd 'in Oil, for freſh Wounds, Ulcers, Bruiſes and 'Inflammations.

Opopănax, Gum Opopanax, *Off.* This is a Gum which is brought from *Turkey*, flowing, as is generally believ'd, from the wounded Root of a Species of *Panax Heracleum*, called *Panax Heracleum majus*, the greater All-Heal, by *Ger.* —*Paſtinacæ folio*, Parſnep-leav'd Panax, *C. B.* —*Heracleum alterum, ſive peregrinum Dodonei*, the more ordinary All-heal of *Hercules*, *Park.*

This is a large tall Plant, growing to be two or three Yards high, having many large Wings, of a yellowiſh green Colour, a Foot or more long, divided into five or ſeven Diviſions, of longiſh round-pointed rough Leaves, crenated about the Edges, having one Side of the Leaf growing lower, and deeper toward the bottom than the other. The Stalk is hollow, having ſeveral Joints beſet

with the like Leaves; and on the Top roundiſh Umbels, of ſmall, yellow, five-leav'd Flowers, each of which is ſucceeded by two broad flat oval Seeds. The Root is large branched, of a yellowiſh Colour on the out-ſide, and white within; this Plant grows naturally in *Syria*, as alſo in *Italy* and *Sicily*, and the Southern Parts of *France*, though in theſe laſt Places it yields but litttle Gum.

The beſt Opopanax is of a deep yellow Colour, but whiter within, in large Drops, but yet uſually ſticking together, of a very ſtrong not unpleaſant Smell, and of a warm, bitteriſh Taſte, eaſily diſſolving in Water, which it turns of a milky Colour.

'This Gum is heating, diſſolving and evacuating tough Flegm from the remote Parts of the Body, and on that Account is uſeful againſt old Coughs and Aſthmas; it helps the Gout, *Sciatica*, and Rheumatic Pains in the Limbs, and is very good to procure the *Catamenia*; outwardly applied, it is good to diſſolve hard Swellings, Tumors, peſtilential Buboes; and, to cure the Bitings of mad Dogs and other venemous Creatures.'

Origănum creticum, Origanum, or wild Marjoram of Candy, *Off. Ger. Origanum Onites*, *C. B.* —*Onites Matthioli*, wild Organy of *Greece*, *Park.*

The *Origanum*, whoſe Tops are found in the Drugſter's Shops, grows taller than common ſweet Marjoram, having longer and whiter Leaves, and larger and longer ſcaly Heads, white and hoary alſo, among which grow ſmall white Flowers like thoſe of ſweet Marjoram, of a moſt pleaſant, ſtrong, aromatic Scent; it grows in the Iſlands of *Candy* or *Crete*, and other Parts of *Greece*; and flowers in *June*.

This

This is what ought to be uſed, when the *flores Origani* are at any time order'd to be put in a Compoſition.

'This *Origanum* is heating and warming, and 'good for Diſeaſes of the Lungs, to open Obſtruc-'tions of the Womb, and bring down the *Men-'ſes*, and to heal all kinds of venemous Bites.

Origănum vulgare, common Origanum, *Off.* —Anglicum, *Engliſh* wild Marjoram, *Ger.* —*Sylveſtre*, *Cunila bubula* Plinii, wild Origanum, the Cunila Bubula of *Pliny*, *C. B. Majorana Sylveſtris* Anglica, wild Marjoram, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 126.

This *Origanum*, or wild Marjoram, is a Foot or more high, having many hairy, brown, brittle Stalks, with two broad round-pointed Leaves, bigger than Marjoram, ſet at a Joint on very ſhort Foot-ſtalks, and of a browniſh green Colour. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, being ſmall, labiated and galeated, of a purple Colour, among long Heads, compos'd of a great Number of green Scales. The Roots are woody and fibrous; it grows in Hedges and Thickets; and flowers in *July*. The Tops and Leaves are uſed.

'This *Origanum*, though not ſo ſtrong as the '*Candy* Sort, yet is very good for Obſtructions 'of the Breaſt, Liver and Womb, helps the Jaun-'dice, Shortneſs of Breath, and Stoppage of the '*Menſes*, comforts the Head and Nerves; the di-'ſtill'd Oil helps the Tooth-ach, being put upon 'Lint, into the aking Tooth.

Orŏbus, *Ervum*, the bitter Vetch, *Off.* —*Receptus Herbariorum*, the true Orobus, —*Vulgaris Herbariorum*, the ordinary bitter Vetch,

Park. Orobus, Semine majore, ſiliquis articulatis, Orobus with great Seed in jointed Pods, *C. B.*

This *Orobus* ſeldom grows to be above a Foot and half, or two Foot high, full of weak angular Stalks, having many winged Tare-like Leaves, whoſe obtuſe *Pinnæ* are more numerous and ſlender. The Flowers grow at the ſetting on of the Leaves ſingly, in Shape like the Flower of a Tare or Vetch, but leſs, and of a white Colour, and are ſucceeded by ſmall round Pods, containing two or three large, round, white Seed, which ſwell out the Pod, making it appear as it were jointed; it grows in *Italy*, and ſome Parts of *France*, and flowers in *June*.

'The Powder of *Orobus* mix'd with Honey, is 'accounted good to cleanſe the Lungs of tough 'Phlegm; it is a ſtrong Diuretic, and expells the 'Stone and Gravel, but if taken too frequently, 'it cauſes bloody Urine; it is but ſeldom uſed. 'The *Farina* of *Orobus* was formerly employed to 'make up the *Trochiſci ſcillitici*, but now we ge'nerally make them up with the *Farina* of the 'Cicers.

Oryza, Rice, *Off. Ger. C. B. Park.*

This Grain, which is ſo much in Eſteem in the Eaſtern Countries, that it is the principal Corn they uſe, grows to be three or four Foot high, with Leaves broader than thoſe of Wheat, bearing looſe Spikes, much divided, and compos'd of oblong flattiſh Grains, having each a Beard or Awn two or three Inches long, and forked at the Top, and frequently curl'd at Bottom; they are of a white Colour, incloſ'd in a brown Huſk or Skin. Rice is ſown in *Italy* and *Turkey* and the *Eaſt Indies*; and we have

have as large and good from *Carolina*, as from any Part of the World.

'It is more uſed for Food than Phyſic, being a 'wholeſome ſtrengthning Grain, reſtringent and 'good for thoſe who have a ſlipperineſs in their 'Bowels, or are inclinable to a Flux or Looſe-'neſs.

P.

PÆonia mas, the male Piony, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Folio nigricante, quæ mas*, the male Piony with a blackiſh Leaf.

This Piony has ſeveral large branched Sections, uſually five, of long round browniſh green Leaves, ſomewhat hairy underneath, not indented about the Edges, growing on a round Foot-ſtalk. The Stalk, on which the Flower grows, is about two Foot high, having one or two ſmaller Leaves, and on the Top a large deep red Flower, made of five or ſix pretty big round Leaves, ſet about a triangular greeniſh Head, encompaſs'd with yellow Chives; when the Flowers are fallen, the Head ſwells into two or three Seed-veſſels, which are angular, whitiſh, and hairy, bending downwards, and opening length-ways, when ripe, ſhewing the large, black, oval Seed. The Root conſiſts of a Number of Tubers, ſome round, and ſome longer, that hang by Strings to the main Head; it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *April* and *May*.

'The Roots, Flowers, and Seeds are Cepha-'lic, and counted good againſt the Epilepſy, Apo-'plexy, and all Kinds of Convulſions and nervous 'Affections both in young and old; as alſo in hy-'ſteric Caſes, the Obſtructions of the *Menſes*, and

'the Retention of the *Lochia*. The Root and 'Seed are hung about Children's Necks, to pre-'vent Convulsions in breeding their Teeth.

Pæonia fœmina, the female Piony, *Off.* —*Fœmina multiplex*, the double red Piony, *Ger.* —*Fœmina vulgaris, Flore pleno rubro*, the ordinary double red Piony, *Park.* —*Fœmina Flore pleno rubro majore*, the great double red Piony, *C. B.*

This Piony has larger, taller and greener Leaves than the Male, and ariſes higher, bearing very large red Flowers, conſiſting of a great Number of Leaves, the outermoſt large and broad, but the innermoſt compos'd of various Magnitudes, ſome very narrow and ſlender, others broader, and ſharp-pointed, ſet about a double whitiſh wooly Seed-veſſel, in which ſometimes grows round black Seed, leſs ſhining than in the Male. The Roots grow after the ſame manner as the former, and indeed being more increaſing and eaſier to be had, they are generally ſold for the Roots of the Male; they are cultivated in Gardens; and flower in *April*, and *May*. The Root and Flowers are uſed.

'They are accounted uſeful for all Diſtempers, 'for which the male Piony is ſerviceable, and in-'deed they generally ſupply its Place.

Officinal Preparations from the Pionies are, the *Syrupus florum Pæoniæ*, and the *Syrupus Pæoniæ compoſitus*, the *Aqua ſimplex*, and the *Aqua Pæoniæ compoſita*; both the Seed and Root are put into the *Pulvis ad Guttetam*.

Palma oleoſa, the Palm Oil-Tree, *Off.* *Palma foliorum Pediculis ſpinoſis, fructu pruniformi, lutea*

luteo, oleoſo, Catalog. Plant. Jamaic. —*Nucula Indica altera*, another ſmall Coker-nut, *Park.* *Palma 15 ſeu arbor exotica fructu Dactylis ſimili*, the 15th Palm, or the exotic Tree, bearing Date-like Fruit, *C. B.*

This is a Kind of Palm-tree, which grows upon the Coaſt of *Guinea*, from whoſe flatiſh Fruit, about as big as a ſmall Plum, cover'd over with a fibrous Coat, they expreſs the Palm Oil, which, when freſh, is of an Orange Colour, as thick as Butter, of a pleaſant ſoft ſweet Scent, of little Taſte.

'The Natives uſe this Oil with their Food, 'inſtead of Fat or Butter; with us it is only uſed 'outwardly, being of a ſtrengthning Nature, good 'for all kinds of Pains and Weakneſs of the 'Nerves, Cramps in the Limbs, and for Strains 'and Bruiſes.

Panax Coloni Gerardi, Clown's All-heal, *Off.* —*Stachys paluſtris fœtida*, ſtinking Marſh Stachys, *C. B.* —*Sideritis* Anglica *ſtrumoſa radice*, Clown's Wound-wort, *Park.*

The Roots of this Wound-wort creep and ſpread much in the Earth, having tuberous Knots growing here and there upon them. The Stalks ariſe to be two or three Foot high, ſquare and rough, almoſt to Prickliness, and are but little branch'd. The Leaves grow upon the Joints, which are at ſome Diſtance, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks; they are long, narrow, hairy, and ſharp-pointed, indented about the Edges, of a pretty ſtrong Smell. The Flowers grow Whorle-faſhion towards the Top of the Stalks, and are pretty large, of a deep red Colour, with a hollow *Galea*, and the *Labella* ſpotted with white, each ſet in a rough *Calyx*, ending in five Points, and containing four black

Seeds; it grows in Ditches and watery Places, and flowers in *June and July*. The Leaves are uſed.

'This has been cried up for a mighty Wound-'Herb, ever ſince *Gerard* gave ſuch Commenda-'tions of it in his Herbal, being accounted good 'to cure all green Wounds, beaten into a Cata-'plaſm with Hog's Lard, and applied to the 'wounded Part; it likewiſe ſtops all kinds of '*Hæmorrhagies*.

Panicum, Panick, *Off.* *Panicum Melyne*, German Panick *Ger.* —*Vulgare album*, ordinary Panick, *Park.* Germanicum, *ſive Paniculo minore*, *German* Panic with a ſmall Head, *C. B.*

This is a Grain rarely ſeen in *England*; it grows to be as tall as Wheat, with much broader Leaves, and firmer thicker Stalks, bearing an Ear or Spike four or five Inches long, and above an Inch broad, compos'd of a great Number of looſe, hairy, leſſer Spikes, full of ſmall round Seed, leſs than Millet, and not ſo ſhining; it is ſown in diverſe Parts of *Germany*.

'Panick is reckon'd to be drying and binding, 'and good for thoſe who are troubled with Spit-'ting of Blood, and for all Sorts of Fluxes; it is 'rarely to be met with in *England*.

Papāver album, the white Poppy, *Off.* —*Sativum album*, white Garden Poppy, *Ger.* —*Simplex album ſativum*, Garden white Poppy, *Park.* —*Hortenſe ſemine albo*, *Sativum* Dioſcoridis, *album* Plinii, Garden Poppy with white Seed, the manured Poppy of *Dioſcorides*, the white of *Pliny*, *C. B.*

The

The white Poppy, which is cultivated for medicinal Uſes, has many large and long, whitiſh green Leaves, very much torn, and cut in, about the Edges. The Stalk is ſmooth and round, growing to be five or ſix Foot high, having the Leaves, which grow on it, ſhorter and broader, and ſomewhat encompaſſing it; towards the Top it is divided into three or four Branches, having at the End of each a round Head, hanging down at firſt, but as the Flower comes on to open, it grows erect. The Flower conſiſts of four large white Leaves, incloſ'd in a Couple of green ſkinny Huſks, which ſoon drop off when the Flower opens; when the Flowers are fallen, which they quickly do, the Seed-veſſel grows to a great Bigneſs, being frequently as big as a large Orange, round, and having a denticillated Crown on the Head; it is divided into ſeveral membranous Partitions, to the Sides of which grow the ſmall white Seed. The whole Plant is full of a bitter Milk, of a ſtrong, viroſe, unpleaſant Smell; it is ſown in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in *June*, and the Heads are fit to be gather'd at the End of *July*.

From theſe Heads the *Opium* is produced, whereof the beſt comes from *Turkey*, there being vaſt Quantities of theſe Poppies ſown in the Fields of *Natolia*: When the Heads are come to Maturity, they make Inciſions into them with ſharp Inſtruments, and the milky Juice, which iſſues from the Wounds, is ſoon thickned by the Heat of the Sun, and then gather'd and made up into Lumps, which is our *Opium*; it ought to be of a blackiſh brown reddiſh Colour, of a ſtrong ſoporiferous Smell, and a very bitter Taſte, free from Droſs. It uſually comes over in flat Lumps, cover'd with Leaves, firm and heavy, of a reſinous

nous gummy Nature, eaſily diſſolving in a vinous or aqueous Liquor.

'*Opium* is the greateſt Anodyne we have, eaſing 'Pain procuring Sleep, ſtopping all violent Evacua-'tions, and is an excellent Medicine in the Hands 'of a wiſe Man, and what we could not do with-'out, in many Caſes; but then it ought to be 'given with the greateſt Care, every one know-'ing, what fatal Accidents have aroſe from the 'immoderate or unſeaſonable Uſe of it. They who 'deſire a farther Account of it, may read Dr. '*Jones*'s Myſtery of *Opium*.

Of the dry Poppy-heads infus'd and boil'd in Water, is made the *Syrupus e Meconio*, or *Diacodium*.

'The Seeds are much uſed in Emulſions, being 'cooling and good in Fevers, and inflammatory 'Diſtempers, as likewiſe for the Strangury and 'Heat of Urine.

Papaver nigrum, the black Poppy, *Off.* — *Sativum nigrum*, black Garden Poppy, *Ger.* — *Sativum ſimplex nigrum*, ſingle Garden black Poppy, *Park.* — *Hortenſe nigro ſemine*, Garden Poppy with black Seed, *C. B.*

This Poppy does not grow ſo tall as the white, but in other reſpects is much like it. The chief Difference is in the Flower, which in this is of a purple Colour, with a black Bottom; and in the Heads, which never grow nigh the Bigneſs of the white, and contain black Seed. The Roots both of this and that are ſticky, and periſh when the Seed is ripe; it is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *June*.

'The Heads are now rarely uſed, being left 'out of the *Syrupus e Meconio* in the laſt Edition

'of

'of the Diſpenſatory. But the Leaves are put 'into cooling Ointments, being accounted good 'for Burns and Inflammations and hot Swellings, 'and are an Ingredient in the *Unguentum Popu-* 'leon.

Papaver rubrum, (Rhœas erraticum) the red or wild Poppy, *Off.* *Papaver Rhœas*, wild Poppy, *Ger.* —*Erraticum Rhœas, ſive ſylveſtre*, wild Poppy, or Corn-Roſe, *Park.* —*Erraticum majus* Poias Dioſcor. Theophr. Plinii, the great wild Poppy of *Dioſcorides, Theophraſtus*, and *Pliny*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 180.

The Leaves of this Poppy are very rough and hairy, divided into ſeven or nine narrow indented Sections, that at the End being the largeſt; the Stalk is rough and branched, beſet with the like Leaves, having on the Tops of the Branches large four-leav'd ſcarlet Flowers, with a black Spot on the Bottom of each Leaf. The Head is but ſmall, cover'd with a denticillated Cap or Crown, containing very ſmall brown Seed. The Stalks and Leaves are of a yellowiſh bitter Juice, of a ſtrong Smell, but not ſo viroſe as the two former; it grows every where among the Corn, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'The Flowers of this Poppy are of a cooling 'Anodyne Nature, and uſeful in all inflammatory 'Fevers, particularly the Pleuriſy and *Angina*; they 'are in ſome Meaſure hypnotic, and cauſing Reſt, 'and may be given, when the Preparations of the 'former may not be ventur'd on; they are a no-'ted Remedy againſt Surfeits, eſpecially the In-'fuſion of them in Brandy, or the *Tinctura Pa-'paveris Officinarum.*

Officinal Preparations from the red Poppy are the ſimple Water, the Syrup, and Conſerve of the Flowers, and the Tincture. *Para-*

Paralyſis, the Cowſlip, or Paigle, *Off.* —*Vulgaris pratenſis*, *flore flavo ſimplici*, the common Cowſlip, *Park.* — *Primula veris major*, Field Cowſlips, *Ger.* *Verbaſculum pratenſe odoratum*, the ſweet Meadow Verbaſculum, *C. B.* *Ray's Synop.* 222.

The Cowſlip is very well known to every Body to have ſomewhat ſoft large wrinckled Leaves, green above, and whitiſh and hairy underneath, and full of Veins, broadeſt at the End, and growing narrower towards the Stalk; among theſe ariſe one or two round ſmooth Stalks, five or ſix Inches high, bearing on the Top ſeveral yellow Flowers, in a Kind of Umbel, each on a long Foot-ſtalk, and ſet in a looſe whitiſh pentangular *Calyx*; the Top being round and cut into five Segments with Saffron-colour'd Spots in the middle of each, the Part inclos'd in the *Calyx* being hollow and Pipe-faſhion'd; they are of a pleaſant, ſweet Scent. The Root is compos'd of ſeveral Strings or Fibres, ariſing from a ſmall Head; it grows in moiſt Meadows and Marſhes, and flowers in *April*. The Leaves ſometimes, but the Flowers are moſtly uſed.

'They are accounted cordial and cephalic, and 'beneficial to the nervous Syſtem, and ſerviceable 'againſt the Epilepſy, Palſy, Apoplexy, and Pains 'in the Head; they are Anodyne, and ſuppos'd 'to have a Tendency to procure Sleep, for which 'Purpoſe a Tea is ſometimes made of the Flowers. 'The Leaves are uſed in warming, ſtrengthning 'Ointments, particularly the *Unguentum Nervi-*'*num*.

Officinal Preparations from Cowſlips are, the ſimple Water, the Syrup, and the Conſerve.

Parieta-

Parietaria, Helxine, Pellitory of the Wall, *Off.* *Parietaria*, Pellitory of the Wall, *Ger.* — *Vulgaris* common Pellitory of the Wall, *Park.* — *Officinarum & Dioscoridis*, the Parietaria of the Shops and *Dioscorides*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 66.

Pellitory or rather Parietary has several smooth reddish succulent Stalks, half a Foot, or a Foot high, with roundish sharp-pointed Leaves, set on alternately upon long Foot-stalks, of a deep green above, and lighter underneath. The Flowers are small and staminous, reddish before their opening, and white afterwards, growing among the Leaves all along the Stalks; it grows upon old Walls, flowering in *May*. The whole Herb is used.

'It is cooling, opening, and cleansing, abounding in a nitro-sulphureous Salt, and is accounted very good for the Stone, Gravel, Stoppage and Heat of Urine; and for these Purposes, the Juice or Decoction is given at the Mouth, and in Glysters; some commend the same for Coughs.

Paronychia, rutaceo folio, Rue-leav'd Whitlow-Grass, *Off. Ger.* — *Foliis incisis*, Rue or jagged Whitlow-Grass, *Park.* — *Sedum Tridactylites*, three-finger'd Paronychia, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 213.

This is a small low Plant, seldom above three or four Inches high, usually of a reddish Colour; the Leaves are thick, fat, and somewhat clammy, divided into three Parts at the End, whereof the Middlemost is largest; they are hairy, as well as the Stalks, which are a little branched, having on their Tops small, white, five-leav'd Flowers. The Seed-vessels are round and swelling, and contain

tain very minute Seeds. The Root is ſmall and fibrous; it grows on the Tops of Walls and low Houſes, flowering in *April*, and periſhing by the Summer's Heat, ariſing yearly from the ſcatter'd Seed.

'This Plant is accounted a Specific againſt the 'King's Evil, being very much commended by 'Mr. *Boyle* for that Diſtemper; and Sr. *John Colebatch*, in his Eſſay upon *Acids* and *Alkalys*, makes 'Mention of a poor Girl at *Worceſter*, afflicted 'with ſcrophulous Ulcers, who receiv'd great 'Benefit from it.

Paſtinaca aquatica, Water Parſnep, *Off.* —*Sium majus latifolium*, great Water Parſnep, *Ger.* —*Sium latifolium*, broad-leav'd Water Parſnep, *C. B.* Dioſcoridis, *ſive Paſtinaca aquatica major*, the greater Water Parſnep, *Park. Ray's Synop.*

This Water Parſnep has large, deep, green Leaves, conſiſting of ſeveral longiſh *Pinnæ*, broad at bottom, narrow, and ſharp-pointed at the End, pretty much cut in about the Edges. The Stalks are tall, hollow, and chanel'd, having ſeveral ſmall Leaves growing on them; and on the Tops large Umbels of white Flowers, ſucceeded by ſmall ſtriated Seed. The Root is large, faſtned in the Mud by ſeveral long ſtringy Fibres; it grows in Rivers and large Waters, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves are uſed.

'They are accounted opening and attenuating, uſeful for Obſtructions of the Liver, and 'Spleen, and Womb, help the Stone and Strangury, and ſcorbutic Affections; outwardly applied, they are commended againſt cancerous Tumors in the Breaſts.

Paſtinaca hortenſis, the Garden Parſnep, *Off.* —*Latifolia ſativa*, Garden Parſnep, *Ger. Park. C. B.*

The Parſnep is a Root well known to every one, being large, running deep into the Earth, not much branch'd, white in the inſide, of a pleaſant ſweet Taſte; it has many large, winged, hairy Leaves, of a dull green Colour, divided into ſeveral tripartite Sections. The Stalks grow to be five or ſix Foot high, much branch'd and chanel'd, beſet with ſeveral ſmaller Leaves, which grow at the Diviſions; on the Tops grow Umbels of yellow, five-leav'd, ſmall Flowers, and after them come ſmooth, flat, oval Seed, two growing together, as in other umbelliferous Plants; it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Root only is uſed.

'Parſneps are more uſed for Food than Medi-'cine, being a pleaſant nouriſhing Root, though 'ſomewhat windy, and thought to be Provo-'kers to Venery.

Paſtinaca ſylveſtris latifolia, wild Parſnep, *Off. C. B.* —*Latifolia ſylveſtris*, wild Parſnep, *Ger. Park. Ray's Synop.* 103.

The wild Parſnep is much leſs than the Garden, both as to the Thickneſs of its Roots, and the Talneſs of its Stalks, which are not ſo much branch'd as that; the Leaves are ſmaller, hairy, and of a ſtronger Smell. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, growing not only on the Top, but coming forth from the Sides of the Stalks, at the ſetting on of the Leaves, and are ſucceeded by the like Seed; it grows frequently by Hedges and Way-ſides, and flowers in *June*. The Root and Seed are uſed though but ſeldom.

'They

'They are ſaid to open Obſtructions of the Li-
'ver and Spleen, to expell Wind, and help the
'Collic, to provoke Urine and the *Menſes*, and to
'be uſeful againſt the Bitings of venemous Crea-
'tures.

Pentaphyllum, (Quinquefolium) Cinkfoil, *Off.* *Pentaphyllum vulgatiſſimum*, the moſt common *Cinkfoil*, *Park.* *Quinquefolium vulgare*, common Cinkfoil, *Ger.* —*Majus repens*, the greater creeping Cinkfoil, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 141.

The common Cinkfoil, or five-leav'd Graſs, has a large, ſpreading, thick, woody Root, cover'd with a dark brown Bark, and full of ſmall Fibres, ſending forth many ſlender, creeping Stalks, which lye on the Ground, emitting ſmall fibrous Roots from the Joints, by which it eaſily propagates it ſelf; at every Joint grow the Leaves, five ſet together upon one long Foot-ſtalk, which are narrow, veiny, ſerrated about the Edges, the two outermoſt being the ſhorteſt; amongſt theſe come forth the Flowers, conſiſting of five round yellow Leaves, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the Middle, ſet likewiſe on long Foot-ſtalks, and after them ſmall, brown, naked Seed; it grows every where by Hedges and Way-ſides, flowering all Summer. The Leaves and Root are uſed.

'They are reſtringent, and drying, and ſervice-
'able againſt all Kinds of Fluxes and *Hæmorrha-*
gies; the Powder of the Root, given to the
'Quantity of a Drachm, two or three Times a-Day,
'is ſaid to cure Agues. The ſame is likewiſe ac-
'counted good againſt malignant Diſtempers, and
'is an Ingredient in *Venice* Treacle; it is frequent-
'ly uſed in Gargles for ſore Mouths and ulcerated
'Gums, and to faſten looſe Teeth.

Pepo

Pepo, the Pompkin, *Off. Park. Parad.* —*major*, the great Pompkin, *Ger.* —*Major rotunda, flore luteo, folio aſpero*, the great rough-leav'd Pompkin, with a yellow Flower, *C. B.*

The Pompkin takes up a great Compaſs of Ground, with its large, thick, creeping Stalks, furniſhed with large Claſpers; its Leaves are very large and rough, in Shape like thoſe of Melons. The Flowers are large in Shape and Colour, like a yellow Lilly. The Fruit is of a great Bigneſs, having large, white, oval, flatiſh Seed. The Pompkin is ſown in Dunghills, being ripe in *September* and *October*; it is rarely uſed in Phyſic.

'The Seed is cooling, and of the Nature of the 'Melon and other cold Seeds, and may ſerve ve-'ry well to make Emulſions.

Perfoliata, Thorough Wax, *Off.* —*Vulgaris*, common Thorough Wax, *Ger. Park.* —*Vulgatiſſima, ſeu arvenſis*, the moſt common Field Perfoliata, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 115.

Thorough Wax has a ſmall, fibrous, ſticky, Root, from which ſpring ſmooth, and frequently reddiſh Stalks. The Leaves are of a blueiſh green Colour, of an oval Shape, ſmooth, and not indented about the Edges, full of Nerves, which run obliquely from the Center to the Circumference of the Leaf: They are perforated by the Stalk, which runs through them, and is divided towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, at the Ends of which grow ſmall Umbels, of yellow Flowers, uſually five together, upon one Stalk, with as many ſmall Leaves under each Umbel, the three outermoſt being the largeſt; each Flower is ſucceeded by two oblong ſtriated Seeds; it grows only among the Corn; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The whole Plant is uſed.

'Thorough Wax is reckon'd among the vulne-
'rary Plants, and is eſpecially ſerviceable in green
'Wounds, Bruiſes, Ruptures, Contuſions, as al-
'ſo for old Ulcers and Sores, either given in Pow-
'der or the Decoction.

Percepier Anglorum *Lobelii*, Parſley Piert *Ger. Emac. Polygonum Sclinoides*, Parſley Piert, or Break-ſtone, *Park.* — *Chærophyllo nonnihil ſimilis*, a ſmall Plant like Chervil, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 67.

This is a ſmall low Plant, lying generally upon the Ground, whoſe round hairy Branches are ſeldom a Hand-breadth long, they are full of ſmall Leaves, ſet alternately at the Joints, a little hairy, narrow at the Stalk, and broadeſt at the Ends, cut into three round Sections, the Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, growing in Cluſters at the Joints among the Leaves; they conſiſt of four Leaves, and are ſucceeded by ſmall round Seed. The Root is full of Fibres; it grows in dry Places, and in fallow Fields, as alſo among the Corn.

'Parſley Break-ſtone is not an Officinal Plant,
'and is ſeldom preſcrib'd by Phyſicians; but the
'Vulgar have a great Opinion of it, as a Breaker
'and bringer away of the Stone and Gravel, and
'a Provoker of Urine, and it is given by them for
'that Purpoſe, either in Powder, or a Decoc-
'tion of it in white Wine.

Perſica Mala, Peaches, *Off.* the Fruit of the *Perſica Malus*, the Peach-tree, *Ger. C. B. Park.*

The Peach-Tree is known to be a Tree of no great Bigneſs, being here in *England* generally planted againſt Walls. The Leaves are long and narrow, and ſerrated about the Edges. The Flowers

Flowers consist of five pale Purple-Leaves. The Fruit is cover'd with a downy Coat, full of pleasant juicy Pulp, having a hard reddish Stone full of wrinkled Cavities; it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *March*, or the Beginning of *April*, and the Fruit is ripe in *August* and *September*.

'The Flowers are only used in Physic; they 'are opening and gently purging, and chiefly 'given to Children to carry off thin serous Hu-'mors, and to kill Worms. The Fruit is cool-'ing and moistning, grateful to the Palate, but 'apt to putrefy and cause Surfeits.

The only Officinal Preparations is *Syrupus Florum Persicorum*.

Persicaria maculata, dead or spotted Arsmart, *Off.* —*Maculosa*, dead Arsmart, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris mitis, seu maculosa*, ordinary spotted Arsmart, *Park.* —*Mitis maculosa & non maculosa*, spotted and unspotted dead Arsmart, —*C. B. Ray's Synop.* 58.

This Arsmart has many round Stalks, two Foot high or more, full of Branches, having their Joints thick and swelling, and cover'd with a thin Film or Skin. The Leaves grow alternately, and are long and sharp-pointed, but broader in the Middle, and larger than the following, they are smooth, and have a dark brown, or blackish semi-lunar Spot in the Middle of each. The Flowers grow at the End of the Branches in thick, round, pale, red Spikes, being small and staminous, containing flatish, angular, sharp-pointed, shining Seed. The Root is a Bush of Fibres; it grows in moist Places, and by Pond and Ditch Sides; and flowers in *July*. The Leaves are used.

'They are ſaid to be of a cooling Nature, and 'good for hot Tumors, Inflammations, Impoſt-'humes, and green Wounds, though they are but 'ſeldom uſed.

Perſicaria non maculata (Hydropiper) Arſmart Water-Pepper, *Off.* *Hydropiper*, Arſmart, *Ger.* —*Perſicaria acris, ſeu minor*, ordinary, quick, or ſharp Arſmart, *Park.* —*Urens, ſeu Hydropiper*, hot Arſmart, or Water-Pepper, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 57.

This Arſmart grows not ſo much branch'd as the former; the Leaves are long and proportionably narrower, and more like the Leaves of the Peach-Tree, whence it takes its Name *Perſicaria*, but they are not ſerrated about the Edges, and they want the Spot that is in the Leaves of the mild Arſmart, and have a very hot biting Taſte, burning the Tongue like Pepper. The Flowers grow in long, ſlender, looſe Spikes, of a paler Colour than the former, but containing much ſuch Seed; it grows in the like Places with that, and flowers about the ſame Time.

'This has been accounted an extraordinary Plant 'againſt the Stone, Mr. *Boyle* having in his Book 'of the Uſefulneſs of experimental Philoſophy, 'given the diſtill'd Water of this Plant a mighty 'Character for its Virtues againſt that Diſtemper. 'It is commended alſo as very cleanſing, and good 'for old ſtubborn Ulcers.

Petaſites, Butterbur, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, the common Butterbur, *Park.* —*Major & vulgaris*, the greater common Petaſites, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 78.

The Roots of Butterbur are about a Finger thick, long, ſmooth-branch'd, and creeping in the upper Part of the Earth, having but few Fibres; they

they have a ſtrong Smell, and a hot, aromatic, bitteriſh Taſte; from theſe, early in the Spring, ariſe thick, hollow, downy Stalks, a Span high, cloathed with ſmall purpliſh Flowers, which conſiſt only of a fiſtular Thrum, without any Border of *Petala*, which turn into Down: When theſe are paſt, the Leaves appear, which are very large and roundiſh, but hollow'd in next the Stalks, indented about the Edges, whitiſh and wooly underneath, and green above; it grows by River-ſides, and in marſhy Grounds. The Flowers appear in the Beginning of *March*.

'The Roots of Butterbur are ſudorific, alexipharmic, and good for all kinds of Fevers, and malignant, infectious, and peſtilential Diſtempers; they are cordial, prevent Fainting and Shortneſs of Breath; they likewiſe provoke Urine, and are accounted good to deſtroy Joint-worms. They are outwardly applied in Form of a Cataplaſm to peſtilential Buboes and Plague-Sores; a good Quantity of them are put into the *Aqua Theriacalis*.

Petroſelīnum Macedonicum, *Macedonian* Parſley, *Off.* —Macedonicum *verum*, the true Parſley of *Macedonia*, *Ger.* —Macedonicum *quibuſdam*, the firſt ſuppoſed Stone Parſley of *Macedonia*, *Park.* *Apium* Macedonicum, Apium of *Macedonia*, *C. B.*

This Parſley has many winged Leaves, which are compos'd of more and rounder Sections than the common Parſley, reſembling the lower Leaves of the great Burnet Saxifrage, being crenated about the Edges; the Stalks grow to be a Foot and half high, ſomewhat thick and hairy, divided into ſeveral Branches, on which grow narrow and more divided Leaves. The Flowers grow on the Tops in round Umbels, ſmall, and white, of five Leaves

a-piece, and are ſucceeded by ſmall, dark brown, ſomewhat hoary Seed, of an aromatic Taſte. The Root is long, thick and white; it is ſown in our Gardens, where it will ſtand ſeveral Years, before it bear Flowers and Seed. The Seed only is uſed.

'It is ſomewhat carminative, and good to ex-
'pell Wind, and help the Collic; it is likewiſe
'diuretic, provoking Urine and the *Catamenia*;
'it is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi.*

Petroſelinum vulgare, Garden Parſley, *Off. Park.*
— *Apium hortenſe*, Garden Parſley, *Ger.*
Hortenſe ſive Petroſelinum vulgo, Garden Apium, or common Parſley, *C. B.*

The Roots of Parſley are long, thick and white, having a ſomewhat wrinkled Bark; from which ſpring many ſhining, green, winged Leaves, growing on long Foot-ſtalks; which are divided into three Sections, and each of thoſe ſubdivided into three more, which are triangular and cut in at the Ends. The Stalks grow to be about two Foot high, much branch'd and divided; they are ſmooth and ſtriated, and beſet with ſmaller and finer Leaves, and have on their Tops ſmall Umbels of little, five-leav'd, white Flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſmall, round, ſtriated, brown Seed. Parſley is ſown in Gardens; and flowers in Summer. The Root, Leaves, and Seed are uſed.

'They are all opening, attenuating, diu-
'retic, and uſeful for Obſtructions of the Liver
'and Spleen, help the Jaundice, provoke Urine, and
'are of Service againſt the Stone, Gravel, and
'Strangury. The Leaves are much uſed in the
'Kitchin.

Officinal Preparations are only the ſimple Water.

Peuce-

Peucedănum, Hog's Fennel, Sulphur-Wort *Off.*
— *Vulgare*, common Sow-fennel, *Park.*
— Germanicum, *German* Peucedanum, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 103.

The Leaves of this Plant are large and winged, obſerving a tripartite Diviſion, and having three Leaves upon one Stalk, which are much broader and flatter than common Fennel. The Stalk grows to be about two Foot high, divided toward the Top, hollow and ſtriated, on which grow broad, flat Umbels of five-leav'd, yellow, ſmall Flowers, which are ſucceeded by larger and flatter Seed, than that of Fennel. The Root is thick and long, of a dark brown Colour, being ſomewhat hairy, or beſet with ſmall ſetacious *Villi* on the Top, of a very ſtrong ſulphureous Smell; it grows in ſeveral Places by the Sea Shore, and flowers in *July*. The Root is the only Part uſed, and that not often.

'Hog-Fennel is accounted good to clear the 'Lungs of tough viſcid Flegm, and thereby to 'help old Coughs and Shortneſs of Breath; it 'likewiſe opens Obſtructions of the Liver and 'Spleen, and helps the Jaundice; it likewiſe 'provokes the *Menſes*, and gives Eaſe in Labour-'Pains; the Juice ſnuff'd up the Head, is com-'mended by the Antients, againſt the Lethargy, 'Apoplexy, Epilepſy, and other Diſorders of the 'Head and Nerves.

Phellandryum, Water Hemlock, *Off.* *Cicutaria Paluſtris*, wild Water Hemlock, *Ger.*
— *Paluſtris tenuifolia*, Marſh, or Water Hemlock, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 110.

This Hemlock has a thick, hollow, ſtriated and jointed Stalk, which ariſes not ſo high as the or-

dinary Hemlock; it is divided into ſeveral Branches, having large winged Leaves, much finer and tenderer than Hemlock; the Flowers grow in Umbels, which are but ſmall in Proportion to the Bigneſs of the Plant; they are white with a Caſt of Red. The Seed is ſmall, and of a dark brown Colour. The Root is compos'd of a great Number of white Strings, which ſhoot out from the Joints at the Bottom of the Stalk; it grows in Ditches and Ponds, and flowers in *June*.

'It is ſuppos'd to be much like common Hem-'lock in its Nature and Qualities; but it is be-'liev'd to be more poiſonous, and therefore is ve-'ry ſeldom made Uſe of in the Shops.

Wepfer has wrote a whole Treatiſe concerning this Plant.

Pimpinella, ſanguiſorba, Burnet, *Off. Pimpinella hortenſis*, Garden Burnet, *Ger.* — *Vulgaris minor*, common Burnet, *Park.* — *Sanguiſorba minor*, ſmall Burnet, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 100.

The Leaves of the common or leſſer Burnet are long and pinnated, having ten or a Dozen round ſerrated *Pinnæ*, growing two oppoſite, with an odd one at the End, upon a long reddiſh Foot-ſtalk; they are about as big as a Silver-penny; of a deep green above, and paler underneath, ſmelling pretty much like Cucumbers. The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, uſually of a reddiſh brown Colour, having two or three leſſer Leaves growing on them, and on their Tops round firm Heads, conſiſting of a Cluſter, of ſmall, reddiſh, four-leav'd Flowers, with ſeveral *Stamina*, being fix'd upon ſquariſh brown Seed. The Root is thick and hard, of a brown Colour with many Fibres, of a bitteriſh Taſte.

Burnet

'Burnet is of a heating, drying Nature, cordial 'and alexipharmic, and is frequently put into 'Wine in the Summer to give it an agreeable Fla-'vor. The Powder of the Herb or Root is com-'mended againſt ſpitting of Blood, bleeding at 'the Noſe, or any other Flux or *Hæmorrhage*; 'a Decoction of the Herb is reckon'd good for 'the Stone and Gravel; and the Herb it ſelf, ap-'plied outwardly, is ſaid to ſtay the bleeding of 'Wounds, and promote their Cure.

Pimpinella Saxifraga, Burnet Saxifrage, *Off. Ger.* —*Saxifraga hircina major*, great *German* Burnet Saxifrage, *Park.* —*Major, umbella candida*, the greater Saxifrage with a white Umbel, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 108.

The Root of the great Burnet Saxifrage is thick at the Head, ſpreading into ſeveral Branches, which grow deep in the Earth, of a whitiſh Colour, and a hot biting Taſte, from which ſpring ſeveral pinnated Leaves, having three or four Pair of *Pinnæ*, ſet oppoſite, with an odd one at the End; they are ſomewhat hard in handling, and are larger, narrower and more deeply cut in, than thoſe of the common Burnet. The Stalk is about a Yard high, ſtiff, jointed, and full of Branches, clothed with narrower Leaves, and at their Ends grow Umbels of ſmall white Flowers, follow'd by very ſmall, dark brown, ſtriated Seed; it grows in diverſe Parts of *England*, particularly, in many Places of *Kent*; but is not very common about Town, and therefore our Herb-Women ſell the Roots of the ſmaller Kind, or the *Pimpinella Saxifraga minor, foliis ſanguiſorbæ, Ray's Synop. ut ſupra*, which grows frequently in gravelly Places, and is a much ſmaller Plant, with leſſer and rounder Leaves next the Stalks; and in the

the Compoſition of the *Syrupus Altheæ*, they generally give either the common Burnet, or that, and the Meadow Saxifrage in the ſtead of this.

'The Roots of Burnet Saxifrage are hot and dry, 'carminative, expelling Wind, and are good for the 'Collic, and Weakneſs of the Stomach; they are likewiſe diuretic, and uſeful againſt the Stone and 'Gravel, as alſo for the Scurvey; and are an In'gredient in the *Pulvis Ari comp.*

Pinus, the Pine-tree, *Off.* — *Sativa*, the manured Pine, *C. B.* — *Sativa, ſive domeſtica*, the tame or manur'd Pine, *Ger.* — *Urbana, ſive domeſtica*, the manured Pine, *Park.*

This is a large ſpreading Tree, whoſe Branches are clothed with long, ſlender, ſharp-pointed, green Leaves, two growing together in a common Sheath, which are ſomewhat hollow on the in-ſide; on the larger Branches grow large, looſe, yellow Catkins, which come early in the Spring, and after them large oblong round-pointed Cones, heavy and firm, compos'd of ſeveral high, brown, hard Scales, between which lie the Kernels, which are longiſh and white, of a pleaſant Taſte, included in a hard Shell, and cover'd immediately with a thin brown Skin. The Pine-Tree grows wild in diverſe Parts of *Italy*; and is uſually planted here in Gardens.

'The *Nuclei*, or Kernels, which are chiefly uſed, 'are of a balſamic nouriſhing Nature, good for 'Conſumptions, Coughs, and Hoarſeneſs, reſto'rative, and of Service after long Illneſs; and 'likewiſe help the Strangury, Heat and Sharp'neſs of Urine.

Pinus

Pinus ſylveſtris, the wild Pine, *Off. Ger. C. B.*

—*Sylveſtris montana*, the fruitful wild Pine, *Park.*

This grows to be as tall and large as the former; but differs from it, in having ſhorter and ſlenderer Leaves, ſmaller and ſharper Cones, including ſmaller Kernels, much of the Nature and Virtue of the former; it grows in great Plenty in diverſe Parts of *Germany*.

From this Pine-Tree is gotten, what is called common Turpentine, which is whitiſh, thick, and opaque, like Honey of a ſtrong Smell, and uſed chiefly by Farriers: From this is diſtill'd the Oil of Turpentine, the finer and more volatile Part thereof, and what comes firſt being called the Spirit; what is left at the Bottom of the Still is the common Roſin, which if taken out before it be drawn too high, and then waſh'd in Water by a peculiar Method, is what we call white, or yellow Roſin. The black Roſin is the ſame more evaporated, and not waſh'd at all. The common *Thus* or Frankincenſe is reputed to be the native Roſin of this Tree, or the *Reſina Pini*, which is of a whitiſh yellow Colour, whereof ſome Pieces are fat, ſoft, and whitiſh, and others hard, brittle, and more yellow. There is but little of this to be got pure at preſent, being adulteaated by common yellow Roſin, by ſome Way that crafty Knaves have found out. The black and yellow Roſin are much of a Nature, being uſed in Ointment and Plaiſters. Mr. *Dale* in the 2d Part of his *Pharmacologia*, affirms from Dr. *Kreig*, that the *Pix Burgundica*, or Burgundy Pitch of the Shops is made of this Turpentine, after it has been boil'd ſometime, and before it has arrived to the Hardneſs of Roſin; this he ſays is done in *Saxony*, where the white Roſin is made

made by boiling the Turpentine in large Veſſels, without Diſtillation.

Piper nigrum, black Pepper, *Off. Ger. Park.*
— *Rotundum nigrum*, round black Pepper, *C. B.*

The Plant, which bears Pepper, climbs and twiſts itſelf about any thing that is put for its Prop or Support, bearing alternately large, oval, but ſharp-pointed Leaves, full of large Nerves, oppoſite to which grow long Spikes of ſmall monopetalous Flowers, cut into three Parts, ſucceeded by Bunches of the Grains of Pepper, which are round, of a dark brown Colour, having a wrinkled Bark on the outſide. There has been a Diſpute among the Writers about the *Materia medica*, whether the white and black Pepper are the Fruit of one and the ſame Plant, or whether they be two diſtinct *Species*. The more antient, as *Garcias ab horto*, *Parkinſon*, *C. Bauhin*, were of Opinion, that they were different; but *Piſo* in his *Mantiſſa aromatica*, and ſince his Time, *Herb. de Jager.* in the 26 Epiſtle of the *India literata*, in the *Appendix* to the *Muſæum Valentini*, do plainly demonſtrate, that they are but one *Species*; and that the white is made of the ripeſt black Pepper, of which they put a Quantity in a deep Trench, where it lies for two or three Days, till the Bark is rotted, when they pour in a Quantity of Water, and ſtirring it about, ſeparate the Bark, which ſwims at Top, and dry the Fruit with white Aſhes, which they ſeparate from when dry, with large Fans, as we winnow Corn.

'Pepper is heating and drying, expelling Wind, 'and of great Uſe againſt Coldneſs and Windineſs 'of the Stomach, and the Collic; it ſtrengthens 'the Nerves, and Head, and helps the Sight;

'outwardly it is good for the Tooth-ach, and for 'cold Affections of the Nerves, and Pains in the 'Limbs. Pepper ought not to be powder'd fine, 'but only groſsly broken, when it is eaten with 'any Food, or uſed to ſeaſon it.'

Piper Jamaicenſe, Pimenta, Jamaica Pepper, *Off.* This is a round umbilicated Fruit, about as big as a Juniper-Berry, of a brown Colour, of a tough Conſiſtence, containing two dark brown Seeds, of a pleaſant aromatic Smell and Taſte between a Clove and a Nutmeg: It grows on a large tall Tree, with Bay-like, ſharp-pointed, ſweet-ſmelling Leaves. The Fruit grows in Cluſters at the End of the Branches; it is called *Myrtus aromatica arborea, foliis Laurinis,* in the *Catalog. Plantar. Jamaic.* and figur'd by *Plucknet. Phytograp. Tab.* 155. *Fig.* 4. under the Name of *Caryophillus aromaticus, Americanus, Lauri acuminatiis foliis, fructu orbiculari*; it grows in great Plenty in the Iſland of *Jamaica.*

'The Berries are accounted cordial and ſto-'machic, good to expell Wind, ſtrengthen the 'Stomach, Bowels, and Nerves, and help the Col-'lic.

Piper longum, long Pepper, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *Longum orientale,* oriental long Pepper, *C. B.*

This is a long Fruit ſomewhat reſembling the *Julus* or Catkin of the Haſel, but hard and firm, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall roundiſh Grains, ſet together in a ſpiral Order, of a browniſh Colour, and a hot biting Taſte; they grow upon a Plant, which twiſts and winds it ſelf about any thing that is in its Way, having large, oblong, round-pointed Leaves, ſet alternately on the Stalks; and oppoſite

to

to them grow monopetalous Flowers divided into five Segments, which are ſucceeded by this Fruit. It grows in *Java* and *Malabar*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*.

'As in Taſte, ſo in Virtue, it imitates the 'black Pepper, warming and comforting the Sto- 'mach, expelling Wind, and promoting Digeſ- 'tion: It is likewiſe accounted Alexipharmic, 'and is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Piperitis: Vide *Lepedium*.

Piſum, Peas, *Off*. —*mimus*, Garden and Field Peas, *Ger*. —*vulgare*, Garden Peas, *Park*. —*arvenſe, flore candido, fructu albo*, white flowering Field Peas, with white round Seed, *C. B. Ray's Synop*. 186.

Peas are more uſed in the Kitchen than in the Shops, being known to every Body to have whitiſh green Leaves, conſiſting of two or three Pair of large oval *Pinnæ*, with Claſpers at the Ends; the Stalks are weak, angular, and not able to ſupport themſelves. The Flowers are white and papilionaceous, and the Peas, when ripe, round and white; they are planted in Fields and Gardens, flowring in *May*, and the Fruit is eat in *June*.

'Peas, when green, are a pleaſant, grateful, 'nouriſhing Food, but ſomewhat flatulent and 'windy, as well as when dry; and are good to 'ſweeten the Blood, and correct ſalt ſcorbutic Ill- 'neſs, either eaten raw or boiled.

Piſtachia: Vide *Nux Piſtachia*.

Pix: Vide *Abies & Pinus*.

Plantago latifolia (*Septinervia*) common Plantain, *Off.* — *latifolia*, broad-leav'd Plantain, *Ger.* — *latifolia vulgaris*, common Way-bred, or Plantain, *Park.* — *latifolia finuata*, waved-leav'd broad Plaintain, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 184.

The Root of the common Plantain is thick at the Head, having many whitiſh Fibres growing from it. The Leaves are pretty broad, large, and oval, ſomewhat waved about the Edges, and having ſeven large Nerves running through the whole Length of the Leaves, and even the broad hollow Foot-ſtalks into the Root. The Flowers grow in long Spikes, above half the Length of the thick Foot-ſtalk, being ſmall and ſtaminous, cut into four Parts, which are ſucceeded by two ſmall oblong ſhining brown Seeds, hollow'd in on the one ſide, growing in little roundiſh *Capſulæ*, which open horizontally when the Seed is ripe. It grows every where by the Way-ſide, and flowers in *May*. The whole Plant is uſed.

'Plantain is cold, dry, and binding, and uſe-'ful in all kinds of Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, as 'ſpitting and vomitting of Blood, bleeding at 'the Noſe, the Exceſs of the *Catamenia* or *Lo-'chia*; as alſo for the involuntary making of U-'rine, its Heat and Sharpneſs, and the Gonor-'rhea. It is likewiſe good to ſtop the bleeding 'of Wounds, and to conſolidate their Lips.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Simple diſtill'd Water*.

Plantago anguſtifolia (*Quinquenervia*) long Plantain, or Ribwort, *Off.* *Plantago quinque-Nervia*, Ribwort Plantain, *Ger.* — *quinque-nervia major*, the greater Ribwort Plantain, *Park.*

Park. —*major anguſtifolia*, the greater narrow-leav'd Plantain, *Ray's Synop.* 185.

This Plantain has longer and much narrower Leaves than the former, ſharp-pointed, and having five remarkable Ribs, or Nerves, running quite thro' them to the Root, which is leſs and more ſtringy than the former: The Flowers grow at the End of long ſlender Stalks, in oblong Spikes, about an Inch long; they are ſmall and ſtaminous, with white *Apices*. The Seed grows like the former, but is ſomewhat larger. It grows in Fields and Meadows, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves are uſed.

'They are reſtringent and vulnerary, and may 'be uſed to the ſame Purpoſe with the former. 'Some commend the Juice of it given before the 'Fit of an Ague, to prevent its coming.

Polium montanum, Poley Mountain, *Off.* — *montanum minus*, ſmall upright Poley Mountain, *Park.* — *maritimum erectum Monſpeliacum*, upright Sea Poley Mountain of *Montpelier*, *C. B.*

This Polium grows to be about a Foot high, much branched with ſquariſh woolly Stalks, having two ſmall white woolly Leaves at a Joint, not above half an Inch long, and ſcarce half ſo broad, blunt-pointed, indented about the Edges towards their End. The Flowers grow at the Ends of the Branches in roundiſh woolly thick Spikes, ſmall, and of a white Colour, labiated, but having no *Galea*, being ſet in white hoary five-pointed *Calyces*; both Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant aromatic Scent. It grows in *Italy*, and the Southern Parts of *France*, and flowers in *July*. The Tops and Heads are uſed.

'Poley

'Poley Mountain is opening and attenuating, 'good for Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, 'helps the Dropſy and Jaundice, provokes Urine 'and the *Menſes*, and is good againſt the Bites of 'venomous Creatures; and is an Ingredient in 'the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Polium Creticum, Polium of *Crete* or *Candy*, *Off.* — *anguſtifolium Creticum*, upright narrow-leav'd *Candy* Poley, *C. B. Park.*

This Species of *Polium* is very rarely to be met with in the Shops: It is a ſmaller tenderer Plant, having leſſer and narrower Leaves, not at all indented about the Edges, but as woolly as the former, and having the like Heads of Flowers, of a finer and more agreeable Smell. It grows in the Iſland of *Crete* or *Candy*.

'It is much of the Nature of the *Polium mon-* 'tanum, but is rather ſtronger; and, if it could 'be procured, is what ought to be uſed when *Po-* 'lium Creticum is preſcribed: But as it is hardly 'to be met with, the other may be uſed without 'much Detriment to any Compoſition.

Polygonătum (Sigillum Solomonis) Solomon's Seal, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare*, eommon *Solomon's* Seal. — *latifolium vulgare*, common broad-leav'd Polygonatum, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 147.

The Root of *Solomon's* Seal is about a Finger thick, white and woody, full of flat, Seal-like Impreſſions, creeping upon the Surface of the Earth, with many pretty large Fibres. The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, ſingle, and not branched, round and ſlender, cloathed with pretty large oval nervous Leaves, of a blueiſh green ſhining Colour, ſet alternately on the Stalks, and inclining all to one ſide, and having the Top bowing that way.

The Flowers come from the Boſoms of the Leaves, on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, generally two together, being hollow and cylindrical, of one Leaf, parted at the Ends into five Segments; theſe alſo hang all one Way, and are of little or no Scent: They are ſucceeded by round Berries, green at firſt, and black when ripe; divided into three Parts, containing ſmall oblong Seed. It grows in Woods and Copſes, in diverſe Parts of *England*, and flowers in *May*. The Leaves and Root are uſed.

'*Solomon's* Seal is vulnerary and reſtringent, 'good to ſtop all kinds of Fluxes and Hæmorrha-'ges; helps to conſolidate Wounds, Fractures, 'and Ruptures, eſpecially the Root, which pre-'ſerved in Sugar, is commended by *Mathiolus* as 'of great Service againſt the *Fluor albus*. A Ca-'taplaſm of the Root is good to take away black and blue Marks ariſing from Contuſions.

Polygŏnum (Centinodia) Knot-graſs, *Off. Polygonum mas vulgare*, common Knot-graſs, *Ger.* — *mas vulgare majus*, the greater common Knot-graſs, *Park.* — *latifolium*, broad-leav'd Polygonum, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 59.

The Stalks of this Plant recline pretty much to the Earth, being ſmooth and finely chanel'd, ſlender and branched, full of Knots or Joints, at which grow long oval ſharp-pointed Leaves, ſet alternately on ſhort Foot-ſtalks. In ſome Plants theſe will be broader and more oval, in others longer and ſharper, whence Authors have made two Sorts. At the Joints, with the Leaves, grow ſeveral ſmall, ſtaminous, blinking Flowers; ſometimes of a white, and ſometimes of a reddiſh Colour; in each of which grows a ſmall black triangular Seed. The Root is long and

large,

large, and ſtrikes deep in the Earth. It grows every where by Way-ſides, and in waſte Places; flowering in Summer; the Herb is uſed.

'Knot-graſs is cooling, drying and binding, a 'good Vulnerary, and helpful againſt all kinds of 'Bleedings, either internal or external, as againſt 'Fluxes; and outwardly applied, is good for 'bloodſhot inflamed Eyes.

Polypodium Quercinum, Polypody of the Oak. —*Polypodium*, Wall-fern, or Polypody of the Oak, *Ger.* — *vulgare*, common Polypody of the Oak, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 45.

This is a capillary Plant, conſiſting only of pretty large, long, unbranched, pinnated Leaves, whoſe blunt *Pinnæ* are very finely indented, and grow, not directly oppoſite to one another on the Stalk, but alternately, a little above one another; the Leaves terminate in a ſharp Point, having no *Pinnæ* on the lower part of the Stalk: On the back part of each *Pinna* come forth the Flowers and Seed, in double Rows of round Tubercles, of a reddiſh brown Colour. The Root is ſlender, and full of ſmall Knots, which appear like the Feet of an Inſect, whence it takes the Name of *Polypodium*; it is of a browniſh Colour on the outſide, and greeniſh within, of a ſweetiſh ſtyptic Taſte. It grows upon old Walls, and at the Roots of Trees, and in the decay'd Bodies of them; that which grows on the Oak, is moſt eſteemed. The Roots only are uſed.

'They are accounted opening, and gently 'purging, but are rarely given by themſelves, but 'put among thoſe purging Simples which are ſtron-'ger; they are ſuppoſed to purge bilioſe melan-'cholic Humours, and to open Obſtructions of the 'Liver, and to help the Jaundice and Dropſy, and

'provoke Urine; they are good for the Scurvy, 'and are frequently an Ingredient in antiſcorbutic 'Diet-Drinks.

Populus nigra, the black Poplar, *Off. Ger. Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 291.

The black Poplar grows frequently to be a large Tree, having a whitiſh Bark, and ſmooth ſhining green Leaves, growing on long Foot-ſtalks; they are broad, and round toward the Bottom, ending gradually in a narrow ſharp Point. The Stalks and Leaves have frequently large Swellings or Tumours on them, made by ſmall Inſects. The Catkins are long and looſe, coming out early in the Spring. It grows by watry Places and Rivers; the Leaves and Buds are uſed.

'The only Uſe that they are put to, is to make 'the *Unguent. Populeon*; but as the black Poplar 'is hot, the Ointment cannot receive its cooling 'Virtue from thoſe Leaves or Buds, but from the 'other Ingredients which are put in it. *Schroder* 'ſays, the Women in *Germany* uſe the Buds to 'make their Hair grow thick and ornamental.

Porrum, the Garden Leek, *Off. Park.* —*Capitatum*, Leeks, *Ger.* — *commune capitatum*, common-headed Leek, *C. B.*

Leeks are well known, even to the Vulgar, to have long white round Roots with ſeveral white Fibres ſhooting from the Bottom; the Leaves are long and broad, encompaſſing the Stalk, which grows two or three Foot high, ſmooth and round, having at the Top a large round Head, compoſed of a great Number of ſmall greeniſh purple ſix-leav'd Flowers. It is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*; they have a ſtrong Onion-like Scent.

'Leeks

'Leeks are more uſed in the Kitchen, as 'Sauce, and put among Soups and Broths, 'than in Medicine; they are warming and atte-'nuating, and good to cleanſe the Lungs from 'tough Phlegm, and to help Shortneſs of Breath 'and Stoppage of the Stomach; they are like-'wiſe reckoned good againſt the Bites of vene-'mous Creatures. The Juice of them is uſed to 'diſſolve the Gums in the *Pilulæ fætidæ*.

Portulaca, Purſlain, *Off.* — *domeſtica*, Garden Purſlain, *Ger.* — *hortenſis*, Garden Purſlain, *Park.* — *latifolia ſativa*, broad-leav'd manured Purſlain, *C. B.*

This Plant too is ſo well known, that a ſhort Deſcription may ſerve Turn, it having round, ſmooth, reddiſh, and ſucculent brittle Stalks, with fat thick Leaves, round, and broader at the End than next the Stalk. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks among the Leaves, being ſmall, five-leav'd and yellow, ſucceeded by roundiſh Seed-veſſels, including ſmall, black, rugged Seed. The Root is ſmall and fibrous. It is ſown in Gardens; the Leaves and Seed are uſed. The Seed is one of the leſſer cold Seeds.

'The Leaves are much uſed as a Sallad, being 'cooling and good for the Scurvy, attempering 'the Heat of the Bile; and help the Strangury, 'Heat of Urine, and the Gonorrhæa. The Seed 'is cooling and reſtringent, and good to kill 'Worms.

Primula Veris, the Primroſe, *Off.* — *minor*, Field Primroſe, *Ger.* — *vulgaris*, the common Field Primroſe, *Park.* *Verbaſculum ſylveſtre majus ſingulari flore*, the great wild Verbaſculum

baſculum with a ſingle Flower, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 222.

The common Primroſe has large wrinkled Leaves, of a dark green above, and whiter underneath, broad and round at the End, and growing narrower towards the Roots; the Flowers ariſe directly from the Root on long ſlender Foot-ſtalks, conſiſting of ſingle Tubes ſpread out at Top, and cut into five large round Segments, of a pale yellow white Colour, ſet in looſe *Calyces*. The Root is ſmall and fibrous. It grows in Thickets and under Hedges, and flowers in *March* and *April*. The Flowers and Roots are uſed, though but ſeldom.

'The Flowers are commended by ſome, as 'good againſt Diſorders ariſing from Melancholy 'and phlegmatic Humours; the Juice of the Root 'is ſometimes uſed as an Errhine to purge the Head 'of tough ſlimy Phlegm.

Prunella, Self-heal, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Self-heal, *Park.* *Prunella major folio non diſecto*, the great whole-leav'd Self-heal, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 128.

The Roots of Self-heal are ſlender, creeping, and fibrous, the lower Leaves grow on long Foot-ſtalks beſet with a few Hairs, as is the reſt of the Plant; they are broadeſt in the Middle, and narrower at both Ends, leſs than Betony, and not at all indented about the Edges. The Stalks are ſquare, about a Foot high, with two Leaves ſet oppoſite at a Joint, which are not many on a Stalk; the nearer they grow to the Top, the ſhorter are their Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers are ſet on the Top of the Branches in thick verticillated Spikes, of a purple Colour, having a hollow *Galea*, and a three-lip'd *Labella*, ſtanding in brown

brown flattiſh *Calyces*, ſix ſtanding round the Stalk in a Whorle; each Flower is ſucceeded by four longiſh brown Seeds growing in the bottom of the *Calyx*. It grows every where in Meadows and Paſture-Grounds, flowering all the latter part of the Summer; the Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'Self-heal is reckon'd among the vulnerary 'Plants, and is accounted ſerviceable for all Sorts 'of Wounds and putrid Ulcers. It is reſtringent, 'and good for inward Bleedings, and making 'bloody Water; and is much uſed in Gargles, 'for Ulcers in the Mouth, Throat, or Gums, ei-'ther the Juice, or a ſtrong Decoction.

Pruna Damaſcena, Damask Prunes, *Off.*

The beſt Plumbs, or Prunes, being formerly brought from *Damaſcus*, the Fruit has kept that Name ever ſince; though it is ſeldom or never brought from thence now, we making Uſe of the Fruit that is brought from *France*, or the *Pruna Gallica*, *Off.* which I take to be the Fruit of the *Prunus Damaſcena*, or Damaſcene Plumb, *Ger.* the great Damſon or Damask Plumb of *Park. Parad.* They are brought over dried in great Quantities from *France*, being a larger and ſweeter Plumb than the common Damſon.

'Prunes are cooling and moiſtning, rendring 'the Body looſe and ſoluble; they aſſwage Thirſt, 'and mitigate the Heat and Acrimony of the 'Bile. A good Quantity of the Pulp is put into 'the *Lenitive Electuary*.

Medicines deriving their Name from Prunes, are, *Electuarium Diaprunum Lenitivum & Solutivum.*

Pruna Brignolenſia, Prunello's, *Off.*

These are small yellow Plumbs, brought over from *France* in little long Boxes; they are moist, flat, and without Stones.

'They are seldom prescribed by Physicians; 'but being of a pleasant grateful Taste, and not 'apt to purge, they are frequently eaten by Per-'sons in Fevers.

Pruna sylvestria, Acacia Germanica, Sloes, *Off.* This is the Fruit of the *Prunus sylvestris*, the Black Thorn or Sloe Bush, *Ger. C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 301.

This is a Bush, or small Tree, whose tough Branches are full of hard sharp Thorns, sending forth its white five-leav'd Flowers early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear, which are small and oblong, finely indented about the Edges. The Flowers are succeeded by small round Fruit growing on short Stalks, green at first, but when ripe of a fine purplish black Colour, of a rough sowr austere Taste, and not fit to be eaten till mellow'd by the Frosts. The Sloe-Bush grows every where in the Hedges.

'The Fruit is chiefly used, being restringent 'and binding, and good for all kind of Fluxes 'and Hæmorrhagies. It is likewise of Service in 'Gargarisms for sore Mouths and Gums, and to 'fasten loose Teeth.

The Juice of Sloes being boiled to a Consistence, is the *Acacia Germanica, Off.* which is now a-days made use of instead of the true, and put into all the great Compositions. It is of a darkish Colour on the outside, and reddish within.

Psyllium, Fleawort, *Off.* — *vulgaris*, the ordinary Fleawort, *Park.* — *majus erectum*, the

the greater upright Fleawort, *C. B. Pſyllium, ſive Pulicaris Herba*, Fleawort, *Ger.*

Fleawort has round hairy Stalks, a Foot or more high, beſet at the Joints with two, and ſometimes three, long, narrow, ſharp-pointed, ſomewhat hairy Leaves, often lightly cut in about the Edges. From the Boſom of theſe, toward the upper Part of the Stalks, ariſe pretty long ſlender Foot-ſtalks, bearing at the Ends round ſhort Spikes of ſmall ſtaminous Flowers, of four Leaves a piece, with *Apices* ſtanding out, and ſomewhat reſembling the Heads of the long Plantain, and are ſucceeded by round Seed-veſſels, containing two round, ſhining, reddiſh brown Seeds, that look like Fleas, whence it takes its Name. The Root is ſtringy and fibrous. It grows in the Southern Parts of *France*; from whence we have the Seed, which only is uſed.

'Some attribute a purgative Quality to this 'Seed, but we uſe it only to extract a Mucilage 'for ſore Mouths and Throats, and to help 'Thruſhes and Quinſeys. It is likewiſe uſeful to 'obtund ſharp acrimonious Humours which corrode 'the Bowels, and cauſe Dyſenteries. Outwardly 'it is good for ſore inflamed blood-ſhot Eyes.

Ptarmica, Sneeſewort, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Field Pellitory, or Sneeſewort, *Park. Dracunculus pratenſis, ſerrato folio*, Meadow *Dracunculus*, with ſerrated Leaves, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 911.

From a woody, creeping, fibrous Root, of a hot biting Taſte, this Plant ſends out upright Stalks, a Foot or more high, ſtiff, and not much branched, having long narrow Leaves, finely ſerrated about the Edges, growing on them without any order; the Flowers grow Umbel-faſhion on the Tops of the

the Stalks, conſiſting of a Border of white *Petala*, ſet about a fiſtular Thrum; they are larger than the Flowers of Yarrow. It grows in moiſt Meadows, and in watery Places; and flowers in *July*.

'It is of a hot biting Taſte; and therefore it is 'ſometimes put into Sallads to correct the Cold-'neſs of other Herbs. The Root held in the 'Mouth helps the Tooth-ach, by evacuating the 'Rheum, like Pellitory of *Spain*; the Powder of 'the Herb ſnuffed up the Noſe, cauſes ſneezing, 'and cleanſes the Head of tough ſlimy Humours.

Pulegium vulgare (*Regale*) Penny-royal, *Off.* — *regale*, common Penny-royal, *Park.* — *Regium*, Penny-royal, *Ger.* — *latifolium*, broad-leav'd Penny-royal, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 125.

Penny-royal has many creeping fibrous Roots, from which ſpring a great many ſmooth roundiſh Stalks, hardly able to ſupport themſelves, but leaning to the Ground, and ſending out ſmall Fibres, by which it roots it ſelf in the Ground. It bears two ſmall, round, but yet pointed Leaves, at a Joint; the Flowers grow towards the upper part of the Branches, coming forth juſt above the Leaves in thick cloſe Whorles; they are of a pale purple Colour, ſmall and galeated, ſet in ſmall, ſomewhat downy *Calyces*, in which grow four ſmall Seeds. The whole Plant has a very ſtrong Smell, and a hot aromatick Taſte. It grows frequently upon moiſt Commons, and in Places where Water has ſtood all Winter, and flowers in *July*. But what we uſe in the Shops is generally cultivated in Gardens, where it grows tall and large; the whole Herb is uſed.

'It is hot and dry, of very ſubtile volatile Parts, 'and is peculiarly appropriated to the Female 'Sex, being a good Uterine, provoking the *Men-*

'*ſes*

'ſes and *Lochia*, expelling the Birth and Secun-
'dines. It likewiſe warms and comforts the Bow-
'els, and helps the Collic and Jaundice, and is
'good againſt Coughs and Shortneſs of Breath;
'the Juice, or a ſtrong Decoction of the Leaves
'ſweetned with Sugar, has been accounted a Spe-
'cific againſt an hooping Cough.

Officinal Preparations are only the *Diſtill'd Water* and *Oil*.

Pulegium Cervinum, *Hart*'s Penny-royal, *Off.* — *anguſtifolium*, narrow-leav'd Penny-royal, *Ger. C. B.* — *anguſtifolium, ſive Cervinum*, *French* or *Hart*'s Penny-royal, *Park.*

This grows more erect than the common Penny-royal, with much longer and narrower Leaves ſomewhat like Savory; the Flowers grow in thick Whorles like the former, and the Smell is much alike, but this is rather pleaſanter. It grows in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, in *France*, and in diverſe Parts of *Italy*.

'It has the ſame Virtues with the common
'Penny-royal, and is by the Phyſicians about
'*Montpelier*, prefer'd before it; but is ſeldom or
'never preſcribed here, or brought into our
'Shops.

Pulmonaria maculoſa, ſpotted Lungwort, or Cowſlips of *Jeruſalem*, *Off. Ger.* — *latifolia maculoſa*, common ſpotted Cowſlips of *Jeruſalem*, *Ger. Symphytum maculoſum, ſive Pulmonaria maculoſa*, ſpotted Comfry, or Lungwort, *C. B.*

The lower Leaves of this Plant are large and oval, five or ſix Inches long, growing on broad Foot-ſtalks, thick ſet with fine Hairs, of a deep green above, and ſpotted with white Spots; but of

of a paler green, and unſpotted underneath. The Stalks riſe to be near a Foot high, having ſeveral ſmaller Leaves on them, and on their Tops grow ſeveral Flowers together, each in a long hairy *Calyx*, having their Brims appearing but a little above it, of a reddiſh Colour, being ſingle and Cup-faſhion, cut at the End into five round Segments, and are each ſucceeded by four rough Seeds growing in the bottom of the *Calyx*. The Root is ſmall and fibrous. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *May*; the Leaves are uſed.

'This is accounted a pectoral balſamic Plant, 'and good for Coughs, Conſumptions, Spitting 'of Blood, and the like Diſorders of the Lungs: 'It is likewiſe put into Wound-Drinks and trau-'matick Decoctions, being agglutinating, and 'good to heal Wounds and Ulcers, and old 'Sores.

Pyrethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare Officinarum*, Pellitory of *Spain*, *Park.* — *Flore Bellidis*, Daiſy-leav'd Pyrethrum, *C. B.*

The Roots of the common Pellitory are about a Finger thick, hard and of a yelloviſh brown Colour on the outſide, and whiter within, of a very hot burning Taſte; from which ariſe Stalks about a Foot high, much branched and cloathed with large winged Leaves, in Shape like thoſe of Camomile, but larger and thicker: Among theſe grow ſeveral Flowers, much like the Flowers of Camomile, but larger, ſet upon long Foot-ſtalks. It grows in *Spain*, and other warmer Countries, flowering in *June* and *July*; the Root is uſed.

'The Root of Pellitory held between the Teeth, 'helps the Tooth-ach, by drawing forth the cold 'watery Rheum; it likewiſe helps the Palſy of

'the

'the Tongue, and the Loſs of the Voice conſe-
'quent therefrom. It is put into Maſticatories
'for that Purpoſe, as alſo into drawing Cata-
'plaſms and Plaiſters; particularly the *Emplaſ-*
'*trum Cephallicum.*

Pyröla, Winter-green, *Off. Ger.* — *noſtras vulgaris*, our ordinary Winter-green, *Park.* — *rotundifolia major*, broad-leav'd great Winter-green, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 243.

The Leaves of Winter-green do ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of the Pear-tree, but are hardly ſo large; they grow on Foot-ſtalks two or three Inches long, ſmooth and of a firm Texture. The Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, bearing on their Tops ſeveral ſmall five-leav'd white Flowers, having a few *Stamina* in the middle, growing one above another in a looſe Spike, which are ſucceeded by corner'd Seed-veſſels full of very ſmall Seed; the Root is ſmall, ſlender, and fibrous. It grows in Woods, in diverſe Parts of *England*, both North and Weſt, and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves, which are the only Part uſed,
'and that not often, are cooling and drying, and
'a good Vulnerary both for inward and outward
'Wounds and Hæmorrhagies, Ulcers in the Kid-
'neys or Bladder; as alſo againſt making bloody
'Water, and the Exceſs of the *Catamenia*.

Pyrus, the Pear-tree, *Off. Ger.* — *ſativa*, the manured Pear-tree, *C. B. Park.*

This is a Tree very well known to every Body, and of which there are ſeveral Kinds and Varieties cultivated in the Gardens.

'The Fruit is generally cooling and reſtringent;
'but as I know not of any medicinal Uſe they are
'put to, I ſhall forbear ſaying any more about
'them.

QUERCUS

Q.

Quercus, the Oak, *Off.* —*Vulgaris*, the common Oak, *Ger.* —*Latifolia*, the broad-leav'd Oak. —*Vulgaris, cum longis pediculis*, the common Oak, with Fruit on long Foot-ſtalks, *C. B.*

This is a Tree, which grows plentifully in *England*, being one of the largeſt and moſt common Trees we have, having ſmooth, ſhining, green Leaves, ſinuated on both ſides. We have two Sorts, one of which, and the moſt common, bears its Leaves on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, and its Fruit or Acorns on long; and, on the contrary, the other has the Fruit on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, and the Leaves on long.

'Of the Oak, the Bark, the Buds, the Acorns 'and their Cups are uſed; as alſo the Galls, which 'are Excreſcences cauſed by Inſects on the Oaks 'of the Eaſtern Countries, of which there are 'diverſe Sorts, ſome perfectly round and ſmooth, 'ſome rougher with ſeveral Protuberances, but 'all generally having a round Hole in them.

'All the Parts of the Oak are ſtyptic, binding, 'and uſeful in all kind of Fluxes and Bleedings, 'either inward or outward; the Bark is frequently uſed in Gargariſms for the Relaxation of the '*Uvula*, and for ſore Mouths and Throats; it is 'likewiſe uſed in reſtringent Glyſters and Injections againſt the *Prolapſus Uteri* or *Ani*; the Acorns beaten to Powder, are frequently taken by 'the Vulgar, for Pains in the Side.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Aqua*, *Germinum Quercus.*

RANUN-

R.

Ranunculus, Crow-foot, Off.

There are a great many different *Species* of *Ranunculi*, both of thoſe, which grow wild, and of thoſe which are cultivated in Gardens; but it not being ſpecified in the Catalogue of Simples, what Sort is to be the Officinal; I ſhall only mention two, which are the moſt common.

The firſt is, *Ranunculus pratenſis repens*, the common, creeping Crow-foot, *Park.* —*Pratenſis etiamq; hortenſis*, common Crow-foot, *Ger.* —*Pratenſis repens hirſutus*, hairy creeping Field-Crow-foot, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 135.

This has a ſmall creeping fibrous Root, from which ariſe ſeveral hairy Leaves, cut into three Segments, each of which is divided into as many more, and are frequently ſpotted with white Spots on their upper Side. The Stalks grow not ſo upright as the following, having longer and narrower Leaves, and not ſo divided, bearing on their Tops round, five-leav'd, ſhining, yellow Flowers, with ſeveral yellow *Stamina* in the Middle. When the Flowers are fallen, the Head enlarges into a round Cluſter of ſharp-corner'd flatiſh Seed; this *Species* ſends out *Flagellæ* from the Roots, by which it propagates it ſelf; it grows frequently in moiſt Meadows, and by River-ſides, and flowers in *May*.

The ſecond Sort is, *Ranunculus bulboſus*, round, or knobbed rooted Crow-foot, *Ger. Park.* —*Pra-*

— *Pratenſis, radice Verticilli modo rotunda*, Ranunculus with a round Spindle-like Root, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* ibid.

This is the moſt common, and with this our Fields about Town are cover'd in the Spring; it may be known from the reſt by its round, white, tuberous Root, having ſeveral Fibres at the bottom; its Leaves grow on longer Foot-ſtalks; but it is cut into three Sections, like the former; it grows more erect, and the *Calyx* of the Flower turns back, and remains till the Leaves drop, whereas, in the other *Species*, the *Calyces* fall off, as ſoon as the Flowers are opened; it flowers in *May*, and is too frequent in our Fields and Meadows, being by the Vulgar commonly called Butter-Flowers, they believing that the Butter receives its yellow Colour from theſe Flowers; whereas, the Cows will meddle with neither of theſe Crow-feet when green, by reaſon of the hot cauſtic Taſte, which they all have.

'Theſe Crow-feet are rarely uſed in Phy-
'ſic, the creeping Sort is ſometimes put among
'Sallads, on account of its hot biting Taſte;
'they are both cauſtic, and may be uſed to draw
'Bliſters, where *Cantharides* cannot be had, but
'they muſt not lie on too long, for Fear of ulce-
'rating the Part; the People of *Bavaria* extol
'the diſtill'd Water from the Leaves of the bulbous
'Sort, or the Leaves infus'd in Brandy, as an ex-
'cellent Remedy againſt the Plague.

Raphanus hortenſis, Garden Radiſh, *Off.* — *Sativus*, Garden Radiſh, *Ger.* — *Vulgaris*, ordinary Garden Radiſh, *Park.* — *Minor oblongus*, the ſmall long Radiſh, *C. B.*

This is a Root well known to every one, to be long ſingle and white, and cover'd with a thin reddiſh

reddiſh Skin on the upper Part. The Leaves are large, rough, and hairy, pretty much cut in, on the Edges. The Stalks grow to be three or four Foot high, much branch'd, having ſeveral four-leav'd white Flowers, with a reddiſh Spot on each Leaf, which are ſucceeded by pretty large, light, ſpungy Seed-veſſels, including oval, reddiſh brown Seed, as big again as Rape-Seed; it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *May*.

'Radiſhes are opening, attenuating, and anti-'ſcorbutic, and are much eaten in the Spring, 'but afford little Nouriſhment, and are very win-'dy; they provoke Urine and are good for the 'Stone and Gravel. They are but ſeldom uſed 'in the Shops.

Raphanus ſylveſtris (ruſticanus) Horſe Radiſh, *Off.* — *Ruſticanus*, Horſe Radiſh, *Ger. C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 172.

The Roots of this Radiſh are a Finger thick, and more long, and ſinking deep in the Earth, of a white Colour, and of a hot biting Taſte, and a volatile pungent Smell; it has many long, large, undivided Leaves, indented about the Edges, of a dark green Colour. The Stalks ariſe not very high, having a few, long, narrow Leaves, and ſlender Spikes of ſmall, white, four-leav'd Flowers, ſucceeded by little round-pointed Seed-veſſels, which ſeldom bring ripe Seed; it grows wild in ſeveral Places near River-ſides, and is planted in Gardens, for the Root's Sake, which is only uſed.

'It is heating, drying, and aperitive, frequent-'ly uſed in Sauces, to create an Appetite; it is 'of great Uſe againſt the Scurvy, Dropſy, and 'Jaundice, and is often put into Diet-Drinks 'for thoſe Purpoſes.

The only Medicine, deriving its Name from this Plant, is the *Aqua Raphani compoſita.*

Rapum, the Turnep, *Off. Park.* — *Majus*, great Turneps, *Ger.* *Rapa rotunda Sativa*, manured round Turnep, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 167.

This is a Root ſo well known, that it would be needleſs to ſay more, than that it is round and ſomewhat flat, of a white Colour, but ſomewhat reddiſh on the out-ſide. The Leaves are large, rough, and very much cut in, being round and broad at the End, and lying on the Ground; in the Spring it ſends forth branch'd Stalks, cloathed with ſmaller, but ſmooth and undivided Leaves, and long Spikes of four-leav'd, bright, yellow Flowers, which are ſucceeded by long ſlender Pods, containing round black Seed; it is ſown in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in *April.*

'Turneps are much eaten with all Sorts of Fleſh, 'in the Winter Seaſon eſpecially, and are a whole-'ſome nouriſhing Root, though ſomewhat win-'dy, and are more uſed in the Kitchin than the 'Apothecary's Shop; ſome commend a Syrup 'made with Slices of Turneps, and brown Sugar-'Candy, *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, baked in an Oven, 'as a good Pectoral, and helpful for Coughs and 'Conſumptions.

Rhabarbarum verum, the true Rhubarb, *Off.* *Rhabarbarum Officinarum*, Rhubarb of the Shops. — *Genuinum*, the true Rhubarb, *C. B. Park.*

This is a Root, the beſt whereof comes from *Turkey*; it is brought over in Pieces of different Magnitudes, having a Hole bor'd through their Middle, by which they are hung up and dried; it is of a yellow

yellow Colour on the out-ſide, and marbled within, full of reddiſh Veins, firm, but not too hard nor heavy, of a pretty ſtrong Smell, and of a bitteriſh, ſomewhat ſtiptic Taſte, tinging the Spittle of a yellow Saffron-Colour; it is ſaid to grow in the great *Tartary*, and the Northern Parts of *China*, from whence it is brought by the *Caravans* to *Aleppo*. We have not yet attained to the certain Knowledge of the Plant, whoſe Root this is; many Botanic Writers believing it to be the *Rhaponticum* of the Antients, deſcrib'd by *Alpinus* in his Exotics; and of this Opinion were *Parkinſon*, *Moriſon*, *Herman*, *Tournefort*, and *Commelin*; to whom Mr. *Ray* ſeems moſt inclin'd; ſome others, as *Mathiolus*, who firſt deſcrib'd and figur'd the Plant, and *Muntingius*, to whom Mr. *Dale* aſſents, will have it to be a different Plant, calling it *Rhabarbarum lanuginoſum, ſive Lapathum Chinenſe longifolium*, deſcribing it to have long Leaves, pretty hairy, eſpecially about the Edges, having ſeveral large five-leav'd Flowers; and affirm, that it was unknown to *Dioſcorides* and *Galen*, who never attributed any purgative Quality to their *Rha*, which they ſay had a blackiſh out-ſide, whereas this is yellow. Though to this it may be anſwered, that the Difference of the Climate may make that Alteration, and that the *Rhaponticum* of the Antients, which grew about the *Thracian Boſphorus* never arriv'd to the Magnitude of that which grows in *Tartary* and *China*; and if dried with the Bark on, would be blackiſh on the out-ſide.

'Rhubarb is a mild gentle Purger of bilious 'and phlegmatic Humors, and is accounted a 'Strengthner of the Stomach and Liver, of great 'Service in *Diarrheas*, Dyſentery, Gripings of the 'Bowels, and the Collic; helps the Jaundice, kills

'Worms in Children, and cleanſes their Bowels 'of ſlimy Humors.

Officinal Preparations taking their Name from Rhubarb, are *Syr. de Rhabarbaro, Syrup. de Cichoeo cum Rheo. Tinctura Rhabarbari, Pilulæ & Trochiſci de Rhabarbaro.*

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic, *Off. Folio Lapathi majoris glabro, Rha & Rheum* Dioſcoridis, the Rha or Rheum of *Dioſcorides*, with large Dock-leaves, *C. B. Rha verum antiquorum*, Rhubarb of *Pontus*, *Ger. Hippolapathum maximum rotundifolium exoticum, ſive Rha Ponticum Thracicum, ſed verius Rhabarbarum verum*, the true Rhubarb or Rhaphontic, *Park.*

This has a large Root thick, at the Head, and divided into many Branches, of a dark brown on the out-ſide, and a deep yellow Colour within, of a bitteriſh Taſte; from this Root ariſe ſeveral large, ſomewhat crumpled, green Leaves; roundiſh, but pointed at the End, of a ſowriſh Taſte, growing on reddiſh Foot-ſtalks; from among theſe ariſes a thick Stalk three or four Foot high, having ſmall leaves, and a numerous Company of white, ſtaminous, ſix-leav'd Flowers, ſucceeded by large, ſhining, triangular, brown Seed; it is planted in Gardens. The Root of this Plant if carefully dried, pretty much reſembles the fineſt *Turkiſh* Rhubarb, eſpecially the Heads, having the ſame reddiſh Veins, that it may deceive thoſe who are not very well acquainted with the Difference; and this is what ought to be uſed in the Shops, as being the true Raphontic; what the Drugſters us'd formerly to ſell for it, being the Root of the *Rhaponticum folio Helenii incano, C. B.* which

is

is a *Species* of the great Centaury, and of far leſs Virtue than this.

'*Rhapontic*, as to its purgative Quality is much 'weaker than Rhubarb; but is accounted more 'reſtringent, and good in Fluxes, and Weakneſs 'of the Stomach, ſpitting of Blood, and making 'bloody Urine; it is likewiſe good againſt the 'Bites of venemous Creatures; it is an Ingredient 'in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Rhamnus Catharticus, (Spina Cervina) Buckthorn, *Off.* *Rhamnus Catharticus*, purging Thorn, *C. B.* —*Solutivus*, Buckthorn, *Ger.* —*Solutivus, ſive Spina infectoria*, the common purging Thorn, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 308.

This is a Hedge-Tree or Buſh, whoſe Branches are full of long ſtiff Thorns, and yellowiſh green Leaves, about as big as the Sloe-Tree, more neatly ſerrated about the Edges. The Flowers grow ſeveral together, being ſmall, four-leav'd, and yellow, which are ſucceeded by little, round, black Berries, when ripe, yielding a purpliſh bitter Juice, and having three or four corner'd Seed; it grows in Woods and Hedges; and flowers in *June*, the Berries being ripe about the latter End of *September*.

'The Juice of the Berries purges ſerous, watry 'Humors pretty briſkly, and is good againſt the 'Dropſy, Gout, Jaundice, and Scurvy, and very 'ſerviceable againſt the Itch, and all manner of 'Eruptions on the Skin.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Syrupus e Spina Cervina*.

Rhus Obſoniorum (Sumach.) Sumach, *Off.* *Rhus Coriaria*, Currier's Sumach. —*Folio Ulmi*, Elm-leav'd *Rhus*, *C. B.* *Sumach, ſive Rhus Obſoniorum & Corariorum*, Coriar's Sumach, *Park.*

This *Rhus* grows not to be a Tree of any great Magnitude, having its Branches cloath'd with long, pinnated, rough Leaves, whoſe ſingle *Pinnæ* reſemble the Leaves of the Elm-Tree, but are ſomewhat longer. The Flowers grow in large white Cluſters, which are ſucceeded by ſmall, flat, round, hairy Seed, of a reſtringent earthy Taſte; it grows in *Italy*, *Spain* and *Turkey*. The Leaves and Seed are uſed.

'They are both very reſtringent and ſtiptic, 'good for all Kinds of Fluxes and *Hæmorrhages*, 'both uſed inwardly and outwardly; they reſiſt 'Putrefaction, and ſtop Gangrenes and Mortifi-'cations; it is an Ingredient in the *Syrupus Myr-'tinus*.

The *Unguentum Sumach* takes its Name from the Seed.

Ribes, *(Ribeſia)* Red Currans, *Off.* *Ribes vulgaris fructû rubro*, common red Currans, *Ger. Park.* *Groſſularia ſylveſtris fructû rubro*, wild red-fruited Groſſularia, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 298.

The Curran-Tree is well known to be a ſomewhat taller Tree than the Gooſe-berry, with larger Leaves and without Thorns. The Fruit grows in ſmall Bunches, of a red Colour, and of a ſharp ſweetiſh Taſte; it is uſually planted in Gardens, but is ſaid to grow wild in the North of *England*; it flowers in *April*, and the Fruit is ripe in *June*.

'They are cooling and grateful to the Stomach, 'quench Thirſt, and are ſomewhat reſtringent; a 'Jelly made with the Juice and Sugar is cooling 'and grateful in Fevers. Currans are very rarely 'uſed in the Shops.

Ros Solis, Sun-dew, *Off.* *Ros Solis major*, great Sun-dew, or *Roſa Solis*, *Ger. Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 226. This

This is a ſmall low Plant, having a little fibrous Root, from which ſpring ſmall, round, hollowiſh Leaves, on Foot-ſtalks, of about an Inch in Length, cover'd and fring'd with ſhort red Hairs or Briſtles, which make the whole Leaf appear red; from among theſe ariſe naked Stalks three or four Inches high, having ſeveral ſmall five-leav'd Flowers on the Top, ſtanding one Way, which are ſucceeded by little longiſh Seed-veſſels, containing very ſmall Seed; it grows in boggy Grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

'Sun-dew is commended by ſome, as a great Cordial, and good for Conſumptions, Convulſions, and the Plague: Formerly a cordial Water, in which this Herb, with ſeveral Spices, was a chief Ingredient, was in great Repute, under the Name of *Roſa Solis*, though now almoſt out of Date.

Roſæ, Roſes; of theſe the white, the damaſk, and the red, are made Uſe of in the Shops.

Roſa alba, the white Roſe *Off. Ger.* —*Anglica alba*, the *Engliſh* white Roſe, *Park.* —*Alba vulgaris major*, the greater white Roſe, *C. B.*

The white Roſe-Tree grows taller than moſt other Kinds of Roſes, having fewer Prickles on the Branches, and thoſe pretty large; the Leaves are of a dark green Colour; the Flowers are white and more double, or fuller of Leaves than the damaſk or red, having a leſs fragrant Scent than either of them.

'The Flowers only are uſed, being drying, binding, and cooling, and the Water diſtill'd from them is much uſed in *Collyriums* for ſore inflam'd Eyes, being the only Officinal Preparation from them.

Roſa Damaſcena & pallida, the damaſk Roſe, *Off.* *Damaſcena*, the damaſk Roſe, *Ger. Park.* —*Purpurea*, the Purple Roſe, *C. B.*

The damaſk Roſe grows not ſo tall, nor ſo large, as the white, but yet taller and fuller of Prickles than the red, eſpecially about the Stalk. The Leaves are whiter and more hairy. The Flowers are leſs double than the *Provence* Roſe, and the Beards prickly; they are of a pale red Colour, and of a moſt pleaſant Scent.

'The Flowers are of a gentle cathartic Nature, 'purging choleric and ſerous Humors, being 'given to Children and weakly Perſons, and mixt 'frequently with ſtronger Cathartics.

Officinal Preparations of damaſk Roſes are the *Syrupus e Succo Roſarum*, *Syrupus infuſionis Roſarum*, the *Aqua Roſarum Damaſcenarum*, and the *Electuarium e Succo Roſarum*.

Roſa rubra, the red Roſe, *Ger. C. B.* —*Rubra* Anglica, the *Engliſh* red Roſe, *Park.*

This Roſe generally grows in lower Buſhes than either of the former; the Flowers have very few Prickles on the Stalks, and the *Calyx* or Beards are ſhorter and ſmoother; they are leſs double than either the white or Damaſk, having a great many yellow *Anthera* in the Middle.

'The red Roſe is more binding and reſtringent 'than any of the other *Species*, good againſt all 'Kinds of Fluxes; they ſtrengthen the Stomach, 'prevent Vomiting, and ſtop tickling Coughs, 'by preventing the Defluxion of *Rheum*, and are 'of great Service in Conſumptions; the *Anthe-'ræ*, or *Apices* are accounted cordial, though 'they are but ſeldom uſed.

Officinal Preparations are a *ſimple Water*, the *Conſerva Roſarum*, *Sacharum Roſarum*, *Syrupus e Roſis ſiccis*, *Mel Roſarum*, *Ol. Roſarum*, *Unguentum Roſarum*, *Tinctura Roſarum & Species Aromaticum Roſatum.*

Roſa canina (Cynoſbatos) the wild Roſe, or Dog-Briar,

Briar, *Off.* —*Sylveſtris, inodora, ſeu canina*, the ordinary wild Briar, *Park.* —*Canina inodora*, the Briar-Roſe, or Hip-Tree, *Ger.* —*Sylveſtris vulgaris, flore odorato incarnato*, wild Briar, with an incarnate ſweet Flower, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 296.

The wild Briar, or Roſe, that grows in the Hedges, has winged Leaves like Garden Roſes, but ſmoother and greener; the Flowers are ſingle, of five white, and ſometimes pale red Leaves, and when they are fallen, there ſucceed roundiſh red Seed-veſſels, full of Pulp, encloſing white corner'd Seed, cover'd with ſhort ſtiff Hairs. It grows every where in the Hedges, and flowers in *June*, and the Hips are fit to be gathered about the latter End of *September*. On the Stalks of this Plant grows the *Bedeguar*, which is a reddiſh green ſpongy hairy Excreſcence, made by ſmall *Ichneumon* Flies, of which a full Account may be ſeen in *Ray's Catalogue of the Plants about* Cambridge, *p.* 140.

'The Flowers of the wild Briar are accounted 'rather more reſtringent than the Garden Roſes, 'and by ſome are reckon'd as a Specific for the 'Exceſs of the *Catamenia* The Pulp of the Hips 'has a pleaſant grateful Acidity, ſtrengthens the 'Stomach, cools the Heat of Fevers, is pectoral, 'good for Coughs and Spitting of Blood, and the 'Scurvy. The Seed is accounted extraordinary 'good againſt the Stone and Gravel; and the ſame 'Virtues are attributed to the *Bedeguar*.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Conſerva Cynosbati*.

Roſmarinus, Roſemary, *Off.* —*coronarius*, Garden Roſemary, *Ger.* —*hortenſis anguſtiore folio*, narrow-leav'd Garden Roſemary, *C. B.* *Libanotis, ſive Roſmarinum vulgare*, ordinary Roſemary, *Park.* This

This is a Plant very well known, growing almoſt in every Garden. It grows larger and more woody in *England* than in many other Countries, having woody tough Branches with long narrow thick Leaves, that are hoary and ſomewhat hollow underneath, and green above; among theſe grow the Flowers ſeveral together, in Cluſters, of a pale purple Colour, each having a large *Galea*, and is ſet in a thick, hoary, five-corner'd *Calyx*; at the Bottom of which lie four round Seeds. It grows wild in *Spain*, and the Southern Parts of *France*; but with us is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *April*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'Roſemary is a Plant of great Service in Affec-
'tions of the Head and Nerves, helping the Apo-
'plexy, Palſy, and all kinds of Convulſions, Pains,
'and Dizzineſs of the Head. It ſtrengthens the
'Sight and Memory, and opens Obſtructions of
'the Liver and Spleen. The dried Herb burnt is
'good to ſweeten the Air, and correct noxious
'filthy Smells.

Officinal Preparations are *Conſerva Anthos*, *Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ*, and the chymical Oil and fix'd Salt.

Rubia Tinctorum, red Madder, *Off. Ger. Tinctorum ſativa*, Garden Madder, *C. B.* — *major ſativa, ſive hortenſis*, Garden Madder, *Ray's Synop.* 116.

The Roots of Madder are about as thick as a large Gooſe-quill, round and much branched, of a reddiſh Colour, clear and ſomewhat tranſparent, having a ſmall ſlender hard tough String in the middle, of a ſweetiſh Taſte, with a little Bitterneſs; from theſe ſpring many ſquare rough weak Stalks, full of Joints, about which are ſet five or ſix long ſharp-pointed Leaves, that are broadeſt in the middle,

dle, and narrow at both Ends, rough almoſt to Pricklineſs. The Flowers grow in long Spikes, coming forth at the Joints with the Leaves, ſmall and yellow, of one Leaf cut into four Segments, each ſucceeded by two ſmall moiſt blackiſh Berries, containing two round umbilicated Seeds. It is planted in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in *May*.

'The Roots of Madder are opening and attenuating, good for Obſtructions of the Liver, help the Jaundice and Dropſy, and cleanſe the Reins of tough and ſlimy Humours, and are of Uſe againſt the Stone and Strangury. They are accounted good to diſſolve congealed Blood, and to be ſerviceable in Wounds and Contuſions. A great Quantity of the dried Roots are uſed by the Dyers to dye a red Colour.

Rubus Idæus, the Raſp-berry, or Hind-berry, *Off. Ger. Park. Idæus ſpinoſus*, the prickly Rubus Idæus, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 309.

The Raſp-berry Buſh has ſlender brittle Stalks, cover'd with an Aſh-colour'd Bark, beſet with ſmall weak Prickles; it has five high-vein'd, oblong, ſharp-pointed Leaves growing upon one Foot-ſtalk, white underneath, and green above, indented about the Edges. The Flowers conſiſt of five Leaves, of a white Colour, with a Caſt of red; each of which is ſucceeded by a roundiſh Fruit made of a Cluſter of *Acini*, for the moſt part red, but in ſome Plants they are of a white Colour. It grows wild in ſome Parts of *Wales*, and the North of *England*; and flowers in *May*, and the Fruit is ripe in *June*.

'The Fruit, which is the only Part uſed, has a pleaſant grateful Smell and Taſte, is cordial, and ſtrengthens the Stomach, ſtays Vomiting, is ſomewhat reſtringent, and accounted good to prevent Miſcarriage. The

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Syrupus de Rubo Idæo.*

Rubus vulgaris, the Bramble, *Off.* *Rubus*, the Bramble Buſh, *Ger.* — *vulgaris major*, the Bramble or Blackberry-Buſh, *Park.* — *vulgaris, ſeu Rubus fructû nigro*, the Bramble with black Fruit, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 209.

The Bramble has many long creeping angular tough Branches, beſet with a Multitude of very ſharp crooked Thorns. The Leaves grow on the younger Twigs, uſually five on one Foot-ſtalk in the lower Parts, and three on the upper Part next the Flowers, which grow in Cluſters at the End of the Branches, conſiſting of five Leaves apiece, in ſome Plants white, in others of a pale red, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the Middle. The Fruit is a Cluſter of *Acini*, green at firſt, then red, and when ripe of a black Colour, of a pleaſant ſweet Taſte. It grows every where in the Hedges, flowering in *June* and *July*, and the Fruit is ripe at the latter End of *Auguſt* and *September*. The Leaves and Fruit are uſed.

'The Leaves are accounted reſtringent, and are 'frequently preſcribed in Gargariſms for ſore 'Mouths and Throats; the unripe Fruit is very 'binding and reſtringent, uſeful for all kinds of 'Fluxes and Bleeding; for Thruſhes and ſore 'Mouths. The Juice of the ripe Fruit made in-'to Syrup, is accounted good againſt Heat of 'Urine.

Ruta hortenſis, Garden Rue, *Off. Ger.* — *hortenſis major*, the greater ordinary Garden Rue, *Park.* — *hortenſis latifolia*, broad-leav'd Garden Rue, *C. B.*

Rue

Rue is a ſhrubby Plant, whoſe elder Branches are tough and woody, having ſmooth blueiſh green Leaves, divided into an uncertain Number of ſmall oval Sections, which are ſomewhat thick and fat, and round-pointed at the End, abiding all Winter. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the younger Shoots, conſiſting uſually of four yellow, hollow, Scoop-like Leaves, torn in about the Edges, and having eight yellow *Stamina* encompaſſing a roundiſh green Head, cut as it were into four Parts, growing large, and ſeemingly punched full of Holes, containing ſmall black rough Seed. The Root is woody, having many Fibres. Rue is planted in Gardens; the Leaves and Seed are uſed; the whole Plant has a very ſtrong Scent.

'Rue is a Plant of many Virtues, being alexi-'pharmic, and good againſt infectious peſtilential 'Diſeaſes, and the Plague it ſelf, and all kinds of 'Fevers. It helps Diſorders of the Head, Nerves, 'and Womb, Convulſions and hyſteric Fits, the 'Collic, and Weakneſs of the Stomach and Bow-'els; it reſiſts Poiſon, and cures the Bites of ve-'nomous Creatures, and of mad Dogs. It is an 'Ingredient in the *Aqua Brion. comp.* and the *A-'qua Theriacalis.*

Officinal Preparations are a Simple Water, a Conſerve of the Leaves, and an Oil by Decoction.

Ruta ſylveſtris (*Harmăla*) wild Rue, *Off.* — *Harmala*, wild Rue, with white Flowers, *Ger.* — *ſylveſtris Syriaca, ſive Harmala*, wild *Aſſyrian* Rue, *Park.* — *ſylveſtris flore albo magno*, wild Rue, with a large white Flower, *C. B.*

This

This Rue grows a Foot and an half, or two Foot high, having ſmooth Stalks, beſet with longer and narrower Leaves than thoſe of Rue, of but little Scent; the Flowers conſiſt of five white Leaves, larger than thoſe of Rue, whole and flat, with ſeveral yellow *Stamina*. The Seed-veſſels are longer than thoſe of common Rue, containing ſmall brown Seed; the Root is ſomewhat hard and woody, of a yellow Colour. It grows wild in the Eaſtern Countries, as well as in *Spain*, and flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. The Herb and Seed are uſed, though but rarely.

'It is ſaid to partake much of the Nature of 'Garden Rue, and to be particularly good for 'Diſeaſes ariſing from Melancholy, and to pro-'voke Urine.

S.

Sabina, Savine, *Off.* — *vulgaris*, the ordinary Savine-tree, *Park.* — *ſterilis*, barren Savine, *Ger.* — *folio Tamariſci* Dioſcoridis, the Savine of *Dioſcorides*, with the Leaves of Tamariſk, *C. B.*

Savine is an ever-green ſhrubby Tree that ſeldom grows very tall, having the Branches ſet cloſe together, cloathed with narrow ſhort ſomewhat prickly Leaves, pretty much reſembling Cypreſs, of a very ſtrong Smell; among theſe, after the Tree is old, and has ſtood long in a Place, grow ſmall moſſy greeniſh Flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſmall flattiſh Berries, leſs than thoſe of Juniper, of the ſame blackiſh blue Colour. It is planted in Gardens, where it ſeldom produces Fruit, and has therefore generally been reputed barren.

'Savine

'Savine is hot and dry, opening and attenuating, and a powerful Provoker of the *Catamenia*, cauſing Abortion, and expelling the Birth; it is very good to deſtroy Worms in Children. Mr. *Ray* commends the Juice of it mixed with Milk, and ſweetned with Sugar, as an excellent Medicine for that Purpoſe; beaten into a Cataplaſm with Hog's Lard, it cures Children's ſcabby Heads.

Officinal Preparations are the *Ol. Sabinæ per infuſionem & decoctionem*, and the *Oleum Sabinæ chymicum*.

Sachărum album, rubrum, Candum, cantum, chryſtallinum, Sugar, and Sugar-candy, white and brown.

Theſe are all made of the Juice of the *Arundo Sacharina*, the Sugar Reed. *Sacharifera*, the Sugar Cane, *C. B. Harundo Sacharifera*, the Sugar Cane or Reed, *Park.*

The Sugar Cane grows in both the *Indies*, and is a kind of Reed, ariſing to be ſix or ſeven Foot high, full of Knots or Joints, at each of which grow two long narrow Leaves, of a blueiſh green Colour. The inſide of the Stalk is full of a ſoft ſpungy juicy Pith, of a very ſweet Taſte. Of the Juice of this Cane, Sugar is made, which at firſt is brown and coarſe, called *Muſcovade*; this, by often refining, is brought to different Degrees of Whiteneſs. The Sugar-candy is made by boiling the Syrup of Sugar to a high Conſiſtence, and ſetting it to chryſtalliſe; and according to the Fineneſs of the Syrup, the Candy will be white or brown. Thoſe who have a mind to ſee the whole Proceſs of making Sugar, may conſult *Ligon*'s *Hiſtory of* Barbadoes, *Hughes*'s American *Phyſician*, or *Mr.* Ray's *Hiſtory*, p. 1278.

'It were endleſs to reckon up the Uſes of Su-
'gar, both in the Kitchen and the Shops, for
'making Syrups, Conſerves, Preſerving and Can-
'dying. Of the droſſy Part of the Sugar called
'Moloſſes, or common Treacle, is made a Spirit,
'or Brandy, which, if well made, and kept a
'convenient Seaſon, comes near in Taſte and
'Virtue to *French* Brandy.

Sagapenum, Gum Sagapenum, *Off. Ger. Park. C. B.*

This is a Gum flowing, as is ſuppoſed, from a Species of *Ferula*, which grows, according to *Dioſcorides*, in the Country of *Media*; though it comes to us from *Alexandria*. It is of a reddiſh brown Colour, made up of Drops uſually clung and clotted together, of a ſomewhat clear horny Colour in the inſide, a little like *Aſſa fœtida*, but harder, with ſomewhat of the Garlick Smell. We ſometimes ſee it in ſmall Drops not clotted together, of a light yellowiſh brown Colour; but this is not often to be met with.

'*Sagapenum* is opening and attenuating, clean-
'ſing the Breaſt of tough Phlegm, helping
'the Aſthma, and Difficulty of Breathing; it is
'likewiſe good for the Dropſy, promotes the
'menſtrual Evacuation, and prevents hyſteric
'Diſorders. Outwardly applied, it helps hard
'Tumours and Swellings.

Sago, *Off.* This is a whitiſh brown round granulated Subſtance, about the Bigneſs of Pearl-Barley, of very little Smell or Taſte; it is gotten from the inward Pith of a Species of Palm-tree, being the *Todda Panna*, *Hort. Malabar.* Vol. 3. Tab. 9. the *Palma prunifera*, *Herman. Cat. Lugd.* the *Arbor farinfera*, the Bread-tree, *Park.* *Dam-*

pier calls it the *Libby Tree*. The *Fœcula* of the Pith or Marrow of the Tree granulated, is what is called *Sago*. The Manner of ordering it ſee in *Dampier*'s *Voyage round the World*, Vol. 1.

'It is accounted very nouriſhing and reſtorative, 'and good for weakly conſumptive People, and 'thoſe who are recovering from Fits of Sickneſs; 'as alſo for all kinds of Fluxes and Looſeneſſes.

Salep, *Off.* This is an oblong, ſomewhat clear and pellucid Root, of a yellowiſh white Colour, very hard, and almoſt horny, ſomewhat flat and wrinkled, of very little Smell, having a mucilaginous Taſte. It is brought over from *Turkey*, and ſeems to be the dried Root of ſome Species of *Orchis*.

'Of theſe a Decoction is made, and drunk hot 'like Tea, being accounted analeptic and ſtrengthening, to prevent Miſcarriage, and like Satyrion 'Root, is ſuppoſed to be a Provocative to Venery.

Salix, the common Willow, *Off. Ger.* —*vulgaris alba arboreſcens*, the common white Willow-tree, *C. B.* —*Arborea*, the ordinary great white Willow, *Park.* *Ray*'s *Synop.* 291.

This is the largeſt of all our Willows, having tough ſlender green Twigs, cloathed with long narrow Leaves, green above, and whitiſh underneath, ſerrated about the Edges, and ſet on alternately; early in the Spring, come long ſlender looſe Catkins, which encloſe very ſmall Seed in a white Down. It grows every where in moiſt Places, and by River-ſides.

'The Bark, Leaves, and *Juli*, are cooling and 'binding, and uſeful againſt all kinds of Fluxes 'and Hæmorrhagies. The Sap which flows from 'the wounded Bark is accounted good for infla-

'med and bloodſhot Eyes. The Antients uſed to 'put the Branches of the green Willow about the 'Beds of thoſe who were ſick of Fevers, to cool 'and attemperate the Air.

Salvia hortenſis major, common Sage, *Off.* *Salvia major*, great Sage, *Ger. C. B.* —*major vulgaris*, ordinary Garden Sage, *Park.*

Sage is a ſhrubby Plant that grows in every Garden, and is well known to have long rough and wrinkled Leaves, ſometimes of a hoary green, and ſometimes of a reddiſh purple Colour, of a pretty ſtrong Smell: The Flowers grow on long Stalks ſet on *verticillatim* in Spikes; they are large and galeated, having the *Galea* crooked and hollow, and the *Labella* broad, of a blueiſh purple Colour, ſet in large clammy *Calyces*; in the bottom of which grow four round ſmooth Seeds. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *May*; the Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

Salvia minor (Virtutis) Sage of Virtue, *Off.* —*minor*, ſmall Sage, *Ger.* —*minor ſive pinnata*, ſmall Sage, or Sage of Virtue, *Park.* —*minor aurita & non aurita*, ſmall Sage with Ears and without, *C. B.*

This Sage is ſmaller than the former, having leſſer, narrower, and ſmoother Leaves, of a whitiſh hoary green Colour, with frequently two ſmall Pieces or Ears growing on them next the Stalk, which in ſome Plants are wanting, and in others but on one Side. It is of a milder Scent than the common, and has rather ſmaller Flowers, but much of a Colour, flowering at the ſame Time; and is alſo planted in Gardens.

'The Virtues of both theſe Sages are much the 'ſame; the former is uſed more in the Kitchen:

'They

'They are cephalic, and good for all Diſeaſes of 'the Head and Nerves, as the Palſy, Convulſions, '*&c.* They are likewiſe diuretic, and good for 'uterine Obſtructions, and are much uſed in Fe-'vers of all Sorts, in Tea or Poſſet-Drink.

Salvia agreſtris (*Scorodonia*) Wood-ſage, *Off.* *Scorodonia, ſive Salvia agreſtis*, Wood-ſage, or Garlick-ſage, *Ger.* *Scorodonia, ſive Scordium alterum quibuſdam, ſive Salvia agreſtris*, Wood-ſage, *Park.* *Scordium alterum, ſive Salvia agreſtris*, the other Scordium, or wild Sage, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 133.

The wild Sage has ſeveral ſquare woody and hairy Branches, on which are ſet, by Pairs, rough wrinkled Sage-like Leaves, but which are greener and broader than Garden Sage; of a pleaſant Smell, but with a Touch of the Garlick. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches in long Spikes, with a ſmall Leaf ſet on by each Flower; they are yellow, of the verticillate Kind, having no *Galea*, but in its Place a few purple *Stamina*; their *Calyces* are hairy, containing four brown Seeds. The Root is ſlender and creeping. It grows in Hedges and buſhy Places, and flowers in *July*. The Leaves are uſed.

'Wood-ſage is accounted very good for the 'Gout, Rheumatiſm, Scurvy, and Dropſy; it 'provokes Urine and the *Menſes*, and is an excel-'lent vulnerary Plant, and prevents Mortifica-'tions and Gangreens.

Sambucus, Elder, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, the common Elder, *Park.* *Sambucus fructû in umbellâ nigrâ*, black-berry'd Elder, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 307.

The Elder-tree is a common Hedge-tree, whoſe ſpreading Branches have a ſpongy Pith in the middle; the outſide Bark is of an Aſh-colour, under which is another that is green. The Leaves are pinnated, of two or three Pair of *Pinnæ*, with an odd one at the End, which is larger than the reſt; they are oval, ſharp-pointed, and ſerrated about the Edges. The Flowers grow in large flat Umbels; they are ſmall, of one Leaf, cut into five Sections, with as many ſmall *Stamina*; and are ſucceeded by ſmall round deep purple Berries, full of a purple Juice. The Elder-tree grows frequently in Hedges, eſpecially in moiſt Places, and flowers in *May*, and the Berries are ripe in *September*. The Bark, Leaves, Flowers and Berries are uſed.

'The inner green Bark purges thin ſerous Humours, and is much uſed for the Dropſy. The Leaves are only uſed outwardly, being good for Inflammations, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and the Piles; the Flowers are helpful for the ſame, and are frequently put in Fomentations and Cataplaſms for all kinds of Swellings and Tumours, and Pains in the Limbs; inwardly uſed, they expel Wind, and help the Collic. The Berries are cordial, and uſeful in hyſteric Diſorders; they are diuretic, and good for the Dropſy, and are frequently put into Gargariſms for ſore Mouths and Throats.

On the Trunk of this Tree frequently grows a fungous Excreſcence, wrinkled and turned up like an Ear, whitiſh on the outſide, and black within, with ſeveral little Veins. Theſe are called *Jews Ears*, or *Auriculæ Judeorum*. 'They are accounted 'good for the Swelling and Inflammation of the 'Tonſils, ſore Throats and Quinſeys.

Officinal Preparations of the Elder, are the *Aqua florum Sambuci*, the *Oleum Sambucinum*, the *Unguentum*

Unguentum Sambucinum, and the *Syrup. Sambucinus.*

Sambucus Montana, Mountain Elder, *Off.* — *racemosa rubra*, red-berry'd Elder, *C. B. Park.* — *racemosa, vel cervina*, Hart's Elder, or Cluſter Elder, *Ger.*

This Elder differs not a great deal from the common, in Branches or Leaves; theſe are pinnated, and rather narrower than thoſe of the former, having five ſerrated *Pinnæ* on a Stalk. The chief Difference is in the Flowers, which are yellower, and grow in thicker Cluſters, and in the Berries, which are not ſo deep, but of a reddiſh Colour. This Elder is ſeldom to be met with in *England*; but grows plentifully in *Germany*, and flowers in *May*.

'It is not much uſed inwardly, being accounted ſomewhat narcotic. It is an Ingredient in the *Unguent. Populeon*; but being rarely to be had, the common Elder is uſed in its ſtead.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragon's Blood, *Off.*

We have three Sorts of Dragon's Blood to be met with in the Shops; the firſt is of a coarſe dull Colour, made up in Lumps and Cakes; when powdered, of little better Colour than Bole-Armenick; the ſecond, which is alſo in Lumps, is of a pure red Colour, almoſt as fine as the Drops, but has Fragments of Leaves, and the like Stuff among it; the third is that which is in Drops, wrap'd up in Pieces of Palm-Leaves, of a pure, bright, crimſon Colour when powdered, but appearing blackiſh on the outſide before it is beat to Powder.

There are at leaſt three Species of Plants from which the Dragon's Blood is ſaid to be produced;

the firſt is the *Draco Arbor* of *Cluſius*, *Ger. Park. C. B.* the *Palma prunifera foliis*, *Yuceæ Commelin. Hort. Amſt.* which grows in the *Canaries*; and, from this, the coarſer Sort of Dragon's Blood is procured, by cutting the Trunk from which it flows out, and is ſoon hardned by the Sun: The ſecond is the *Draco Arbor Indica ſiliquoſa, Populi folio, Angſana vel Angſava Javanica. Comm. ibid.* and which he will have to produce the Dragon's Blood in Drops, though others much doubt it; as believing it to come from the third Species, which is the *Arundo farcta Indiæ orientalis Sanguinem Draconis manans, Hiſt. Oxon.* The *Palma Sang. Dracon. fundens foliis & caudice undique Spinis nigris Armata, D.* Sherrard. This bears a ſmall ſcaly Fruit, which being infuſed in hot Water, it extracts a red Matter from it, which ſubſiding, and the Water evaporated, is made up in thoſe ſmall Lumps we call Drops, and wrapt up in Palm-Leaves: They who have a mind to ſee this Matter more fully treated of, may conſult the *Mantiſſa Exoticorum Academica* at the End of *Valentini*'s *Hiſtoria Simplicium reformata.* The fineſt Dragon's Blood is ſuppoſed to be the *Cinnabaris* of *Dioſcorides.*

'It is very reſtringent, drying, and binding, 'good for Diarrhæa's and Dyſenteries, ſpitting of 'Blood, and all kinds of Hæmorrhagies; it faſtens 'looſe Teeth, and ſtops the Bleeding of the Gums, 'and helps the Scurvy in them.

Sanguiſorba: Vide *Pimpinella.*

Sanicula, Sanicle, *Off.* *Sanicula, ſive Diapentia*, Sanicle, *Ger.* —*vulgaris, ſive Diapentia*, Sanicle, or Self-heal, *Park.* *Sanicula Officinarum*, Sanicle of the Shops, *C. B. Ray*'s *Synop.* 115.

This

This Plant has a ſmall, ſtringy, fibrous Root, from which ſpring the Leaves on long Foot-ſtalks; they are five-corner'd, reſembling ſomewhat thoſe of the leſſer Maple, and are ſerrated about the Edges, of a dark green Colour, ſmooth and ſhining: Its Stalks grow to be about a Foot high, bare of Leaves to the Top, on which grow little Umbels of five-leav'd white Flowers, ſmall and full of *Stamina*; each Flower being ſucceeded by two rough Bur-like Seed. It grows in Woods and Thickets, and flowers in *May*; the Leaves are uſed.

'This is one of our prime vulnerary Plants, be-'ing frequently put in Wound-Drinks, and trau-'matic Apozems; and is good for Ruptures, in-'ward Bruiſes, Spitting of Blood, or any Hæ-'morrhagies, and for Wounds both inward or 'outward.

Santalum album, white Saunders, *Off. Ger. Park.* and *Santalum Citrinum*, yellow Saunders, *Off. Park. pallidum*, *C. B.*

Theſe are both Parts of the ſame Tree, as it is generally ſuppoſed, the white being the cortical Part, and the yellow the Heart or Medullary, or, at leaſt, the Trees, if they are different, are ſo alike, that they cannot be known till they are cut down. They are large Trees, having winged Leaves, like thoſe of the Aſh, and dark blue Flowers, and Fruit about as big as a Cherry. The beſt grows in the Iſland of *Timor*, in the *Eaſt Indies*, from whence it is brought in large Pieces, of a heavy, firm, ſolid Texture of an agreeable Smell.

'Both white and yellow Sanders are accounted 'cooling and drying, cordial, and good for Faint-'ings, Palpitations of the Heart, Conſumpti-'ons and Diſorders of the Liver; they are uſed

'outwardly in Epithems, for Pains in the Head, 'and catarrhous Defluxions.

Santalum rubrum, red Sanders, *Off. Ger. C. B. Park.*

This is the Heart or middle Part of a Tree that likewiſe grows in the *Eaſt Indies*, upon the Coaſt of *Cormandel*. It is firm, hard, and ponderous, but of very little Smell or Taſte; and is generally believed to belong to a Tree having papilionaceous Flowers.

'The red Sanders is likewiſe accounted cooling 'and drying; and though of leſs Virtue, is much 'more uſed than either of the former, eſpecially 'to give a red Colour to Infuſions, Tinctures, or 'Decoctions. It is alſo eſteem'd to be ſomewhat 'more reſtringent.

Santonicum, Wormſeed, *Off. Sementina*, Holy Wormwood, *Ger. Abſinthium Santonicum Alexandrinum, ſive Sementina & Semen ſanctum*, Wormſeed, Wormwood, or *Levant* Wormſeed, *Park. Santonicum Alexandrinum, Alexandrian* Santonicum, *C. B.*

Though this is commonly called a Seed, and has always gone under that Name; yet it ſeems to be only the young Buds of the Flowers of ſome Species of *Abrotanum*, which grows in the Eaſtern Countries: For if any one will take the Pains to view them well, eſpecially aſſiſted with a Glaſs, he may plainly perceive them to conſiſt of ſeveral ſmall Scales encloſing one another, which may be eaſily parted aſunder, ſhewing no Marks of any Seed. It appears to be an *Abrotanum mas*, rather than a Wormwood, both from the Smell, which comes nearer to that, and becauſe there may be ſeen a great many Fragments of ſmall Sothern-

wood-

wood-like Leaves among it before it be garbled: It is brought to us from *Alexandria* and *Smyrna*, and is ſaid by *Rawolf* to grow about *Bethlehem* in *Judea*.

'The only Uſe that this is put to, is to deſtroy 'Worms in Children, being mix'd with Treacle, 'or ſome ſweet Vehicle, in which it is uſually 'put whole, without bruiſing or powdering.

Saponaria, Sopewort or Bruiſewort, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, common Soapwort, *Park.* — *major lævis*, common ſmooth Saponaria, *C. B.* *Lychnis Saponaria dicta*, *Ray's Synop.* 200.

Sopewort is a Species of *Lychnis*, having many creeping Roots ariſing from a thick woody Head; it ſends forth reddiſh Stalks about a Foot high, full of Knots, which are encompaſſed by the broad Foot-ſtalks of the Leaves: Theſe are ſmooth, of a pale green Colour, broad and ſharp-pointed, about two Inches long, having three pretty high Veins on their back Part. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks, being large, of a pale purple Colour, each made of five large round-pointed Leaves, ſet in a ſmooth long *Calyx*; the Seed is ſmall and round, growing in long roundiſh Seed-veſſels. It grows in watery Places, and near Rivers, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves are uſed.

'It is called *Saponaria*, or Sopewort, becauſe 'its Juice will get greaſy Spots out of Cloaths. 'It is accounted opening and attenuating, and 'ſomewhat ſudorific, and by ſome commended a-'gainſt the *Lues Venerea*. Outwardly applied, it 'helps hard Tumours and Whitlows, but it is ſel-'dom uſed.

Sarcocolla, Fleſh Glue, *Off. C. B. Park.*

This

This is a Gum which comes over in ſmall, whitiſh, yellow Grains, with a few of a reddiſh Colour mix'd among them, of a viſcid and ſomewhat bitteriſh Taſte, with a ſweetiſh Reliſh. There is another Sort, which has been brought over lately in Lumps, of a browniſh, yellow Colour, ſmelling and taſting ſomewhat reſinous, very friable, and powdering, of a whitiſh yellow Colour. It is ſaid to come from *Perſia*, but we have no Knowledge of the Tree which produces it.

'It is of a reſtringent conſolidating glutinous 'Nature, good to heal and cicatriſe Wounds; 'it is ſerviceable againſt Dyſenteries, ſpitting of 'Blood, and bleeding at the Noſe, and is frequent-'ly made Uſe of in Diſtempers of the Eyes. It 'is put into *Trochiſci albi Rhaſis*, and the *Emplaſ-'trum Opodeldock*.

Sarſaparilla, Off. Smilax peruviana Sarſaparilla, Rough Bind-weed of *Peru*, *Ger. Smilax aſpera peruana*, Sarſaparilla of *America*, *Park.* — *Aſpera peruana, ſive Sarſaparilla C. B.*

This is a very long, ſlender Root, free from Knots, about as thick as a Gooſe-Quill, with a brown wrinkled Bark on the outſide, and white and ſomewhat mealy within, having a ſmall tough ſtringy Pith in the Middle, of little Smell or Taſte; a great many of theſe long Roots deſcend from one large Knot or Head: It grows in *Peru*, and *Braſile*, and is deſcrib'd by *Piſo* under the Name of *Juapecanga*, being a *Species* of *Smilax aſpera*, having ſlender prickly Stalks, and long, oval, ſharp-pointed Leaves, of a deep green on the upper Side and whiter underneath, with three large Veins, and two Claſpers ſet on by them. The Flowers grow in Bunches at the Ends of the Stalk, and are ſucceeded by ſmall black Berries.

'*Sarſa-*

'*Sarſaparilla* is heating, drying, attenuating, and 'ſudorific, and particularly uſeful for the *French* 'Pox, for which it has been accounted a Specific; 'and much uſed in Diet-Drinks for that Diſtem-'per; it is likewiſe ſerviceable againſt the Gout, 'Rheumatiſm, Scurvy, and the King's Evil, being 'accounted a Sweetner of the Blood.

Saſſafras, the *Saſſafras*, or Ague-Tree, *Off. Ger. Park. Arbor ex Florida ficulneo folio*, the Fig-leav'd Tree from *Florida*, *C. B.*

This is a large Tree, which grows in *Virginia*, and other Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, ariſing to a good Height before it ſpreads into Branches; it has two Sorts of Leaves, thoſe, which grow on the lower Parts of the Twigs, are oval, but ſharp-pointed, and thoſe, which grow on the upper End, are divided into three Sections, ſomewhat like the Maple. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, growing in Cluſters, and are ſucceeded by ſmall Berries. The Root is thick and large, cover'd with an Iron-colour'd Bark, under which is a light brown, not very hard Wood; it is of a very pleaſant Smell, eſpecially the Bark.

'The Root, with the Bark, which are only uſed, 'are heating and drying, and diaphoretic, help 'the Scurvy, Gout, and Dropſy, and are an uſual 'Ingredient in Diet-Drinks for the *Lues venerea*; 'a Tea made of the Shavings, is mightily com-'mended by ſome againſt *Catarrhous* Defluxions, 'and for Shortneſs of Breath.

Officinal Preparations are the *Electuarium e Saſſafras*, and the chimical Oil.

Satureia, Savoury, *Off.* —*Hortenſis, ſive Cunila Sativa*, Garden Savoury, or manur'd *Cunila*,

Cunila, C. B. —*Hortenſis, & æſtiva hortenſis,* Summer Savoury, *Ger. Park.*

This Savoury has ſmall ſtringy Roots, from which ſpring a great many woody Branches, eight or nine Inches high, a little hairy, and having two long narrow Leaves at a Joint, narroweſt next the Stalk. The Flowers grow towards the Tops in ſmall Whorles, of a whitiſh Colour, with a Bluſh of red, galeated and labiated, ſet in five-pointed *Calyces*, containing four ſmall dark brown Seeds; it is ſown in Gardens, and flowers in *June*. the Leaves and Tops are uſed.

There is another *Species* of Savoury, which is ſometimes uſed, *viz.*

Satureia hortenſis, Winter Savoury, —*Vulgaris*, common Winter Savoury, *Park.* —*Montana*, Mountain Savoury, *C. B.*

This is more woody and ſhrubby than the former, having the Leaves more like Hyſſop, ſtiffer and harder, and ſeemingly, pierc'd full of Holes, and ending in *Spinulæ*; the Flowers are of the Colour of the former, and the Seed much a-like. This is likewiſe cultivated in Gardens, and flowers at the ſame Time.

'They are both much of a Nature, being hea-
'ting, drying, and carminative, expelling Wind
'from the Stomach and Bowels, and are good for
'the *Aſthma* and other Affections of the Breaſt;
'they open Obſtructions of the Womb, and pro-
'mote the menſtrual Evacuations. The Winter
'Savoury is much uſed in the Kitchin.

Satyrium mas, the male Satyrion, *Off. Orchis, Morio mas, foliis maculatis* the greater male Fool-Stones, *C. B. Park.* —*Cynos orchis,*

chis Morio mas, the male Fool-Stones, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 236.

This *Orchis*, which is the common *Satyrion* of the Shops, has two oval Roots, about as big as a ſmall Olive, of a whitiſh Colour, full of a ſlimy Juice, which contrary to moſt other Plants, have ſeveral white Fibres growing above them; from theſe ſpring a ſingle ſucculent Stalk, encompaſs'd with three ſhining, ſmooth, Lilly-like Leaves ſpotted with black. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks in a long Spike or *Thyrſus*, of a purple Colour; each Flower being of an irregular Form, conſiſting of ſix Leaves, ſomewhat reſembling a *Galea* with a ſmall Piece or Ear ſtanding erect on each Side, and a broad *Labella* ſpotted with deeper Spots. The Seeds are very ſmall, included in a triangular, long, *Capſula*; it grows in moiſt Meadows, and flowers in *April*. The Roots only are uſed.

'They are accounted a Provocative and a *Stimu-*
'*lus* to *Venery*, and a Strengthner of the genital
'Parts, and help Conception, and for thoſe Pur-
'poſes are a chief Ingredient in the *Electuarium*
'*Diaſatyrium*; outwardly applied in Form of a
'Cataplaſm, they diſſolve hard Tumours and Swel-
'lings.

The only Officinal Preparation is the aforeſaid Electuary.

Satyrium fœmina female Satyrium, *Off.* *Orchis Morio fœmina*, the female Fool-ſtones, *C. B. Park.* *Cynoſorchis, Morio fœmina*, the female Fool-ſtones, *Ger. Ray's Synop. ibid.*

This is a lower, and ſomewhat leſſer Plant than the former, having no Spots on the Leaves; the Spike of Flowers is leſs and not ſo beautiful, of a purpliſh Colour, having the *Labella* ſtriped with

green Stripes; it grows in the like Places with the former, and flowers ſomewhat later. The Root is much alike, and it is ſuppos'd to have the ſame Virtues.

Though theſe Plants are uſed in the Shops for the *Satyrion*, yet they are not the *Satyrion* of *Dioſcorides*, and the Antients; that being, (as is plainly prov'd by *Parkinſon*, and other ſkilful Botaniſts) our common Tulip, which much better anſwers the Deſcription of *Dioſcorides*, than any of the *Orchiſes*.

Saxifräga alba, white Saxifrage, *Off. Ger.* — *Alba vulgaris*, the common, white Saxifrage, *Park.* — *Rotundifolia alba* round-leav'd white Saxifrage, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 213.

The Roots of white Saxifrage conſiſt of ſeveral ſmall, reddiſh, round Grains, with a few ſmall Fibres mix'd among them, from which ſpring thick, hairy, half-round, whitiſh green Leaves, ſet on very long Foot-ſtalks, and crenated about the Edges, the Stalks grow to be a Foot or more high; ſomewhat hairy and branch'd at the Top, on which grow Spikes of white five-leav'd Flowers, with ſeveral white *Apices*. The Seed is very ſmall, included in a two-horn'd roundiſh Seed-veſſel; it grows in Meadows, and flowers in *April* and *May*. The Herb and the granulated Root is uſed.

'This Plant has its Name from its ſuppoſed 'Virtues, being diuretic, and lithontriptic, good 'for the Stone and Gravel, and Stoppage of U-'rine.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *ſimple Water*.

Saxi-

Saxifrăga vulgaris, Meadow Saxifrage, *Off.* *Seſeli Pratenſe*, Meadow Seſeli, *C. B.* — *Pratenſe noſtras*, our *Engliſh* green Saxifrage, *Park.* *Saxifraga* Anglica, *facie Seſeli pratenſis*, *Engliſh* Saxifrage, *Ger.* *Ray's Synop.* 110.

This Saxifrage has a Root about a Finger thick, ſtriking deep in the Ground, of a browniſh Colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within, of a hot aromatic Taſte and Smell, from which ſpring ſeveral winged Leaves, not very large, cut into long narrow Segments. The Stalks are chanel'd, ariſing to be two Foot or more in Height, beſet with ſmaller Leaves, and having on their Tops Umbels of pale, yellow, ſmall, five-leav'd Flowers, and after them come ſhort ſtriated reddiſh brown Seeds: It grows common in Meadows, and Paſture Grounds, and flowers in *Auguſt*.

'The Root, Herb, and Seed are uſed, being 'all accounted excellent in provoking Urine, and 'of great Service in the Gravel, Stone, and other 'Diſtempers of the Kidneys, as alſo in expelling 'Wind.

Scabioſa, Scabious, *Off.* — *Vulgaris pratenſis*, common Field Scabious, *Park.* — *Major vulgaris*, common Scabious, *Ger.* — *Pratenſis hirſuta, quæ Officinarum*, hairy Meadow Scabious of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 95.

The lower Leaves of Scabious are rough and hairy, four or five Inches long, an Inch or more in Breadth, ſometimes deeply cut in, and often almoſt whole, and without any Inciſions, upon breaking aſunder, drawing out into long Threads. The Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, round and hairy, having two ſmaller and more finely cut Leaves ſet at a Joint, and on their Tops round

round, flattiſh, blue Fowers, whoſe middle Part is compos'd of ſeveral ſmaller hollow *Floſculi*, each ſet in its particular *Calyx*, but having an outer Row larger and more ſhowy; each Flower is made of one Leaf cut into five unequal Parts; when the Flowers are fallen, the Heads grow round, by the enlarging of the *Calyces* into hairy flattiſh Seed. The Root runs down deep into the Ground; it grows in Fields and Meadows, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves are uſed.

'They are accounted cordial, alexipharmic, 'ſudorific, and pectoral, and good for all Diſtem-'pers of the Lungs, as Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, '*&c.*; as alſo for ſore Throats and Quinſies; 'outwardly, they are ſerviceable againſt the Itch, 'whence it takes its Name of *Scabioſa*, ſcabby 'Sores, Tettars, and other cutaneous Diſtempers, 'and takes black and blue Marks out of the Skin.

Officinal Preparations from *Scabious*, are the *Syrupus Scabioſæ Comp.* and the *Valentia Scabioſæ*.

Scammonium, Scammony, *Off.* *Scammonium* Syriacum, *Syrian* Scammony. *Ger.* —Syriaca *legitima*, the true *Syrian* Scammony, *Park.* *Scammonia* Syriaca, *C. B.*

The Plant, which produces Scammony has a large thick Root, as big as a Man's Arm, having a ſlender hard Pith in the Middle; it is full of a white, milky Juice; from this Root ſpring many ſlender climbing Stalks, which twine and wind about any thing in their Way, like our common, great *Convolvulus*, or Bind-weed, which it pretty much reſembles, having Leaves like it, but more triangular. The Flowers too are much of their Shape and Colour, being white, and Bell-faſhion'd, and are ſucceeded by roundiſh Seed-veſſels, each containing three angular Seed; it grows in *Syria*.

The

The concrete Juice of the Root is the Scammony of the Shops, whereof the beſt comes from *Aleppo*, that which comes from *Smyrna* being fuller of Droſs and Sand.

The beſt Scammony is black, reſinous, and ſhining, when in the Lump, but of a whitiſh Aſh-Colour, when powder'd, of a pretty ſtrong Smell, but of no very hot Taſte, turning milky, when touch'd with the Tongue.

'Scammony purges ſerous, watery, and hot bilioſe 'Humors, pretty briſkly, and is much uſed in the 'Shops, being put into the Compoſition of moſt 'of the ſtronger Cathartic Compoſitions, and is 'one of the beſt and moſt uſeful purging Simples 'we have.

The Officinal Preparations are the *Reſina Scammonii*, the *Diacrydium*, or *Diagridium*, and the *Scammonium ſulphuratum*.

Schænanthus, ſee *Juncus odoratus*.

Scilla alba, the white Squill, or Sea Onion, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Radice alba*, Squill, with a white Root, *C. B.*

The Squill, or Sea-Onion has a large, round, ſomewhat Pear-faſhion'd Root, compos'd of a great Number of Coats, incloſing one another with ſeveral Fibres at the Bottom; from the middle of which riſe a few large, ſhining, green Leaves, rather bigger than thoſe of the Lilly, with a remarkable Rib in the middle; theſe continue all Winter, and withering away, there ariſes in the Spring a thick round Stalk, a Foot and half high, having a long and large Spike, of ſix-leav'd white Flowers, ſucceeded by large Seed-veſſels; it grows by the Sea-ſide in all the warmer Countries. The Roots are uſed.

Scilla rubra, the red Squill, *Off. Ger.* —*Rubra, ſive Pancratium verum*, the red Sea-onion, *Park.* —*Vulgaris radice rubra*, the Squill, with a red Root, *C. B.*

This differs from the white only in the Colour of the Root, which is red, and having its Leaves growing more erect; they are both much of a Nature, but the white is prefer'd.

'They are of a hot bitteriſh Taſte, opening 'and attenuating, good to cleanſe the Lungs of 'tough viſcid Phlegm, and of great Service in 'Aſthmas, and Difficulty of breathing, and are often uſed as a Vomit to clear the Stomach, and 'help the Jaundice and Dropſy; they likewiſe provoke Urine and the *Catamenia*.

Officinal Preparations are the *Acetum*, the *Vinum*, the *Oxymel Scilliticum*, and the *Trochiſci de Scillâ*.

Sclarea, ſee *Horminum*.

Scolopendria, ſee *Aſplenium*.

Scordium, Water Germander, *Off. Ger. C. B.* —*Legitima*, Water Germander, *Ray's Synop.* 133.

Scordium has a ſmall ſtringy creeping Root, from which ſpring a great many ſquare hairy Stalks, about a Foot high, beſet with two oblong, round-pointed, ſomewhat wrinkled and hairy Leaves at a Joint, without Foot-ſtalks, having roundiſh Indentures about the Edges. The Flowers come forth among the Leaves in thin Whorles, of a reddiſh Colour, having no *Galea*, but only a *Labella*; they are ſet in hairy five-pointed *Calyces*, at the Bottom of which grow four ſmall Seeds. The whole

whole Plant has a ſtrong aromatic Scent, but with ſomewhat of the Garlick; it grows in marſhy, fenny Places, as in the Iſle of *Ely*, in great Plenty, and flowers in *July*. The Leaves are uſed.

'*Scordium* is ſudorific and alexipharmic, of Uſe 'both as a Preſervative, and a Remedy againſt all 'malignant and peſtilential Diſeaſes, and putrid 'Fevers; it reſiſts Putrefaction, and deſtroys Worms, 'and is good againſt the Bites of all venemous 'Animals; it is an Ingredient in *Venice Treacle*, 'and Mithridate; and *Diaſcordium* does take its 'Name from it.

Scorzonera, Scorzonera, Viper's Graſs, *Off.* —Hiſpanica *major*, the *Spaniſh* Scorzonera, or Viper's Graſs, *Park.* —*Latifolia ſinuata*, broad, ſinuated leav'd Scorzonera, *C. B. Viperaria* Hiſpanica, *Spaniſh* Viper's Graſs, *Ger.*

The Root of this Plant is about a Finger thick, but little branch'd, of a reddiſh brown on the outſide, and white within, full of a white milky Juice. The lower Leaves are broad, long, ſharp-pointed, and waved about the Edges, of a pretty firm Texture. The Stalk ariſes to be two or three Foot high, ſmooth and round, beſet with Leaves, without Footſtalks, broad at the bottom, and growing narrower and graſſy at the Ends. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalk in ſcaly *Calyces*, compos'd of ſeveral Rows of narrow *Petala*, ſomewhat like *Dandelion*, which afterward turn into Down, having long ſlender whitiſh Seed; it grows wild in ſome Parts of *Spain*, but is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in *July*; the Root is uſed.

'It is accounted cordial, ſudorific, and alexi-'pharmic, uſeful in all Kinds of Fevers, and ma-'lignant

'lignant Diſtempers; and is accounted good a-
'gainſt the Stings or Bites of venomous Crea-
'tures.

Scrophularia, Fig-wort, *Off.* —*Major*, great Fig-wort, *Ger.* —*Major vulgaris*, the ordinary great Fig-wort, *Park.* —*Nodoſa fœtida*, knotted ſtinking Scrophularia, *Ray's Synop.* 161.

Figwort has tall ſquare Stalks, a Yard or more high, with two Leaves ſet oppoſite at a Joint, which are at ſome Diſtance; they are each Pair ſet on in a contrary Poſition, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, from a broad Baſe, ending gradually in a ſharp Point; they are ſerrated about the Edges, and frequently of a brown Colour, with a Smell like Elder. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Branches in ſmall Cluſters, of a purpliſh dark Colour, being monopetalous, and as it were labiated with a gaping Mouth, the lower Part is round and hollow, the upper flat, and cut into two Parts. The Seed-veſſel is roundiſh-pointed, cut into two Parts, full of ſmall brown Seed. The Root is long and ſpreading, full of white Knobs; it grows in Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in *June*.

'This Plant, from the Signature of the Root, is
'accounted good for ſcrophulous Tumors, or the
'King's Evil in any Part of the Body, as alſo for
'the Pain and Swelling of the *Hæmorrhoides*, or
'Piles, either uſed inwardly or outwardly, as al-
'ſo for cancerous ſtubborn Ulcers.

Scrophularia Aquatica, Water Figwort, *Off.* —*Aquatica major*, great Water Scrophularia, *C. B.* —*Betonica aquatica*, Water Betony, *Ger.* —*Aquatica major*, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 161.

This

This has larger and taller Stalks than the former, leſs branch'd, having larger Leaves, round-pointed, and in Shape like Betony, growing on longer Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers are in Shape like the former, but a little larger and of a redder Colour; the Seed-veſſel and Seed much alike. But the Root has none of the Knots, or Tubercles; it grows by watery Places, and Ditch-ſides, and flowers in *June*. The Root is uſed.

'It is much of the Nature of the former, and 'where that is not to be had, it may ſupply its 'Place; it is likewiſe deterſive and vulnerary, and 'is commended by ſome, as good againſt the Itch.

Sebeſten (Myxa) the Sebeſten Plumb, *Off.* *Sebeſtena Myxa, ſive Myxara*, the *Aſſyrian* Plumb, *Ger.* *Myxos, ſive Sebeſten*, the *Aſſyrian* Plumb, *Park.* *Sebeſton domeſtica*, *C. B.*

This is a ſweet Fruit, in Shape like one of our Plumbs, of a black Colour on the outſide, having a flatiſh wrinkled Stone; it is the Fruit of a Tree like a Plumb-Tree that grows in *Ægypt* and *Aſſyria*, from whence, they uſed formerly, to be brought for our Uſe, but for theſe many Years, they have been quite Strangers to our Shops.

'They are accounted to be cooling and moiſt-'ning, and uſeful againſt ſharp thin Defluxions 'upon the Lungs, helping Coughs, and Catarrhs, 'and taking off the Heat of Urine.

Secale, Rie, *Off. Ger.* — *Hybernum, vel majus*, Winter, or great Rie, *C. B.* — *Vulgatius*, common Rie.

Rie grows taller than any other *Engliſh* Corn, with a bearded Ear ſlenderer than Wheat, and having a ſmaller darker Grain. It is a Winter Corn, and ears a Month earlier than Wheat; it being

being a common Saying, that *April* never goes out without an Ear of Rie, nor *May* without an Ear of Wheat.

'Rie is more uſed for Bread, than for Medicine, 'though it is leſs nouriſhing than Wheat, and 'apt to cauſe Gripings in thoſe not uſed to eat it. 'The *Farina* is ſometimes preſcrib'd outwardly in 'Cataplaſms, againſt Tumors and Inflammations.

Sedum majus, Houſleek, *Off.* —*Vulgare*, our common Houſleek, *C. B. Park.* —*Sempervivum majus*, great Houſleek, *Ger. Ray's Synop.* 151.

Houſleek has a great many thick ſucculent Leaves, ſet together in a round Form, convex on the outſide, and flatiſh within, ſharp-pointed, and with ſomewhat hairy Edges. The Stalk grows to be about a Foot high, reddiſh, and having a ſucculent Bark, covering a tough, white String or Pith; the Leaves, which grow on it, are thinner and longer than thoſe below; on the Top of the Stalks grow reflected Spikes of ſtarry Flowers made up of ſeveral narrow, ſharp-pointed, reddiſh *Petala*, ſet about a greeniſh hollow Crown, which is afterwards enlarged into ſeveral, ſmall, hollow, horned Pods or Seed-veſſels, which incloſe very ſmall Seed. The Root is long, woody, and full of Fibres; it grows frequently on the Tops of Houſes, all over *England*; though Mr. *Ray* ſeems to doubt, whether it be a Native or no.

'Houſleek is cooling and reſtringent, and though 'not often given inwardly, is commended by ſome 'as good to quench Thirſt in Fevers, mix'd with 'Poſſet-Drink, as alſo for Heat and Sharpneſs of 'Urine. *Prevotius* in his *Medicina Pauperum*, 'commends an equal Quantity, *viz.* ℥iij. of the 'Juice of this and *Perſicaria maculata*, boil'd to

'the

'the Conſumption of a third Part, and given in 'Drink, as a certain Medicine to ſtop a Looſneſs, 'and bloody Flux; outwardly, it is uſeful againſt 'Burns and Scalds, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and the 'Shingles.

Sedum minus, ſmall Sedum, *Off.* —*Minus Officinarum*, Stone-Crop, *Ger.* —*Minus folio longiuſculo tereti*, long, round-leav'd, ſmall Sedum, *C. B. Vermicularis flore albo*, white-flower'd Stonecrop, with round-pointed Leaves, *Park. Ray*'s *Synop.* 212.

The Stalks of this *Sedum*, before they flower, are of a blueiſh green Colour, beſet eſpecially towards the Tops with fat, thick, ſucculent, blunt-pointed, round Leaves; when they ariſe to flower, they have a few of the like Leaves growing alternately on them; they have on their Tops ſmall Umbels, of white, five-leav'd Flowers, which are ſucceeded by as many little horned Seed-veſſels, full of very ſmall Seed. The Root is fibrous; it grows upon old Stone-Walls and Buildings, and flowers in Summer.

'The Leaves and Stalks are uſed, being much 'of the Nature of the great *Sedum*, and like that, 'cooling, and good for all Kinds of Inflammations. This is the *Sedum minus*, that ought to 'be put in the *Unguentum Populeon*, but if not to 'be procured, the next may ſupply its Place.

Sedum minus hæmatodes, Stonecrop, *Ger.* —*Minus luteum, folio acuto*, ſmall, ſharp-leav'd *Sedum*, *C. B. Vermicularis & Craſſula minor vulgaris, ſeu Illecebra major*, the ordinary Prick-Madam or Stonecrop, *Park. Ray*'s *Synop.* 152.

This *Sedum* in manner of growing is much like the laſt; the chief Difference is, that the Leaves are ſlenderer, ſharp-pointed, flatiſh in the in-ſide, and ſeeming only ſtuck on the Stalks, the lower Parts of them turning up a little. The Flowers grow in Umbels, being yellow, of ſix ſharp-pointed Leaves, with as many *Stamina* and *Apices* in the Middle. The Seed grows in horned Pods, as the other, and the Root much alike; it grows upon old Walls, and on the Tops of Houſes, and is much more frequent than the laſt, flowering at the ſame Time, and may very well ſupply its Place, being as cooling, and in all reſpects, as ſerviceable.

Sedum minimum, (Illecĕbra) Small Stonecrop, *Off. Vermicularis, ſive Illecebra minor acris*, Wall-Pepper, *Ger. Sempervivum minus, Vermicularis*, ſmall Sempervivum, or ſharp Stonecrop, *C. B. Illecebra, ſeu Sedum tertium Dioſcoridis*, Wall-pepper, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 153.

Wall-pepper, or ſmall Stonecrop has its Stalks four or five Inches long, wholly cover'd with thick, fat, triangular blunt Leaves, and on their Tops a few Star-like, five-leav'd, yellow Flowers, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the middle. The Root is ſmall and fibrous; it grows upon Walls, and the Tops of low Houſes, and flowers in *May* and *June*. It has a very hot and biting Taſte, and therefore is called Wall-pepper.

'This is too frequently uſed in the Shops for 'the *Sedum minus*, and is ſold for it by the Herb-'Folks; but it having Qualities directly oppoſite 'to the other *Sedums*, and more apt to raiſe than 'to cure Inflammations, it ought not to be put 'into the *Unguent. Populeon*, nor into any other 'Medicine

'Medicine for it. This Stonecrop has been found 'by Experience to be good for the Scurvey, both 'taken inwardly in Decoctions, and the Limbs 'bath'd with it in Fomentations; and it is like-'wiſe commended againſt the King's Evil.

Sena Alexandrina (Senna) Off. Senna, Sene, *Ger.*
— *Alexandrina*, Sene of *Alexandria*, *Park.*
— Alexandrina, *ſive foliis acutis*, Senna of *Alexandria*, with ſharp-pointed Leaves, *C. B.*

Senna is a ſhrubby Plant, having many woody Stalks, ariſing to be two or three Foot high, full of winged Leaves, compos'd of three Pair of *Pinnæ*, with an odd one at the End, which are oval and ſharp-pointed. The Flowers are yellow, five-leav'd, full of purpliſh Veins, with ſeveral crooked *Stamina* in the Middle. The Seed, which is of a yellowiſh green Colour, flat, and in Shape like a Grape-ſtone, is incloſed in a broad, flat, membranous Bladder, ſticking ſo cloſe together, that they are difficultly parted. *Senna* grows in *Ægypt* and *Arabia*, and other Parts of *Turkey*; the beſt comes from *Alexandria*, and ought to be of a pale yellowiſh green Colour, not broken, but free from Stalks, and of a pleaſant freſh Scent.

'*Senna* is a purging Medicine, of frequent Uſe, 'being one of the milder Sort of Cathartics, yet 'working pretty briſkly, and carrying off choleric 'and phlegmatic Humors out of the Stomach and 'Bowels; but being ſomewhat griping, and of a 'nauſeous Taſte, it ought to be corrected with 'Spices or other Carminatives.

Officinal Prepatations of *Senna* are, the *Decoctum Sennæ*, the *Syrup. Roſarum cum Senna*, the *Pulv. Sennæ compoſ. major & minor.*

Serpen-

Serpentaria Virginiana, Snake-Root.

We have two or three Sorts of Roots, which are ſold under this Name in the Shops; the firſt is the *Piſtolochia Virginiana*, *Ger. Emac.* and the *Piſtolochia Polyrhiſos*, *Virginiana*, *Park.* The ſecond is figur'd by *Plukenett* in his *Phytographia*, *Tab.* 15. And a third whoſe Deſcription was ſent by Mr. *Baniſter* from *Virginia* to Mr. *Ray*, and is in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N°. 247. for *Decemb.* 1698. being to this Purpoſe.

The *Piſtolochia*, or *Serpentaria Virginiana*, hath a buſhy Root, conſiſting of a Number of ſmall Strings, of a yellowiſh Colour, and a hot aromatic Scent and Taſte. Thence grow one or two ſmooth or very little hairy Stalks, round and not ſquare, upright and not trailing. The Leaves grow alternately on the Sides, and that one at a Joint; they are thin, long, and pointed, coming in like a Heart at the Foot-ſtalk, a little hairy above, and rough with many protuberant Veins underneath, and in handling ſtick a little to the Fingers: Near the Ground, grow one or two hollow Flowers, each upon its own Foot-ſtalk, terminating in a Heel, which ſupports a broad, round, galericulated Lip, the Center of which opens into the Hollow of the Flower; the Lip is of a light Ruſſet Colour. The Seed-veſſel is hexagonal, ſhap'd like a Pear, about half an Inch Diameter, when ripe; it flowers in *May*, and the Seed is ripe in *Auguſt*, the Leaves and Stalks dye in Winter.

'Snake-Root is cordial, alexipharmic and ſudo-
'rific, good in all Kinds of Fevers, particularly
'malignant and contagious ones, and the Plague it
'ſelf; it is carminative, expelling Wind, ſtrength-
'ning the Stomach, and helping the Collic; it
'cures

'cures the Bite of a mad Dog, and other venomous 'Bites, particularly that of the Rattle-Snake.

Serpyllum, Mother of Time, *Off.* —*Vulgare*, Wild Time. —*Vulgare minus*, ordinary Mother of Time, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 122.

Mother of Time has a ſmall, ſtringy, creeping Root, from whence ſpring a great Number of very ſlender, leaning, woody Stalks, having two ſmall roundiſh green Leaves, ſet at a Joint on ſhort Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalks among the Leaves, in ſmall looſe Spikes, whorle-faſhion, labiated, but with a very ſmall *Galea*, of a reddiſh purple Colour, ſet in ſmall hairy *Calyces*. The Leaves and Flowers have a ſtrong pleaſant Smell; it grows frequently upon Heaths and Commons, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The whole Herb is uſed.

We have one *Species* of this Plant which bears Flowers as large again as the common, which is the only Difference, and another, whoſe Leaves and Branches are very hairy; they are found in ſeveral Places with the common, and are of the ſame Nature.

'Mother of Time is cephalic, ſtomachic, and 'uterine, good for the Palſy, Epilepſy, and green 'Sickneſs, promoting the *Catamenia*; it is good 'againſt catarrhous Defluxions, and old Coughs, 'and helps ſpitting of Blood; the diſtill'd Oil is 'good for the Tooth-ach.

Seſeli (*Siler montanum*) Ser Mountain, *Off.* *Siler montanum*, baſtard Lovage, *Ger.* *Montanum vulgo Seſelios*, the true Libiſtic, or Ser Mountain of *Liguria*, *Park.* *Liguſticum Seſeli Officinarum*, Liguſtic, or Seſeli of the Shops, *C. B.*

Ser Mountain, or as it is ſometimes call'd Hartwort, has a large thick Root, that ſtrikes deep into the Ground, with a great many ſtringy Fibres at the Bottom. The Stalk ariſes to be as high as an ordinary Man, full of Branches, having many large winged Leaves, as it were encompaſſing the Stalks with a thin Sheath, cut into ſeveral Segments, each of which is uſually divided into five, and at the End three oval ſmaller Leaves, ſmooth, and pointed at the End. It has large Umbels of ſmall, five-leav'd, white Flowers, each of which is ſucceeded by two large long Seeds, ſtriated on the Back, and having a leafy Border on each Side, of a brown Colour, a pretty ſtrong Smell, and a hot bitteriſh Taſte; it grows upon the *Alps* and the Mountains of *Italy*, and flowers in *June*. The Herb and Seed is uſed.

'They are both heating and drying, provoke 'Urine and the *Menſes*, expell the Birth and After-Birth, and are good in Diſorders of the Head 'and Womb. The Seeds are put both into *Theriaca* and *Mithridate*.

Sinapi, Muſtard, *Off.* —*Sativum*, Garden Muſtard, *Ger.* —*Rapi Folio*, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 167.

Common Muſtard has the lower Leaves large, rough, pretty much reſembling Turnep Leaves; the Stalk grows to be three or four Foot high, ſmooth, much branched, and having ſeveral ſmaller Leaves, than thoſe below, thick, ſmooth, and leſs cut in, but yet a little ſinuated about the Edges, and hanging downwards on long Foot-ſtalks. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, of four Leaves apiece, ſet many together, and flowering by Degrees; before they have done flowering, the Spike of the Seed-veſſel is extended to a great Length;

they are ſquariſh, clapping cloſe to the Stalks, and ſharp-pointed at the End, full of round, dark, brown Seed, of a hot biting Taſte. The Root is whitiſh, branch'd, and full of Fibres, but periſhes after it has ripen'd the Seed; it grows frequently in waſte Places, and among Rubbiſh, and is frequently ſown in Gardens, flowering in *June*.

'The Seeds are uſed, and of them is made the 'Sauce of ſo common Uſe, called Muſtard, which 'is a wholeſome Condiment, provoking an Ap-'petite, ſtrengthning the Stomach, and helping 'Digeſtion; it is alſo good for the Head, and 'uſeful in Apoplexies, Lethargy, and Palſy, eſ-'pecially of the Tongue. The Seed bruis'd and 'infus'd in Wine or Ale, is of great Service againſt 'the Scurvy and Dropſy, provoking Urine and 'the *Menſes*; Muſtard outwardly applied, is very 'drawing and ripening, and laid on paralytic 'Members, it recalls the natural Heat.

Sinapi album, white Muſtard, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *Apii folio, ſive album*, white or Smallage-leav'd Muſtard, *C. B.* *Sinapi ſiliqua hirſutâ*, white Muſtard, *Ray*'s *Synop.* 168.

This Muſtard ſeldom grows ſo tall as the former, but is rather more branch'd; its Branches are fuller of Leaves, which are rough and hairy, and more divided than the former. The Flowers are larger, and of a deeper yellow Colour. The Seed-veſſels ſtand out farther from the Stalks, are very hairy, ending in a long, empty Point, containing four or five white Seed, which are larger than the common, and make the Seed-veſſel appear knotted; they are not quite ſo hot as the other; this grows wild in ſeveral Places, but not ſo frequently as the former, flowering about *July*.

This

This is much of the Nature of the common Muſtard, and ſome prefer it before that, to make their Sauce, becauſe it is leſs bitter and pleaſanter to the Taſte.

Sisărum, Skirrets, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgare*, common Skirrets, *Park.* —Germanicum, *German Skirret*, *C. B.*

The Root of the Skirret is branch'd into many long glandulous Parts, of a whitiſh Colour, and a pleaſant ſweet Taſte, when boil'd. The Stalk ariſes to be three or four Foot high, thick, and chanel'd, cloath'd with long pinnated Leaves, compos'd of three or five long ſharp-pointed *Pinnæ*, ſerrated about the Edges, two oppoſite, the odd one at the End, being roundeſt and largeſt. The Flowers grow in Umbels, being ſmall and five-leav'd; the Seed is ſomewhat like Parſley-Seed, but larger; it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in *June*.

'The Roots only are uſed, and that but ſeldom in the Shops, being eaten at the Table like Parſnips, which they excell in Sweetneſs of Taſte, though they are ſomewhat windy; they are accounted nouriſhing, and provocative, are diuretic and good for the Stone.

Solanum hortenſe (*vulgare*) common Night-ſhade, *Off.* —*Hortenſe*, Garden Night-ſhade, *Ger.* —*Vulgare*, the common Night-ſhade, *Park.* —*Bacciferum primum, ſeu Officinarum*, the common *Solanum* of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Syn.* 149.

Common Night-ſhade ſprings up late in the Year, from a woody ſingle fibrous Root, ſhooting out into ſeveral Branches, brittle and ſucculent, having many roundiſh, but ſharp-pointed Leaves; in ſome Plants, waved about the Edges, in others, plain, growing on pretty long Foot-ſtalks. The

Flowers

Flowers grow among theſe in Cluſters upon a common Foot-ſtalk, and are white, of one Leaf cut into five Parts, and laid open like a Star, with a yellow *Umbo* in the Middle, and are ſucceeded by ſmall round Berries, green at firſt, but when ripe of a black ſhining Colour, full of a pulpy Juice, containing ſeveral ſmall, white, flattiſh Seeds. It grows every where by Highways, and among Rubbiſh, flowring in *Auguſt*, and the Berries are ripe in *September*; the whole Plant periſhing with the firſt Froſts.

'The Leaves and Berries are uſed, and are 'cooling, and good for all Kinds of Inflammati-'ons and hot Swellings, the Shingles, and other 'cuticular Eruptions; as alſo for Burns and Scalds.

This is the *Solanum* that ſhould be put in the *Unguentum Populeon*; but ſpringing up late, it cannot be had at the Time the other Ingredients are in their Prime, and therefore the Herb-folks generally ſell the *Solanum lignoſum* in its ſtead; which is of a contrary Nature, being heating and drying, and therefore it is better to make Uſe of the *Solanum lethale*, which is to be had at the ſame Time, and agrees better with the reſt of the Ingredients.

Solanum lignoſum (Dulcamara) woody Night-ſhade, or Bitter-ſweet, *Off. Park.* — *amara dulcis*, Bitter-ſweet, *Ger.* *Solanum ſcandens, ſeu Dulcamara*, Bitter-ſweet, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 149.

This Species of Night-ſhade has many long, ſlender, Aſh-colour'd Branches, climbing a great Height, beſet alternately with ſmooth, oblong, ſharp-pointed Leaves, having frequently a couple of Ears, or ſmall Leaves, growing at the End next the Foot-ſtalk. The Flowers grow many together on a long common Foot-ſtalk, but each having

ing a ſhorter one of its own. They are of a purple Colour, of one Leaf laid open like a Star of five Rays, with a yellow *Umbo* in the Middle, made of five *Apices* growing cloſe together. They are follow'd by ſmall, ſomewhat oval Berries, green at firſt, and when ripe of a pure ſhining red Colour, full of ſmall white Seeds in a moiſt Pulp. It grows in Hedges and watery Places, and flowers in *May*.

'The Leaves and Twigs are uſed, and are commended by ſome againſt the Dropſy, Jaundice, and King's Evil. *Parkinſon* ſays, it purges violently enough: And *Prevotius*, in his *Medicina Pauperum*, commends it as a kindly Evacuator of Bile; but it is not much uſed.

Solanum lethale, Dwale, or deadly Night-ſhade, *Off. Ger. Park.* — *melanocerus*, Solanum bearing a black Cherry, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 150.

This is the largeſt of all the Night-ſhades, having many thick, long, ſpreading Roots, that ſhoot forth many tall, angular Stalks, to a Man's Heigth or more, beſet with dull green Leaves, in Shape like common Night-ſhade, but much larger. The Flowers are ſet on among the Leaves, growing ſingly on long Foot-ſtalks, and are large, hollow, and Bell-faſhion'd, divided into ſix Segments at the Ends, of a duſky brown, greeniſh Colour on the outſide, and purpliſh within; which are ſucceeded by large, round, ſhining, black Berries, as big as Cherries, ſet on the browniſh *Calyx*, and containing a purpliſh juicy Pulp of a nauſeous ſweet Taſte, full of ſmall flat Seeds. It grows in ſeveral Parts of *England*, but not very frequently. It is to be found in a Ditch at the End of *Goſwell-ſtreet*, in the Road to *Iſlington*; in *Cuckſtone*, near *Rocheſter* in *Kent*, all the Yards and Back-ſides are over-run with it.

'It

'It is of a malignant poiſonous Nature; ſeveral 'Children, as within theſe few Years two at 'Croydon in *Surrey*, having been poiſon'd with the 'Berries: But outwardly the Leaves may be uſed 'in Inflammations, and may ſupply the Want of the 'common Nightſhade. They may alſo be applied 'with good Succeſs to hard Tumours or Swel-'lings on the Breaſt.

Sonchus aſper, prickly Sow-thiſtle, —*aſperior*, prickly Sow-thiſtle, *Ger.* —*aſper laciniatus*, the greater prickly Sow-thiſtle, *C. B. Park. Ray's Synop.* 70.

This Sow-thiſtle has a hollow, angular, chanel'd Stalk, about two Foot high, having the lower Leaves, long, ſtiff, and pretty much cut in, or indented about the Edge, every Indenting ending in a Prickle; thoſe which grow on the Stalks, do as it were encompaſs it with two roundiſh Auricles, and are leſs jagged than thoſe below. The Flowers grow ſeveral together on the Tops of the Stalk, in Shape like Dandelion, but much leſs, and of a paler yellow Colour, the under Part of the *Petala* being tinctured with Purple; they are ſet in longiſh ſcaly *Calyces*, and turn into Down, encloſing long, thin, flattiſh Seeds. The Root is thick, long, and whitiſh; and the whole Plant, upon breaking, yields a milky bitter Juice. It grows every where upon Banks, and by Wayſides, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves are uſed.

Sonchus lævis, ſmooth Sow-thiſtle, Hare's Lettice, *Off. Ger.* —*lævis laciniatus*, jagged ſmooth Sonchus, *C. B.* —*lævis vulgaris*, common Sow-thiſtle, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 70.

The ſmooth Sow-thiſtle has hollow chanel'd Stalks, like the rough, and grows as tall; the Leaves are ſmooth, and free from Prickles; thoſe next the Stalk are cut like Dandelion, into ſeveral Segments, that at the End being largeſt; thoſe which grow on the Stalk ſeem to encompaſs it, and have fewer Inciſions, being ſomewhat triangular and pointed at the End. The Flowers, Seed, and Root, are much alike. This grows in the ſame Places with the former, and is no leſs frequent.

'The Leaves of both Sorts are of the ſame Na-
'ture with Dandelion, being aperitive and diure-
'tic, and good for Gravel and Stoppage of Urine.
'Some People boil the Leaves in Poſſet-drink,
'and give it in Fevers; the young Shoots are
'eaten by ſome People among Sallads like Lettice.
'They are but ſeldom uſed in the Shops.

Sophia Chirurgorum, Flixweed, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*Naſturtium ſylveſtre tenuiſſime diviſum*, wild Creſs, with moſt finely divided Leaves, *C. B. Eryſimum, Sophia dictum*, *Ray*'s *Synop.* 170.

Flixweed has a white hard woody Root full of ſmall Fibres at the Bottom, periſhing after having ripened Seed; the Stalks ariſe to be about two Foot high, more or leſs, beſet with many long, winged, and very finely and neatly divided green Leaves, pretty much reſembling thoſe of the true *Roman* Wormwood, beſet with very ſhort fine Hairs. The Flowers grow at the End of the Branches, being ſmall, yellow, and four-leav'd, and are ſucceeded by very ſlender Seed-veſſels, about an Inch or thereabout in Length, full of very ſmall reddiſh Seed. It grows frequently in ſandy Ground, and among Rubbiſh; and flowers in *June*.

'The Seed is the only Part uſed; and its ſaid, 'That the Decoction of it unbruiſed is a certain 'Remedy for the Bloody-flux; but it will not 'have the ſame Effect, if the Seed be bruiſed: It 'is likewiſe commended for the Stone and Gra-'vel.

Sorbus, the Service-tree, *Off. Ger.* — *ſativa*, the manured Service-tree, *C. B.* — *legitima*, the true Service-tree, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 295.

This grows to be a pretty large Tree, whoſe Branches are cloathed with winged Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Aſh-tree, conſiſting of ſeven or nine ſerrated *Pinnæ*, each Leaf terminating in an odd one. It has ſeveral Cluſters of five-leav'd white Flowers, which are follow'd by Fruit of the Shape and Bigneſs of a ſmall Pear, growing ſeveral together on Foot-ſtalks an Inch long; they are of a greeniſh Colour, with a Mixture of red, as it has been more or leſs expoſed to the Sun; of a rough, auſtere, choaky Taſte; but when ripe or mellow, ſweet and pleaſant. It is found wild in ſome Parts of *England*, as in *Staffordſhire* and *Cornwal*, flowering in *May*; but the Fruit is not ripe till *November*. The Fruit is uſed.

'It is reckoned to be very reſtringent and uſe-'ful for all Kinds of Fluxes; but when ripe, not 'altogether ſo binding. This Fruit is ſeldom or 'never to be met with in our Markets; and 'therefore, for a *Succedaneum*, we uſe the next, 'or

Sorbus torminalis, the common Service-tree, *Off. Ger.* — *torminalis, ſive vulgaris*, our common Service-tree, *Park. Meſpilus Apii folio ſylveſtris non ſpinoſa, ſive torminalis*, the

Smallage-leav'd wild Meſpilus, without Thorns, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 296.

The common Service-tree will, in good Ground, grow conſiderably tall, having a whitiſh Bark, and Leaves that differ from thoſe of the former, in not being winged, but ſomewhat like the Maple, though larger and longer, being cut into ſeven ſharp-pointed and ſerrated Segments, the two next the Stalk being cut in deepeſt, of a pale green above, and whitiſh underneath. The Flowers grow in Cluſters like the former, of a yellowiſh white Colour; and the Fruit is ſet in the ſame Manner on long Foot-ſtalks, more than as big again as the common Haws; they are likewiſe umbilicated at the Top, of a harſh reſtringent Taſte when green, but when mellow'd, ſweet and pleaſant, having a ſtony Subſtance in the Middle, including two Seeds. It grows frequently in Woods and Thickets, and flowers with the former, the Fruit being ripe as late.

'The Fruit, as I ſaid, is uſed for the former, 'being of the ſame Nature, or rather more re-'ſtringent and binding, being good for all Kinds 'of Fluxes, either of Blood or Humours: When 'ripe, it is pleaſant and grateful to the Stomach, 'promoting Digeſtion, and preventing the too 'haſty Paſſage of the Food out of the Bowels; 'and is commended in Fevers attended with a Di-'arrhea.

Spatŭla fætida (Xyris) ſtinking Gladwyn. — *Xyris*, ſtinking Gladwyn, *Ger.* — *Xyris ſeu ſpatula fætida*, ſtinking Gladwyn, *Park.* — *Xyris* 1. *ſeu ſpatula fætida*, *C. B. Iris ſylveſtris quam Xyrin vocant*, the wild Iris, called Xyris, *Ray's Synop.* 234.

The

The Root of Gladwyn, which is a Species of wild Iris, or *Flower de Luce*, is thick and ſpreading in the Earth, with many Fibres; from which ſpring many Leaves, longer, narrower, and ſharper-pointed than the common *Flower de Luce*, of a very ſtrong Smell: The Stalks ariſe from among the Middle of the Leaves, ſmooth and round, and bearing two or three Flowers on the Tops included in thin Skins or Huſks before they are opened, each Flower conſiſting of nine Leaves, whereof the three Falls are of a dull Colour, full of purple Veins; the Arches are of the ſame dull Colour; and the Uprights are of a whitiſh Purple towards the Top: They are ſmaller than moſt other *Flower de Luces*, and are ſucceeded by large, ſomewhat triangular Pods, which when ripe, burſt open into three Parts, like Pionies, ſhewing the round reddiſh Seed. It grows in Hedges, Thickets, and Buſhes, particularly by *Jack Straw*'s *Caſtle* beyond *Iſlington*, and in the back Road or Lane which goes from the End of *Newington* to *Southgate*, and flowers in *June*. The Root only is uſed, and that but ſeldom.

'It is reckoned by ſome as a Specific againſt 'the King's Evil and ſcrophulous Swellings, both 'given inwardly, and applied outwardly. It is 'ſaid likewiſe to provoke Urine, and to be uſeful 'in hyſteric Diſorders.

Spelta (Zea) Spelt, *Off.* *Briza monococcos*, St. *Peter*'s Corn, *Ger.* *Zea Briza dicta, ſeu monococcos Germanica, C. B.* —*Zea monococcos, ſive ſimplex, ſive Briza*, St. *Peter*'s Corn, *Park.*

This Corn is put down among the Simples in the *Diſpenſatory Catalogue*, though it is not ſown, and very rarely to be met with in *England*; it has

a ſhorter and thinner Ear than Barley, but of that Make, with long Beards, and a Grain leſs by half than that. It is ſown in *Germany*.

'It is accounted ſomewhat binding, and of the 'Nature of Rice, and is uſeful againſt Fluxes, 'Dyſenteries, and Spitting of Blood.

Spica Nardi: Vide *Nardus Indica.*

Spica Celtica: Vide *Nardus Celtica.*

Spica latifolia, broad-leav'd Lavender, *Off. Lavendula latifolia*, broad-leav'd Lavender, *C. B.* — *major*, great Lavender, *Park.*

This has broader Leaves than the common Lavender, not quite ſo white or hoary; the Flowers grow upon taller Stalks, and the Spikes are rather larger; but each particular Flower is leſs. It is planted in Gardens, but is ſeldom met with in *England*.

'It is much of the Nature of the common La-'vender, but is never preſcribed in the Shops.

Spina alba, the White or Haw-thorn, *Off.* — *Oxyacanthus*, the Haw-thorn Tree, *Ger.* — *Meſpilus Apii folio ſylveſtris ſpinoſa, ſive Oxyacantha*, the prickly Smallage-leav'd Meſpilus, or Oxyacantha, *C. B.* — *Spina appendix vulgaris*, ordinary Haw-thorn Tree, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 296.

This is well known to be a Hedge-Tree, or Buſh, having many tough Branches, ſet alternately with ſharp Thorns; the young Twigs are reddiſh, cloathed with ſmall Leaves, divided into three and ſometimes five Segments, coming forth over againſt the Thorns. The Flowers grow in Cluſters, conſiſting of five white Leaves, with reddiſh

diſh *Apices* in the Middle; of a pleaſant Smell, and are ſucceeded by ſmall, round, umbilicated Berries, of a fine red Colour, containing a pretty big Stone divided into two, and covered with but a little Pulp. Theſe Trees grow every where in the Hedges, flowering in great Plenty in *May*, whence they are called *May-Buſhes* by the Vulgar; the Berries or Haws are ripe in *September*. The Flowers and Fruit are uſed.

'They are accounted diuretic, and good for the 'Stone and Gravel, as alſo for the Pleuriſy. Of 'the Flowers is made the *Aqua Nephritica*.

Spinachia, Spinage, *Off. Ger. Park.* *Lapathum hortenſe, ſive Spinachium Semine ſpinoſo*, Garden Dock, or Spinage with prickly Seed, *C. B.*

Spinage has a long whitiſh Root, from which ſpring ſeveral pretty broad, ſharp-pointed Leaves, hollow'd in next the Stalk, and in Shape ſomewhat like *Aron*; but they are more wrinkled and covered with an unctuous Mealineſs; the Stalk is fat and ſucculent, growing to be about two Foot high, having the like but ſmaller Leaves growing on it, with ſeveral Spikes of green herbaceous Flowers, and after them come large prickly Seed. It is ſown yearly in Gardens.

'It is more uſed for Food than Medicine, being 'a good boiled Sallad, and much eaten in the 'Spring, being uſeful to temper the Heat and 'Sharpneſs of the Humours; it is cooling and moiſtning, diuretic, and renders the Body ſoluble.

Spongia, the Spunge, *Off.* — *marina alba*, white Spunge, *Ger.* *marina, globoſa*, the round Spunge, *C. B.* — *marina uſualis*, the ordinary Spunge.

The Spunge is an imperfect Plant, or Sea-Vegetable, growing under Water at the Bottom of the Sea, upon the Rocks and Stones, of a kind of woolly or hairy Subſtance, of a ſpringy Nature, full of a great Number of ſmall Cavities, light and porous.

'Spunges are never uſed inwardly, being accounted of a poiſonous Nature, ſwelling up the Stomach, and not digeſting; they are uſed by Chirurgeons in Embrocations, and to ſtop Bleeding.

Staphis agria, Staves-aker, or Louſewort, *Off. Ger. C. B. Park.*

This Plant grows to be a Foot and half, or two Foot high; the lower Leaves are large, almoſt as big as Vine-Leaves, but rounder in Circumference, divided uſually into ſeven ſharp-pointed Segments deeply cut in. The Leaves which grow on the Stalk, which is round and ſomewhat downy, are leſs, but alike in Shape. The Flowers grow on the Tops of the Stalk, of a blue Colour, much like the Flowers of Lark-ſpur, but having ſhorter Heels or Spurs; each Flower is ſucceeded by three or four crooked Horns or Pods, in which are contained two or three large brown wrinkled angular Seeds. It grows in *Italy*, and other warmer Countries, and flowers in *July*; the Seed only is uſed.

'It is ſeldome given inwardly, being of a hot burning Taſte; though *Sylvius de la Boe* commends it from *gr.* xii. to a Scruple in a Doſe, which purges upwards and downwards, cauſing a great Flux of Spittle; and is ſerviceable againſt the *Lues Venerea*. It is ſometimes uſed in Maſticatories and Gargariſms for the Tooth-ach. The Vulgar uſe the Powder of it to kill Lice.

Stæchas Arabica, *Arabian* Stæchas, *Off.* *Stæchas, ſive Spica hortulana*, Sticadove and Sticados, *Ger.* — *purpurea*, purple Stæchas, *C. B.* — *vulgaris*, ordinary Caſſidony, or *French* Lavender, *Park.*

This beautiful Shrub grows three or four Foot high, cloathed with long hoary Leaves, leſs than thoſe of common Lavender, two at a Joint, with ſmaller coming forth among them; the Stalks are ſquare, bare of Leaves to the Tops, on which grow thick, round, ſcaly Spikes, or Heads of purple galeated Flowers, ſet in hairy *Calyces*. On the Top of the Spikes grow two or three ſlender purple Leaves. The Seed is ſmall and round, four ſucceeding each Flower; the Root is thick and woody, and much branched; the Leaves and Flowers have a ſtrong aromatic Scent. It grows naturally in the Southern Parts of *France*, and in *Spain*. It took its Name, according to *Dioſcorides*, from the *Stæchades*, *Iſlands* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, not far from *Marſeilles*. It is planted with us in Gardens, where it is eaſily encreaſed, and bears our ſevereſt Winters with moderate Shelter; and Pity it is that it is not more propagated, the freſh Heads being certainly of greater Virtue and Efficacy, than thoſe which come from Abroad; there being not freſh Importations in many Years. It flowers in *June*, and its Heads ought to be gathered when they are firm and hard, which is about the latter End of *July*. The Flowers are only uſed.

'They are cordial and cephalic, ſtrengthning 'the *Genus Nervoſum*, and are uſeful for Apople-'xies, Palſies, and all Kinds of Convulſions; they 'are opening and attenuating, promote the *Cata-'menia*, reſiſt Poiſons, and the Bites of venomous 'Creatures. They are an Ingredient in the *The-'riaca* and *Mithridate*.

Stæchas

Stæchas Citrina, golden Stæchas, or Goldy-locks, *Off.* — *Citrina, ſive Amaranthus luteus*, the other yellow Stæchas, *Ger. Elichryſon, ſive Stæchas citrina anguſtifolia*, narrow-leav'd yellow Stæchas, or Elichryſon, *C. B. Chryſocome & Stæchas citrina vulgaris*, golden or yellow Caſſidony, *Park. Parad.*

This is a ſhrubby Plant, holding its Leaves all Winter: It has a hard woody Root, which ſhoots forth a great many ſlender Stalks; thoſe which bear Flowers grow to be a Foot high, the others are not above half ſo long; they are thick ſet with long, very narrow, ſharp-pointed Leaves, white and hoary, eſpecially underneath. The Flowers grow on the Tops, being Cluſters of ſmall, round, dry, ſcaly Heads, of a beautiful, ſhining, yellow Colour, which they retain a long while if preſerved with any Care. The Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant Scent, if rubbed between the Fingers. It grows in ſome Parts of *France* and *Italy*, and is frequently planted in Gardens; flowering in *July* and *Auguſt*.

'*Stæchas Citrina* is accounted good for Obſtruc-
'tions of the Liver and Spleen, diſſolves congealed
'Blood, and provokes Urine. *Mathiolus* gives it
'great Commendation; but it is ſeldom or never
'uſed in the Shops.

Stramonium, Thorn-Apple, *Off.* — *majus album*, the great white Thorn-Apple, *Ger. Park. Solanum fætidum, Pomo ſpinoſo*, ſtinking Solanum, with an oblong prickly Apple, *C. B.*

The common Thorn-Apple has a white, thick, woody Root, pretty much branched and full of Fibres, from which ariſes a thick, round, hollow Stalk,

Stalk, two or three Foot high, divided at the Top into ſeveral Branches, and cloathed with large Leaves, waved and ſinuated about the Edges, in Shape like the common Night-ſhade, but much larger, of an ugly fætid Smell. The Flowers are long, white, hollow Tubes, dilated at the Ends into large pentangular Brims, each Angle ending in a long *Ligula*; they ſtand in looſe, green, five-corner'd *Calyces*, and are ſucceeded by large Seed-veſſels, near as big as a Walnut, cover'd all over with long, thick, upright Thorns; and as they ripen, they ſeparate into four Parts, ſhewing the flat, black, ſomewhat rough Seed. It is ſown in Gardens, and is ſometimes found wild among Rubbiſh, and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves are accounted cooling, and good 'for Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations, in any 'Part. The Seed is narcotic and ſoporiferous, and 'rarely uſed.

Styrax Calamita (Storax) Off. This is the reſinous Gum of the *Styrax Arbor*, the Storax-Tree, *Ger.* *Styrax Arbor vulgaris*, the uſual Storax-Tree, *Park.* — *folio mali Cotonei*, the Storax-tree, with Quince-Leaves, *C. B.*

This Tree grows not much bigger than a Quince-tree, having ſeveral roundiſh Leaves, green above, and white or hoary underneath, of a ſomewhat oval Shape, not much unlike the Leaves of a Quince-tree. The Flowers are white, in Shape like Orange-flowers, two or three growing together, and are ſucceeded by ſmall round Nuts, cover'd with woolly Teguments. It grows in tne Eaſtern Countries, as alſo in *Italy*, where it yields no Gum, that being brought from *Turkey*. It is called *Calamita*, becauſe, in *Galen*'s Time, it uſed to be brought from *Pamphylia* in hollow Canes.

'It

It is very hard to meet with any that is pure, what we have being mixed with Saw-duſt, or ſome ſuch Stuff; and therefore, before it can be uſed, muſt be ſtrained, and freed from the Droſs. It is of a moſt fragrant pleaſant Smell.

'Storax is healing and moiſtning, helps Coughs, 'Hoarſeneſs, and catarrhous Defluxions, it gent-'ly opens the Body, reſiſts Putrefaction, and is 'good for Hardneſs and Pain in the Womb, and 'promotes the *Catamenia*. It is an Ingredient in 'all the capital Antidotes.

Styrax liquida, liquid Storax.

This is a thick tenacious Subſtance, like the worſt Sort of Turpentine, of a reddiſh brown Colour. It has been much diſputed among the Writers on the *Materia Medica*, what this is; ſome believing it the Gum or thin Roſin of a Tree, and others thought it to be a factitious Thing: But Mr. *Pettiver* ſays, it is a Kind of Bird-lime, made of the Bark of a Tree, by boiling it in Salt-Water. The Tree grows on the Iſland of *Cobroſs*, at the upper End of the *Red Sea* near *Cadeſh*, which is within three Days Journey of *Sues*. It is called *Roſa Mallas*, and, by the *Turks*, *Cotta mija*. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 313.

'It is diſſolving and ripening, but is not much 'uſed; and is only put in the *Emplaſtrum Mer-'curiale*.

Suber, the Cork-tree, *Off.* — *latifolium*, the broad-leav'd Cork-tree, *Ger. Park.* — *latifolium perpetuo virens*, the ever-green broad-leav'd Suber, *C. B.*

The Cork-tree is a Kind of ever-green Oak, of a thicker and firmer Texture, green above, and whitiſh underneath, not cut into ſo many Segments;

ments; in ſome Leaves ſmooth, and in others only a little indented about the Edges; the Acorns are ſmaller than thoſe which grow on the common Oak, ſet generally two together upon one ſhort firm Stalk; the Bark of the Trunk is rough, and of a great Thickneſs, which if not taken off in its ſtated Time, will burſt of it ſelf, and come off, the young Bark appearing of a reddiſh Colour; they ſeparate it by making a long Inciſion from the Head to the Root of the Tree, which they take care to do in dry ſettled Weather, for the young tender Bark is liable to be deſtroyed, and the Trees kill'd by Rain. The Cork-tree grows in the Southern Parts of *France*, in *Spain* and *Italy*.

'Cork is more uſed in Mechanical Affairs, and 'to ſtop Bottles, than in Phyſick; though it is 'ſaid to be reſtringent, and good for all Kinds of 'Fluxes. The ſame is ſaid of its Aſhes, or the 'burnt Cork.

Succiſa: Vide *Morſus Diaboli*.

Sumach: Vide *Rhus*.

Symphytum: Vide *Conſolida major*.

T.

T Acamahaca, Gum Tacamahac, *Off. Park. C. B.*

This Gum flows from a large Tree as big as a Poplar, bearing Leaves like thoſe of a Roſe-tree, crenated about the Edges, conſiſting of ſometimes three, and ſometimes five on a Stalk; the Flowers are ſmall, growing in Cluſters, of a white Colour,

lour, which are follow'd by triangular Seed. It grows in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*. There are two Sorts of this Gum; one in Lumps, which is dry and reſinous, crumbling at firſt between the Teeth, but when chew'd a while ſticking together, made up of little yellow reddiſh Grains, clinging together, of a pleaſant ſtrong Smell, ſomewhat like Maſtich; the other Sort is what is called *Tacamahac* in the Shell, being of one Texture, ſmooth, and in Colour like ſtrain'd *Galbanum*, but lighter, of a pleaſant Smell like the former.

'*Tacamahaca* is heating and drying, diſſolving 'and ripening, though it is ſeldom uſed inwardly; 'it is good for the Head and Nerves, and is ſome-'times applied to the Temples for the Head-ach, 'is frequently mixed with *Galbanum*, and is ap-'plied to the Navel in Diſorders of the Womb.

Tamarindus, the Tamarind, *Off.* *Tamarindus*, the Tamarind, or the ſowr Bean-tree, *Park.* *Siliqua* Arabica *quæ Tamarindus*, the *Arabian* Pod, or Tamarind, *C. B.*

This grows to be a large Tree, whoſe Branches are cloathed with many winged or pinnated Leaves, made of ſeveral oppoſite oval *Pinnæ*, with never a ſingle one at the End. The Flowers grow on the young Shoots in Cluſters, eight or ten together, each of ſeven Leaves, four yellow and three white, in purple Veins in Form of Orange-Flowers, having three crooked *Stamina* or Horns. The Fruit is of a yellowiſh brown Colour, of a flattiſh round Shape, three or four Inches long, having two or three ſwelling Knots or Protuberances, containing an acid Pulp, full of ſtringy Fibres, and hard flat Stones or Seed, of a Cheſtnut Colour; and theſe are the Tamarinds of the Shops. This Tree grows both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, and in *Egypt*.

The

The Tamarinds brought from *East-India* are darker and dryer, but contain more Pulp, being preſerved without Sugar, and fitter to be put into Medicines; thoſe from the *Weſt-Indies* are redder and have leſs Pulp, and are preſerved with Sugar, and ſo pleaſanter to be eaten as they are.

'They are cooling and opening, good to purge 'choleric Humours, and correct the bilious Heat 'in the Stomach and Bowels; they allay Thirſt, 'and promote Urine, and help the Jaundice.

Tamariſcus, Tamariſk, *Off.* *Narbonenſis*, *French* Tamariſk, *Ger.* — *folio tenuiore*, the *French* or finer-leav'd Tamariſk, *Park.* — *altera folio tenuiore, ſive Gallica*, the *French* or fine-leav'd Tamariſk, *C. B.*

The Tamariſk never grows to be a Tree of any great Bigneſs in *England*, though beyond the Seas it will; having a rough dark brown Bark. The younger Branches are of a Cheſtnut Colour, cloathed with very fine tender green Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of Cypreſs, but thinner and finer, and not at all hard or rough; the Flowers grow in round Spikes at the Ends of the younger Shoots, an Inch or more in Length, ſeveral Spikes growing together, each conſiſting of a great many ſmall, five-leav'd, pale red Flowers, which are ſucceeded by very ſmall Seed, included in a downy Subſtance. It is only planted in Gardens in *England*; its native Place being *Spain*, and the Southern Parts of *France*. The Wood, Bark, and Leaves are uſed.

'They are accounted Specific for all Diſorders 'of the Spleen, as being believ'd to leſſen it much; 'nay, they uſed to drink out of Cups made of this 'Wood, to cure thoſe Illneſſes: And the Anti-'ents believ'd, that Swine that fed out of a Trough

'made

'made of this Wood, would have no Milt. The 'Bark is ſometimes uſed for the Rickets in Chil-'dren.

Tanacetum, Tanſie, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgare*, ordinary Tanſie, *Park.* — *odoratum* 1. *ſeu vulgare luteum*, common ſweet yellow Tanſie, *C. B.*

The Root of Tanſie is large, ſtringy, and full of Fibres, ſending forth many pretty large, yellowiſh, green winged Leaves, divided into ſeveral deeply ſerrated Segments ſet oppoſite to one another, with one cut into three Parts at the End, of a pleaſant grateful Scent. The Stalks ariſe to the Height of about two Foot, having ſeveral the like but ſmaller Leaves growing on them, and on their Tops pretty large Umbels of yellow naked Flowers, compoſed only of fiſtular Thrums without any *Petala*. It is found wild by Road-ſides, and the Borders of Fields; and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves are uſed, being warming and ape-'ritive, opening Obſtructions of the Liver and 'Spleen, and helping the Jaundice; they like-'wiſe provoke Urine and the *Catamenia*, tho' the 'good Women give a Syrup of the Juice to pre-'vent Miſcarriage; the Flowers are accounted 'good to deſtroy Worms in Children.

Terebinthus, the Turpentine-tree, *Off. Ger.* — *vulgaris*, the common Terebinthus, *C. B.* — *anguſtiore folio*, the narrower-leav'd Turpentine-tree, *Park.*

This grows to be a pretty large Tree in the Eaſtern Countries, but in the Weſtern Parts of the World it grows only to be a large Shrub; the Leaves are large, conſiſting of ſeveral oval, round-pointed *Pinnæ*, ſet oppoſite with an odd one at the

the End; the Flowers appear early in the Spring before the Leaves, in large Clusters of purple *Stamina* only, after which come longish hard Nuts, whose Kernels are of a viscous and resinous Taste. The true Turpentine is the Rosin of this Tree, the best of which comes from the Island of *Chio*, and is of a whitish Colour, clear and almost transparent, thicker and more tenacious than *Venice* Turpentine, of a pleasant Smell; that which comes from *Cyprus* is browner, and fuller of Dross.

'This was preferred by the Antients before 'all other Kinds of liquid Rosins, now-a-days 'called *Turpentines*, for Affections of the Breast 'and Lungs, for Diseases of the Kidneys or 'Bladder, as Stone, Gravel, and Stoppage 'of Urine; and it is frequently made use of for 'the *Fluor albus* and *Gonorrhœa*.

Terebinthina Veneta, Venice-Turpentine, *Off.*

This is a liquid Rosin of the *Larix*, or Larch-tree, *Ger. C. B. Park.* which is a Tree as large as the Pine, having its Branches growing in a regular Order like the Fir, with its Leaves in Clusters twenty or thirty together in a round Knot, appearing like the Brush of a Pencil, and falling off every Year; the Cones are oval, about as big as a Pigeon's Egg, with broad and smooth Scales. This Tree grows in great Plenty in the *Stirian Alps*, and the Mountains of *Tirol* and *Carinthia*.

From this Tree, cut into the very Heart towards the lower Part of the Trunk, according to *Mathiolus*, is gotten the *Venice* Turpentine, which was formerly of great Use in the Shops, being of a browner Colour, and thicker than the *Strasburg*, and of a more resinous Smell;

but what goes now under that Name, is generally brought from *New England*. Whether produced from the Fir, or Pine, or Spruce-trees, or from them all, is uncertain; the fineſt Sort comes very near the *Venice* Turpentine, both in Colour and Conſiſtence, as the more ordinary is like what is gotten from the Pine.

'Turpentine is heating, mollifying, and cleanſing, good to ſtop a *Gonorrhæa* and the *Fluor albus*; it provokes Urine, and cleanſes the Lungs, and is of general Uſe outwardly in Ointments and Plaiſters.

Officinal Preparations are the *Oleum & Balſamum Terebinthi.*

Thapſia, deadly Carrot, *Off.* — *vulgaris Carrotæ folio*, Carrot-leav'd Thapſia, *C. B. Park.*

The Roots of this Plant are long, but not very thick, with many large winged Leaves, not much unlike our common Carrot, but having the Segments each ſet oppoſite to one another, ſomewhat rough and hairy; the Flowers are ſmall, yellow, and five-leav'd, growing in Umbels at the Top of the Stalks, and are ſucceeded by flat broad Seeds, having a thin ſcaly Skin on each Side, of a hot Taſte. It grows in *Italy* and *Spain*, and flowers in *July*.

'The Root only is uſed, and that very rarely, being accounted of a poiſonous Nature, working upwards and downwards with great Violence, and has been formerly ſold in the Shops for the *Radix Turpethi.*

Thea, Tea, *Off.* *Thea frutex Bontii*, Chaa, *C. B.*

Tea,

Tea, ſo much in Uſe of late Years, is a ſhrubby Buſh, ſeldom growing above four or five Foot high, full of Branches, cloathed with dark green ſerrated Leaves, ſet on the Branches without any Order, ſomewhat of an oval Shape, but ſharp-pointed at the End; amongſt theſe come forth ſeveral pretty large Flowers, made of five round, white, or pale yellow Leaves, with ſeveral *Stamina* in the Middle, and in their Places come the Fruit, containing for the moſt Part three round Berries or Seeds, though ſometimes only two, and ſometimes but one, covered with a browniſh Huſk; they ſeldom gather the Leaves from the Shrubs till the Plants are three Years old, and always in dry Sun-ſhiny Weather. The Leaves thus gathered, are put into a *Chineſe* Pan, made of Caſt Iron, clean and red hot, but placed obliquely, wherein they are ſtirred about and ſhaken together, till they ſhrivel up and are criſp, and then they are laid on Mats and fan'd with Fans to cool them, and ſo put into Tubs or Caniſters.

We have three Sorts of Tea, *viz.* the *Green*, the *Bohea*, and the *Imperial Tea*, but all gathered from the ſame Kind of Plant, and only differ in the Age of the Leaves, the Time of gathering, or Way of curing.

'The Liquor made of this Plant, by Infuſion 'in warm Water, though ſo much in Uſe at pre-'ſent, was hardly known an hundred Years ago, 'and hath not half ſo long been in much Uſe in '*Europe*. It is extolled by ſome Perſons, as a 'Purifier of the Blood, promoting Digeſtion, 'ſtrengthning the Head, provoking Urine, and 'preventing the Stone and Gout; the *Bohea* '*Tea* is reckoned balſamic, analeptic, and account-'ted nouriſhing, and good for Conſumptions; 'but either of them drank in too great Quanti-

'ty, are apt to bring on Tremblings, and hurt 'the Stomach.

Thlaſpi, Treacle Muſtard, *Off.* *Thlaſpi Dioſcoridis*, Treacle Muſtard, *Ger.* — *Drabæ folio*, Treacle Muſtard, with broad flat Pouches, *Park.* — *arvenſe ſiliquis latis*, Field Thlapſi, with broad Pods, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 175.

This Kind of *Thlapſi* has a ſmall, white, fibrous Root, ſending forth firm Stalks about a Foot high, beſet with ſmooth jagged Leaves from a broad Baſe, ending in a ſharp Point. On the Tops of the Stalks grow ſmall, four-leav'd, white Flowers, ſucceeded by large, broad, flat, and round Seed-veſſels, having foliaceous Borders divided into two Cells, with a Slit on the Top, containing ſmall, round, reddiſh brown Seed, of a hot biting Taſte. It grows in Corn-fields in ſome Parts of *Eſſex*, and flowers in *May*. The Seed is uſed.

'It is hot and dry, and ſomewhat diuretick, 'provoking Urine, and helping the Dropſy, Gout, 'Sciatica, and forwarding the menſtrual Evacuations.

The Seed of this Plant is what ought to be uſed in the *Theriaca* and *Mithridate*, but being ſcarcely to be had, the Seed of the next may be uſed as a *Succedaneum* for it.

Thlaſpi vulgatiſſimum, Mithridate Muſtard, *Ger.* — *Vaccariæ folio*, Mithridate Muſtard, *Park.* — *arvenſe Vaccariæ incano folio majus*, the greater *Thlaſpi*, with hoary *Vaccaria*-Leaves, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 175.

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The Root of this *Thlaſpi* is ſmall and woody; from which ariſe Stalks ſcarce a Foot high, ſingle or but little branched, thick ſet with long, narrow, ſoft, and hairy green Leaves, broad at Bottom, with two ſharp Ears, and ſharp-pointed at the End; the Flowers are ſmall and numerous, growing in little Spikes on the Tops of the Stalks, four-leav'd and white, and are ſucceded by little round Seed-veſſels, much leſs than the former, containing dark brown Seed. It grows frequently in Corn-fields, and flowers in *May*.

'The Seed of this *Thlaſpi*, as I ſaid before, is 'generally uſed inſtead of the former, being, like 'that, heating and drying, and ſuppoſed to have 'the ſame Virtues.

Thymus, Thyme, *Off*. *Thymum durius*, hard Thyme, *Ger*. — *durius vulgare*, common Garden-Thyme, *Park*. — *vulgare folio tenuiore*, common fine-leav'd Thyme, *C. B*.

The common Thyme ſeldom grows above half a Foot high, full of ſlender, round, and ſomewhat hairy Stalks, having two ſmall, roundiſh Leaves, a little pointed at the Ends, ſet oppoſite at a Joint; the Flowers grow in looſe Spikes towards the Top of the Branches, ſet in Whorles among the Leaves, of a purple Colour, galeated and labiated, in ſmall hairy *Calyces*; both Leaves and Flowers have a ſtrong pleaſant Smell, and a hot Taſte; the Root is compoſed of a Buſh of ſtringy Fibres. It is planted in Gardens, but grows wild in *Spain* and *Italy*, and flowers in *July*. The whole Plant is uſed.

'Thyme is heating and attenuating, good to 'free the Lungs from viſcid Phlegm, and by that 'Means is helpful to thoſe who are troubled with 'Wheeſing and Shortneſs of Breath. It is like-

'wiſe cephalic, and of uſe againſt all Diſeaſes of 'the Head and Nerves.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Oleum Thymi diſtillatum.*

Tilia, the Lime or Linden-tree, *Off.* — *fœmina*, the female Lime-tree, *Ger.* — *fœmina folio majore*, the great-leav'd female Tilia, *C. B.* — *fœmina major*, the great female Lime-tree, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 316.

This is a Tree very well known, having a handſome Body with a ſmooth Bark, ſpreading its Branches round in a regular Manner; the Leaves are broad and roundiſh, with a ſharp Point, ſerrated about the Edges; at the Foot of theſe, in the Summer, ſpring out thin leafy *Ligula*'s, of a yellow Colour, from the Middle of the back Ribs of which ariſe Stalks about an Inch long, divided into four or five ſhorter ones, each bearing a yellow, five-leav'd, ſweet Flower, full of *Stamina*, ſucceeded by a ſmall round hoary Fruit about as big as a Pea. Limes grow every where about Gentlemen's Seats, and in Parks; and flower in *July*.

'We ſeldome uſe any Thing but the Flowers, 'which are accounted cephalic and nervine, and 'to be good for the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Vertigo, and Palpitation of the Heart. They are put 'in the *Aqua Pæon. Comp.* and the *Spirit. Lavendulæ*. The *Aqua Florum Tiliæ* takes its Name 'from them.

Tithymalus: Vide *Eſula*.

Tormentilla, Tormentil, Setfoil, *Off. Ger.* — *ſylveſtris*, wild Tormentil, *C. B.* — *vulgaris*,

ris, common Tormentil, *Park.* *Ray's Synop.* 142.

The Root of Tormentil is pretty thick and large, for the Bigneſs of the Plant, frequently crooked and knotty, of a reddiſh Colour in the inſide, with many ſmall Fibres; the Stalks are long and very ſlender, and hardly able to ſupport themſelves. It has frequently ſeven, though ſometimes only five, long narrow Leaves growing at a Joint, leſs than *Cinquefoil*, and ſerrated only at the Ends. The Flowers are ſmall and yellow, of four Leaves, with a few *Stamina* in the Middle; the Seed is ſmall, growing naked on the *Calyx*. It grows in Woods, and on Commons, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The Roots are uſed.

'They are very drying and binding, good for 'Diarrhœas and *Dyſenteries*, eſpecially attended 'with malignant Fevers; they being alſo accoun-'ted alexipharmic. They are ſerviceable in Hæ-'morrhagies of the Noſe, Mouth, or Womb; 'they faſten looſe Teeth, and help the falling of 'the *Uvula*.

Tragacantha, Goat's Thorn, Tragacanth, *Off. C. B.* —*vera*, the true Goat's Thorn, *Park.* *Tragacantha, ſive Spina Hirci*, Goat's Thorn, *Ger.*

The true Goat's Thorn has a long, thick, crooked, woody Root, taking faſt Hold in the Ground by its many Fibres, from which ſpring diverſe Branches growing very thick together, having ſeveral ſmall, round, whitiſh, hoary *Pinnæ*, ſet oppoſite upon long Foot-ſtalks, ending in a Spine; which when the Leaves drop, as they do every Year, become harder and ſtiffer, new Leaves ſpringing out, the old Stalks degenerating into Thorns; the Flowers grow towards the Tops of

the Branches ſingly, being white, in Shape like Broom-flowers, but much leſs, and after them, in their native Country, come ſhort flat Pods, with two or three ſmall round Seeds. It grows in the Southern Parts of *France* and *Italy*, but it yields the Gum, only in the more Eaſtern Countries.

The Gum *Tragacantha*, or Gum Dragon of the Shops, burſts forth from the Root of this Plant. It is brought to us from *Turkey*, in Pieces of different Magnitudes, twiſted and curled up like Worms, ſometimes white, and ſometimes yellowiſh, but the whiteſt and cleareſt is beſt; it has little Smell or Taſte; it ſwells very much in Water, a little of it making a great deal of Mucilage.

'Gum Dragon is of a glutinous Nature, good 'to correct the Acrimony and Sharpneſs of the 'Humours, and therefore pectoral and good for 'Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, and catarrhous Defluxions; 'it likewiſe takes off the Heat and Sharpneſs of 'the Urine, and helps Dyſenteries ariſing from 'the Excoriation of the Bowels by ſharp corro-'ſive Humours. Outwardly it is good in Colly-'riums for hot inflamed Eyes.

Trichomănes, *Engliſh* Maiden-hair, *Off. Park.*

— *mas*, *Engliſh* Maiden-hair, *Ger.* *Trichomanes*, *ſive Polytrichon Officinarum*, Trichomanes, or Maiden-hair of the Shops, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 47.

The Root of this Maiden-hair is compoſed of ſmall Strings or Fibres, from which ſpring ſeveral Leaves about a Span long, having a ſlender ſhining black Stalk, ſet on both Sides with ſmall roundiſh Leaves, ſometimes a little crenated about the Edges, and ſometimes not; whoſe under Part is covered, at the latter End of the Year, with

ſmall duſty Particles, which is the Seed. It grows in hollow ſhady Lanes, and on old Stone-Buildings, being to be gathered in *September* or *October*.

'This is what is commonly made uſe of in the 'Shops for the true *Capillus Veneris*, or Maiden-'hair, there being but little of that to be had. 'It is reckoned to be much of the Nature with 'the true, and to be pectoral, and good for Coughs 'and Conſumptions, to help the Stone, Gravel, 'and Stoppage of Urine, and to be in all Caſes 'a fit *Succedaneum* for the true *Capillus Veneris*.

Trifolium paludoſum, Marſh Trefoil, Buck Beans, *Off. Ger. Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* 226.

Marſh Trefoil has ſmooth round Stalks, three or four Inches long, on which grow three longiſh round Leaves, ſomewhat reſembling the Leaves of Beans; among theſe ariſe Stalks about two Foot high, bare of Leaves, and bearing on the Top a Spike of whitiſh purple Flowers, of one Leaf divided into five Segments, whoſe Inſide is covered with a curled Downineſs, having five whitiſh *Chives* in the Middle, all ſet in five-corner'd *Calyces*. The Seed is ſmall and brown, growing in roundiſh Seed-veſſels; the Root is long and jointed, with many whitiſh Fibres at each Joint. It grows in marſhy, boggy Grounds, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The Leaves are uſed.

'This is reckoned a great Antiſcorbutic, and 'very ſerviceable for the Gout, Rheumatiſm, and 'Dropſy, and is much uſed in Diet-Drinks for 'thoſe Diſtempers. It is likewiſe a good Sto-'machic, made uſe of againſt intermitting Fe-'vers.

Trifolium vulgare, Meadow Trefoil, or Clover-graſs, *Off.* — *pratenſe*, Meadow Trefoil, *Ger.* — *pratenſe purpureum vulgare*, common purple Meadow Trefoil, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 139.

The common purple Trefoil has three oval Leaves growing on the Top of pretty long hairy Foot-ſtalks; they are of a lighter green underneath, and deeper above, having a white Spot in each Leaf. The Stalks grow to be a Foot or more in Height, with but a few, and thoſe ſhorter Leaves, but having a couple of ſmall ones at the Bottom of the Flowers, which conſiſt of round Spikes of ſmall, purple, papilionaceous Flowers, ſet each in a hairy five-pointed *Calyx*; in which afterwards grow little ſhort Pods, including two or three ſmall, round, yellowiſh Seed; the Root is long, ſlender, and ſpreading. It grows every where in the Fields and Meadows, flowring in *May* and *June*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed, though but ſeldom.

'They are drying and binding, and good for 'all Kinds of Fluxes, as alſo for the Strangury, 'and Heat of Urine, made into a Cataplaſm with 'Hog's Lard; they are reckoned good for Tu-'mours and Inflammations.

Triticum, Wheat, *Off.* *Triticum ſpicâ mutica*, white or naked white Wheat, *Ger. Park.* — *hybernum ariſtis carens*, winter Wheat, without Awns, *Ray's Synop.*

This is the moſt common Wheat that is ſown with us, of which there are two Sorts, white and red; they grow alike, having a hollow Stalk with uſually four Knots, taller than Barley, but not ſo tall as Rye; the Spikes are three

or

or four Inches long, without Awns or Beards, containing a longiſh round, white, or reddiſh Grain, eaſily rubbed out from the Ear. Wheat is ſown in Autumn, and reaped in *July* or *Auguſt* following.

'Wheat is moſt generally uſed, and the beſt 'Grain we have in *England*; the Bread made of 'it being more pleaſant and nouriſhing than of 'any other Grain. It is more uſed for Food than 'Medicine; though a Poultice made of it, boil'd 'in Milk, eaſes Pains, and ripens Tumours and 'Impoſthumations: And a Piece of toaſted Bread 'dip'd in Wine, and applied to the Stomach, is 'good to ſtay Vomiting. Bran is ſometimes 'made uſe of in Cataplaſms, and applied hot in 'Bags for Pains in the Sides.

There was formerly kept in the Shops an *Emplaſtrum de Cruſta Panis*, but it has been out of Uſe a great while.

Tunica: Vide *Caryophyllus*.

Turbith (Turpethum) Turbith, *Off.* —*Alexandrina*, Turbith of the Shops, *Ger.* —*Officinarum*, the uſual Turbith, *Park.* *Turpethum repens foliis Altheæ, vel Indicum*, Marſh-mallow-leav'd, or *Indian* Turbith, *C. B.*

This is a Root about a Finger thick, brown on the outſide, and whitiſh and ſomewhat reſiny within, of a hot Taſte.

Herman in his *Catalog. Hortenſ. Ludg. Batav.* gives a Figure and Deſcription of it. He ſays, the Root is long and ſpreading, when broken yielding a milky Juice, which ſoon hardens into a reſinous Subſtance. It ſhoots forth many long, trailing, and climbing Branches, that twiſt one about the other like the great Bind-weed; the Leaves are

ſoft and downy, and in Shape like Marſh-mallows. The Flowers come forth among the Leaves, ſeveral together on long Foot-ſtalks, of a white Colour, in Shape like thoſe of the great *Convolvulus*, of which it is a Species. It grows plentifully in *Ceylon* and *Malabar* in the *Eaſt Indies*; from whence the Roots are brought to us, being the only Part uſed.

'Turbith is a pretty ſtrong Cathartic, purging 'tough ſerous Humours from the remote Parts, 'and thereby helps the Dropſy, Gout, and Rheu-'matiſm, and is put into ſeveral of the ſtronger 'purging Compoſitions.

The *Pulvis Diaturpethi compoſitus* takes its Name from this Root.

Tuſſilago, Farfara, Colt's-foot, or Fole-foot, *Off. Ger. Park.* —*vulgaris*, common Colt's-foot, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 78.

The Roots of Colt's-foot are thick at the Head, from which run ſeveral Strings; the Flowers ſpring up about the latter End of *February*, or the Beginning of *March*, on Stalks about two or three Inches long, beſet with ſharp-pointed ſcaly Leaves; they are yellow, radiated, and in Shape like Dandelion, which turn into Down like them. The Leaves ſpring up, after theſe are gone, ſomewhat roundiſh, but angular, and indented about the Edges, hollow'd in next the Stalk, in Shape like Butter-bur, but much leſs, whitiſh underneath, having the upper Part green, but covered with a Cottony Skin that is eaſily wiped off. It grows in moiſt watery Places, and flowers, as I ſaid, early in the Spring. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed.

'They

'They are pectoral, and accounted good for 'Diſeaſes of the Lungs and Breaſt, as Coughs, 'Conſumptions, and Shortneſs of Breath, and 'are frequently put into pectoral Apozems; the 'dry Herb, cut ſmall, is ſmoaked among Tobac-'co for Coughs, and other Affections of the 'Lungs.

U.

Vaccinia (*Myrtillus*) the Bill-berry Buſh, *Vaccinia nigra*, black Whortes, or Whortle-Berries, *Ger.* — *nigra vulgaris*, black Whortes, or Bill-Berries, *Park.* *Vitis Idæa foliis oblongis crenata, fructu nigricante*, Vitis Idæa, with long crenated Leaves, and black Fruit, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 299.

The Bill-berry Buſh is a ſmall low Shrub about a Foot high or more, with many tough, flexible, angular, green Twigs, bearing ſmall, oblong, round-pointed Leaves, crenated about the Edges, among which the Flowers grow ſingly on ſhort Foot-ſtalks, of a dull red Colour, in Shape of a Bottle, which are ſucceeded by round umbilicated Fruit, as big as Juniper-berries, and much of their Colour, full of a pleaſant, ſweet, purple Juice. It grows on Heaths among Fern, in a boggy Soil, and in thin woody Places; and flowers in *May*; and the Fruit is ripe in *July*. The Fruit only is uſed, and that but ſeldom in the Shops.

'Bill-berries are cooling, binding, and grateful to 'the Stomach, and of Uſe in Fluxes or Hæmor-'rhagies. *Simon Paul* ſays, they are much uſed 'againſt the Scurvy in *Norway*, and other Nor-

'thern

'thern Countries; an agreeable Syrup may be 'made of the Juice, and uſed in all the fore-na-'med Intentions.

Valeriana major (Phu) Garden Valerian, *Off.* *Valeriana hortenſis*, Garden Valerian, or Set-wall, *Ger.* — *hortenſis, Phu oluſatri folio Dioſcorides*, Garden Valerian, the Phu of Dioſcoridis, *C. B. Phu majus, ſive Valeriana major*, the great Valerian, *Park.*

The Root of the Garden Valerian is about a Finger thick, of a brown Colour, growing not deep in the Earth, but ſpreading it ſelf a-croſs with many large white Strings on each Side, which makes the Root appear like a large *Scolopendra*, or Caterpillar with many long Feet, of a very ſtrong Smell, eſpecially when dry; it ſhoots out ſeveral hollow chanel'd Stalks two or three Foot high, having the lower Leaves long and round-pointed, ſome whole, and others cut in, reſembling thoſe of *Scabious*, but that they are ſmooth; the Leaves which grow on the Stalks are alſo much more cut in. The Stalks are divided towards the Top into ſeveral Branches, having at each Divarication a long narrow Leaf, and at the Ends grow the Flowers in a Kind of Umbels, each Flower being a ſmall, long, narrow Tube, divided at the Top into five Segments, with as many *Apices*, of a white Colour; they ſtand on the Rudiments of the Seed, which, when they are fallen, grow larger, being longiſh, ſtriated with a downy Top. It is uſually planted in Gardens, though it grows wild in the *Alpine* Countries. The Roots are chiefly uſed.

'They are Alexipharmic, Sudorific, and Ce-'phalic, and are accounted uſeful in malignant 'Fevers, and peſtilential Diſtempers; they help 'the

'the Head and Nerves, provoke Urine, and bring 'down the *Menſes*.

They are one of the Ingredients of the *Theriaca* and *Mithridate*.

Valeriana minor, ſmall Valerian, *Off. Ger.* — the ſmaller wild Valerian, *Park.* —*paluſtris minor*, the ſmaller Marſh Valerian, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 193.

The Roots of this Valerian are long, ſlender, and creeping, ſending out a few ſmall white Fibres. The Leaves which ſpring from them, before the Stalks run up to Flower, are almoſt round, but ſomewhat pointed. The Leaves which grow on the Stalks, are like thoſe of the Garden-kind, but leſs. We have two Species of this Valerian, one whereof riſes higher than the other, having uſually three Pair of Leaves ſet oppoſite; the Umbels of Flowers grow cloſer, and the Flowers are a great deal ſmaller than the other, which ariſes not ſo high, and has uſually but two Pair of Leaves on the Stalks. The Flowers are much larger, and like the Garden Valerian, but of a pale purple Colour, as are alſo the former. They grow both promiſcuouſly in marſhy Grounds and moiſt Meadows, as in *Batterſea-Field* near the *Thames* in great Plenty, flowering in *May*.

'I know of no particular Virtue this Species 'of Valerian is endow'd with; Authors having 'ſaid but little about it, neither is it ever uſed 'in the Shops that I know of.

Valeriana ſylveſtris, wild Valerian, *Off.* — *ſylveſtris major*, great wild Valerian, *Ger. Park. C. B. Ray's Synop.* ibid.

We

We have likewiſe two Species of this great wild Valerian; the firſt has a Root divided into ſeveral white thick Strings, growing more downward, and leſs ſpreading than the other, of no great Scent when juſt taken out of the Ground, but ſmelling very ſtrong when dry. The Stalks ariſe to be about a Yard high, hollow, and chanel'd, having ſeveral long winged Leaves, whoſe *Pinnæ* are long, ſharp-pointed, and ſerrated about the Edges, high-vein'd, and ſomewhat hairy; the Leaves which grow higher on the Stalks are narrower, and leſs ſerrated. The Flowers are in Shape like thoſe of the Garden Valerian, of a pale purple Colour, and having the like Seed. This grows in Woods and drier Places than the other, which is larger, taller, the Root more ſpread out, the Leaves are larger, ſmoother, of a deeper ſhining green, with broader *Pinnæ*; the Stalks grow taller; the Flowers are much alike. This grows in watery Places, and near Ditches, both flowering in *May*. The Root of this has as ſtrong a Smell as the other; they are both uſed promiſcuouſly, though the former ſeems to come neareſt *Columna*'s Figure and Deſcription in his *Phytopinax*.

'They are come much into Uſe of late in Diſ-
'eaſes of the Head, and all nervine Affections.
'The Powder, in a convenient Vehicle, is very
'much commended by *Columna* againſt the Epi-
'lepſy, he having cured himſelf, as well as ſeveral
'others, by the Uſe of it; the Quantity of half
'a Spoonful being taken at a Time.

Verbaſcum (Tapſus barbatus) Mullein, *Off.* *Tapſus barbatus*, Mullein, or Hig Taper, *Ger.* *Verbaſcum mas latifolium luteum*, male yellow

low flower'd, broad-leav'd *Verbaſcum*, *C. B.* —*Album vulgare, ſive Tapſus barbatus, communis*, common Mullein, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 225.

The Stalk of Mullein is round and hoary, ariſing uſually ſingle, about as tall as a Man. The lower Leaves are large about a Foot long, and three or four Inches broad, ſharp-pointed at the End, ſlightly indented about the Edges, cover'd with a hoary Down or Woolineſs. Thoſe which grow upon the Stalk, have their middle Ribs affix'd to it for half their Length, which make the Stalk appear winged. The Flowers grow in a long *Thyrſus*, ſet thick and cloſe together, each conſiſting of one Leaf cut into five Segments, of a yellow Colour, with as many wooly *Stamina*, having purple *Apices*. The Seed-veſſels are oblong and pointed, opening in two when ripe, and ſhewing the ſmall browniſh Seed. The Root is generally ſingle, with many Fibres, but not very large, for the Talneſs and Bigneſs of ſuch a Plant; it grows in Highways, and by Hedge-ſides; and flowers in *July*. The Leaves are uſed.

'They are accounted pectoral, and good for 'Coughs, ſpitting of Blood, and other Affections 'of the Breaſt; they are likewiſe good for grip-'ing and Collic Pains, ariſing from ſharp Hu-'mors: Outwardly uſed in Fomentations or Fu-'migations, they are reckon'd a Specific againſt 'the Pains and Swelling of the Hæmmorrhoids, 'or Piles.

Verbena, Vervein, *Off.* —*Communis*, common Vervein, *Ger.* —*Mas, ſeu recta & vulgaris*, common Vervein, *Park.* —*Communis Flore cæruleo*, common blew-flower'd Vervein, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 125.

The Root of Vervein is white, ſlender, full of Fibres, and ſpreading much about. The Stalk is ſquare and firm, ſomewhat hairy, and often of a purpliſh brown Colour. The Leaves are long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed, cut into ſeveral *Laciniæ*, ſomewhat rough and wrinkled, growing two at a Joint. The Flowers grow towards the Top in ſlender Spikes, being ſmall, and of a whitiſh purple Colour, of one Leaf, cut into five Segments, the two uppermoſt ſupplying the Place of the *Galea*, and the three lower that of the *Labella*; it being reckon'd among the verticillate Plants, having four ſmall longiſh Seeds ſet together in a ſmall *Calyx*; it grows in High-ways, near Towns and Villages, and flowers in *July*.

'The whole Herb is uſed, being accounted 'cephalic, and good againſt Diſeaſes from cold and 'phlegmatic Cauſes; it opens Obſtructions of the 'Liver and Spleen, helps the Jaundice and Gout; 'and applied outwardly, is reckon'd vulnerary, 'and good for ſore watery inflam'd Eyes.

Veronica mas, the male Speedwell, *Off.* —*Vera & major*, Fluellen, or Speedwell, *Ger.* —*Mas vulgaris ſupina*, the common Speedwell, *Park.* —*Mas ſupina & vulgatiſſima*, the moſt common creeping male Veronica, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 179.

This is a low creeping Plant, whoſe Stalks generally lye on the Ground, ſhooting out Fibres at the lower Joints. The Leaves grow by Pairs, on ſhort Foot-ſtalks; they are oval, about an Inch long, hairy, and crenated about the Edges, of a pale, green Colour. The Flowers grow on the upper Part of the Stalks among the Leaves, in ſhort Spikes, each of one ſmall blueiſh purple Leaf, cut into

into four Parts; to each of which ſucceeds a Seed-veſſel in Shape of that of Shepherd's Pouch, full of very ſmall Seeds. The Root is a Buſh of Fibres; grows in Woods and ſhady Places, and flowers in *June*. The whole Herb is uſed.

'This is reckon'd among the vulnerary Plants, 'both uſed inwardly and outwardly; it is like-'wiſe pectoral, and good for Coughs and Con-'ſumptions; and is helpful againſt the Stone and 'Strangury, as alſo againſt peſtilential Fevers.

Vicia, the Vetch or Tare, *Off. Ger.* —*Sativa vulgaris Semine nigro*, the common black Tare, *C. B.* —*Vulgaris Sativa*, the manur'd Tare or Vetch, *Park. Ray's Synop.* 188.

The Stalks of Tares are angular, weak, and leaning, beſet alternately at the Joints with long Leaves, having a Tendril at their End, made of ten or a doſen ſmall roundiſh *Pinnæ*, a little hollow'd in, with a *Spinula* at the End; they are ſometimes a little hairy. The Flowers grow uſually two together, upright, and leſs than Pea-Bloſſoms, of a purpliſh Colour; after which follow ſmall flattiſh Pods, containing three or four ſmall round black Seeds leſs than Peaſe. Tares are ſown in the Fields, flowering in *May*, the Seed being ripe in *Auguſt* and *September*.

'Tares are rarely uſed in Medicines, though the 'Vulgar boil them in Milk, and give the Decoc-'tion to drive out the Small Pox and Meaſles.

Vinca, Pervinca, Perriwinkle, *Off.* —*Minor*, Perriwinkle, *Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, common Perriwinkle, *Park. Clematis Daphnoides*, the ſmaller Clematis Daphnoides, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 223.

Perriwinkle from a ſtringy, creeping, fibrous Root, ſends forth ſlender, ſmooth, weak Stalks, having two oval, ſmooth, ſhining green Leaves, ſet oppoſite at a Joint. The Flowers grow ſingle at a Joint, on long Foot-ſtalks, uſually purple, ſometimes white, in Shape like the Flowers of Jeſſamy, but more round-pointed, which are ſometimes but very rarely ſucceeded by two long and ſlender Pods; it grows in ſhady Banks and dry Ditches, and flowers in Summer. The Leaves are uſed.

'This is a good vulnerary Plant, and of frequent Uſe in Wound-drinks, for Bruiſes, Contuſions, inward Bleeding, and Waſting, Spitting of Blood, the Exceſs of the *Catamenia*, and the *Fluor albus*.

Viola martia, the *March* Violet, *Off.* —*Martia purpurea*, the purple Garden Violet, *Park.* —*Simplex Martia*, the ſingle Garden Violet, *Park.* —*Martia purpurea flore ſimplici odoro*, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 223.

The ordinary purple Violet has a thick fibrous Root, ſending forth long, creeping Strings, which again take Root and increaſe. The Leaves grow on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, ſomewhat hairy, and in Shape of a Heart invers'd, being hollow'd next the Stalk, indented about the Edges. The Flowers ſtand on ſlender Foot-ſtalks, of an irregular Form, conſiſting of five ſweet-ſmelling purple Leaves, with a Hood or Heel of the ſame Colour. The Seed-veſſels are long, of an hexagonal Figure, when ripe burſting into three Parts, containing Rows of round brown Seed.

Violets are found frequently wild in the Hedges, flowering in *March*, though what are made Uſe of in the Shops, are cultivated in Gardens. The Flowers

Flowers, which are chiefly uſed, are one of the four cordial Flowers.

'They are cooling, moiſtning, and laxative, 'good in Affections of the Breaſt and Lungs, 'helping Coughs and pleuritic Pains. The Sy- 'rup is given to Children to open and cool their 'Bodies. The Leaves are cooling and opening, 'and frequently put into Glyſters, as well as in- 'to Ointments againſt Inflammations. The Seed 'is reckon'd good for the Stone and Gravel.

Officinal Preparations are only the *Syrupus Violarum.*

Viola Tricŏlor, Panſies, Heart's Eaſe, *Off. Ger.* —*Tricolor major & vulgaris*, common Garden Panſies, *Park.* —*Tricolor hortenſis repens*, creeping Garden Heart's Eaſe, *Ray's Synop.* 225.

This does not creep ſo much as the common Violet, but grows more erect, having roundiſh crenated Leaves ſet alternately on the Stalks, with two ſmaller and more jagged ones, ſet on by them without Foot-ſtalks; among theſe ariſe the Flowers on long Stalks, in Shape of the common Violet, but having the Leaves more erect, and open, but differ from them in their Colour, ſome having the two upper Leaves of a full yellow, with a purple Spot in each, the two middle, of a paler yellow, with a deep yellow in each, and the lower Leaf of a Velvet Purple; in ſome Plants, having more of the yellow, in others more of the Purple, the many Varieties rendring it very beautiful. The Seed-veſſel is longer than the former, but full of the like Seed; it is found wild ſometimes in Borders of Fields, and is frequently planted in Gardens, flowering a good Part of the Summer.

'The Leaves only are uſed, though but ſel-
'dom, yet they are accounted mucilaginous and
'vulnerary, good to take off the Gripes in Chil-
'dren, and to prevent Fits ariſing from thence.

Virga aurea, Golden Rod, *Off. Ger.* —*Aurea vulgaris*, the ordinary golden Rod, *Park.* —*Aurea quarta, ſive anguſtifolia minus ſerrata*, the fourth, or narrow-leav'd, ſmall golden Rod, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 81.

The common golden Rod grows to be two or three Foot high, having round hairy Stalks, full of a fungous Pith; the lower Leaves grow on pretty long Foot-ſtalks, they are three or four Inches long, broadeſt in the Middle, and narrow at both Ends, indented about the Edges, and hairy on both Sides; thoſe, which grow on the Stalks, are leſs, and ſtand on ſhorter Foot-ſtalks, and ſometimes without any. The Flowers grow thick together, in ſmall Spikes, on the upper Parts of the Branches; they are compos'd of ſmall yellow *Petala*, ſet about a little fiſtular Thrum, which afterwards turn into Down. The Root is long, running aſlant with many Fibres; it grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in *July*.

'The Leaves and Tops are uſed, this being
'accounted one of our beſt vulnerary Plants, and
'much uſed inwardly in traumatic Apozems, and
'Wound-Drinks; and outwardly in Cataplaſms
'and Fomentations.

'It is ſomewhat reſtringent, and uſeful againſt
'Spitting of Blood and other *Hæmorrhagies*, and
'is of great Service againſt the Stone.

Viſcus Quercinus, Miſſeltoe, *Off.* *Viſcum*, Miſſeltoe, *Ger.* —*Vulgare*, the ordinary Miſſeltoe,

ſeltoe, *Park.* —*Baccis albis*, Miſſeltoe with white Berries, *C. B. Ray*'s *Synop.* 303.

This is a Plant, that inſtead of rooting and growing in the Earth like other Plants, fixes itſelf and takes Root on the Branches of Trees. It ſpreads out into pretty large Buſhes, having many woody Branches, cover'd with a yellow green Bark, of different Bigneſs from the Thickneſs of a Finger to much ſmaller Sizes, being full of Joints that eaſily part aſunder, having at each two thick firm Leaves, narroweſt at Bottom, and broader and round at the Ends. It bears ſeveral ſmall yellow four-leav'd Flowers, to which ſucceed round, white, almoſt pellucid Berries, as big as white Currans, full of a tough viſcid Juice, in the Middle of which lies one flat Heart-faſhion'd Seed. It grows upon ſeveral Trees, as the Apple, the Crab, the Haſel, the Aſh, the Maple, the Lime, the Willow, the Whitethorn, and the Oak; this laſt is accounted beſt of all; which Opinion, as Mr. *Ray* well obſerves, may be owing to the ſuperſtitious Honour the antient *Druids* of this Iſland gave to this Miſſeltoe, to whom nothing was more ſacred.

'Miſſeltoe is accounted a cephalic and nervine 'Medicine, particularly uſeful for all Kinds of 'Convulſion-Fits, for the Apoplexy, Palſy, and 'Vertigo; for which Purpoſes ſome prefer the 'Miſſeltoe of the Haſel to that of the Oak; they 'who have a Mind to know all the Virtues of 'this Plant, may conſult Sir *John Colbatch*'s Diſ-'courſe of *Miſſeltoe*.

Of the Berry of this Plant was formerly made the *Viſcus Aucupum*, or Bird-lime, by boiling the Berry in Water till they burſt, when they were well beaten in a Mortar, and afterwards waſh'd

in Water till all the branny Huſk was clear'd away; but with us in *England*, Bird-lime is made of the Holly-tree, which they ſtrip off about Midſummer, boiling a good Quantity of it in Water for about twelve Hours, till the whitiſh outward Bark is ſeparated from the green. This they lay in a cool Vault or Cellar, covering it with Fern, or ſuch like Matter, letting it lie for a Fortnight, by which Time the Bark will be turned into a Jelly, which they afterwards beat in a Stone-Mortar till it becomes a tough Paſte; this they waſh well in running Water, till all the *Sordes* are cleared away, and then put it into earthen Veſſels.

'Bird-lime is a powerful Attractive, and good 'to ripen hard Tumours and Swellings. It is an 'Ingredient in the *Emplaſtrum Diachilon mag-* '*num.*

Vitis, Vinifera, the Vine, *Off. C. B. Vinifera*, the manured Vine, *Ger. Vitis*, the manured Vine, *Park.*

The Vine is ſo well known to every Body, that it would be needleſs to ſpend Time in deſcribing it; with us it generally runs up the Sides of Houſes or Walls. In the Wine-Countries it is planted in Vine-yards, as a Standard-tree. The Differences of the Grapes which grow on them, are almoſt as many as the Countries they grow in, as to their Colour, Taſte, and Largeneſs; and there is as great a Diverſity in the Wines produced from them. Amongſt theſe, the *Canary*, the *Malaga Sack*, and the *Alicant*, for ſweet Wines are reckoned beſt: The *Sherry* and *Mountain*, for dry Stomach-Wines: The *Red* and *White Port*, and the *French*, to drink with Food,

are

are moſt in Eſteem; and to theſe, for their Excellency and grateful Taſte, may be added the *Muſcadine*, the *Smyrna* and *Cyprus* Wines.

'As to the Nature and Uſe of Wine, there 'have been ſo many Volumes written about 'them, that it would be ſuperfluous to ſay 'much here. Moderately uſed, it is very cor- 'dial, and of great Service to Mankind. It 'ſtrengthens the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, com- 'forts the Bowels, and is the beſt Preſervative a- 'gainſt the Plague.

Of the Grapes are made the *Uvæ paſſæ majores*, or Raiſins of the Sun, after this Manner; they cut the Stalks of the Bunches they deſign for that Uſe almoſt in two in the Middle, and by that Means hinder the Sap from coming to them in any Quantity, and let them hang thus on the Branches, till by Defect of Nouriſhment, and the Heat of the Sun, they are ſufficiently cured, when they are put up into Caſks for Uſe. The *Malaga* Raiſins are managed another Way; they dip the Bunches of ripe Grapes in a boiling hot Lye, made of the Aſhes of Vine-Stalks, taking them out preſently, and then lay them on Boards in the Sun to dry, and afterwards they are pack'd up in Frails.

Uvæ paſſæ minores, (Corinthiacæ) Currants, *Off.* Theſe are a ſmaller Sort of Grapes, which took their Name from their growing in Plenty about *Corinth*, though we have them chiefly from *Zant* and *Cephalonia*: Theſe they only gather off the Bunches, and lay them to dry in the Sun, and ſo put them up in large Buts.

'Both theſe and the former are opening and pec- 'toral, helpful againſt Coughs and Conſumptions.

'The

'The Currants are more uſed in the Kitchin, 'than in Medicine.

The beſt Vinegar is made of Wine ſour by Age, or kept in a warm Place to make it ſo, which, beſides what is ſpent in the Kitchin, is of great Uſe in Phyſic; it is of thin Parts, reſiſts Putrefaction and peſtilential Diſtempers, promotes an Appetite and helps Digeſtion.

Brandy is the Spirit diſtill'd from Wine, of which the *French* is moſt eſteem'd. This is the *Baſis* of all the cordial Waters, and is an univerſal *Menſtruum* to draw the Tincture out of Vegetables, and to that End is rectified to a higher Degree of Spirituouſneſs.

To the Side of the Wine Caſks, that ſaline Subſtance call'd *Tartar* adheres, of which there is a white and a red, but the white is moſt eſteem'd, and comes from *Germany*; of theſe the *Cremor Tartari*, and the *Sal Tartari* are made.

'Both the *Crude* and the *Cremor Tartari*, are 'ſolutive and opening, render the Body ſoluble, 'and are good for cutaneous Diſtempers.

Agreſta, or the Juice of unripe Grapes, as alſo the unripe Grapes dried, are reſtringent and cooling, and good for all Kinds of Fluxes, but they are ſeldom uſed.

There are ſeveral Kinds of Phyſical Wines and Vinegars in the Diſpenſatory, which ſee in their proper Places.

Ulmaria, Regina Prati, Meadow-ſweet, Queen of the Meadow, *Off. Regina Prati*, Queen of the Meadow, *Ger. Ulmaria vulgaris*, common

mon Mede, or Meadow-ſweet, *Park.* —*Barba Capri floribus compactis*, Meadow-ſweet with compact Flowers, *Ray's Synop.* 144.

Meadow-ſweet has a long reddiſh fibrous Root, from which ſpring ſeveral pinnated Leaves, having two or three Pair of oppoſite, large, ſerrated *Pinnæ*, with an odd one at the End, cut into three Parts; they are hoary underneath, and green above, wrinkled, and full of Veins, and having ſeveral very ſmall Pieces between the *Pinnæ*: The Stalk is red and angular, growing two or three Foot high, beſet in an alternate Order with the like Leaves. The Flowers grow upon the Top of the Stalks, Umbel-faſhion, being ſmall, five-leav'd, and full of *Apices*, of a white Colour, and are follow'd by little round Heads, made Scrue-faſhion, of ſeveral Seeds ſet together; it grows in moiſt Meadows and by River-ſides, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and Tops are uſed.

'They are alexipharmic and ſudorific, and 'good in Fevers, and all malignant Diſtempers; 'they are likewiſe reſtringent, binding, and uſeful 'in Fluxes of all Sorts; they are put into *Aqua* '*Lactis*.

The only Officinal Preparation is the *Aqua Ulmariæ*.

Ulmus, the Elm-Tree, *Off. Ger.* —*Vulgaris*, our common Elm, *Park.* *Campeſtris*, the Field-Elm, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 310.

The Elm is one of the commoneſt Trees we have; it has a rough thick Bark, and the Branches are cloathed with ſomewhat rough, crenated, green Leaves. The Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, coming out early in the Spring before the Leaves. The Seed is round and foliaceous.

The

'The Bark is chiefly uſed, being abſterſive 'and cleanſing, and is frequently uſed in Garga-'riſms for ſore Mouths and Throats, to clear 'them of tough viſcid Phlegm. It is likewiſe 'accounted good for Ruptures, and to conſoli-'date Wounds.

Urtica, the Nettle, *Off.* — *urens*, the ſting-ing Nettle, *Ger.* — *major vulgaris*, our common Nettle, *Park.* —1 *ſeu urens maxi-ma*, the greateſt ſtinging Nettle, *C. B.* — *racemifera major perennis*, *Ray's Synop.* 54.

The common ſtinging Nettle has a creeping, ſpreading, ſlender Root, full of Fibres, ſending forth ſquariſh Stalks a Foot and half, or two Foot high, having two oblong ſharp-pointed Leaves growing on long Foot-ſtalks, deeply ſerrated about the Edges, and covered, as well as the Stalks, with ſhort ſtinging Hairs, that cauſe a burning and itching in the Fleſh. The Flowers are ſmall and ſtaminous, growing in long ſlender Bunches; ſome Plants bearing larger Flowers and no Seed, and others ſmall round Seed and ſmaller Flowers. They grow every where in too great Plenty. The Roots, Leaves, and Seed are uſed.

'They are cooling and reſtringent. The Juice 'is good for all Kinds of inward Bleedings, Hæ-'morrhagies, and Fluxes. A Tent dip'd into it, 'ſtops the Bleeding of the Noſe, or of Wounds. 'The Root is diuretic, and accounted a Specific 'for the Jaundice. The Seed is commended for 'Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, and Obſtructions of 'the Lungs.

Urtica

Urtica Romana, the *Roman* Nettle, *Off. Ger. Park. Urens Pilulas ferens 1ma.* Dioſcoridis *ſemine Lini*, the 1ſt Nettle of *Dioſcorides*, bearing little Balls, including Seed like Lin-ſeed, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 55.

This Nettle has rounder Stalks, and darker green Leaves, more deeply ſerrated than the former; they are neither ſo large, rough, nor hairy, but full of ſmall ſhining Prickles, that are rather more ſtinging and burning than the common: Towards the Top of the Branches, from the Boſom of each Leaf, ariſes a round Ball on a long Foot-ſtalk, about as big as a Pea, and thick ſet with ſharp ſtinging Hairs, including ſeveral ſhining Seeds, in Shape like Lin-ſeed. It grows in ſeveral Places of *England*, as about *Yarmouth*, and in *Romney-Marſh*; but it is not very common.

'This is much of the Nature of the former, 'but the Seed is reckoned more pectoral, and of 'greater Service againſt Coughs, and Affections 'of the Lungs; but is is very ſeldom uſed.

X.

Xanthium: Vide *Lappa minor.*

Xyris: Vide *Spatula fœtida.*

Z.

ZEA: Vide *Spelta.*

Zedoaria longa, long Zedoary, *Off. Park. C. B.* alſo *Zedoaria rotunda*, round Zedoary, *Off. C. B. Park.* For they ſeem to be only different Parts of the ſame Root, being alike in Colour, Smell, and Taſte.

They are of a whitiſh brown Colour on the outſide, with here and there an Appearance of a Knot; the inſide is ſomewhat darker, of a firm hard Subſtance, of an hot, aromatic, bitteriſh Taſte, but not ſo biting as Ginger.

They are brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, the long and round promiſcuouſly.

'They are heating and drying, warming the 'Stomach, expelling Wind, comforting the 'Bowels, and of great Service againſt Vomiting, 'and the Collic; they are Alexipharmic, and 'good againſt peſtilential Diſtempers. The Plant, 'whoſe Roots they are, is entirely a Stranger to 'us.

Zerumbet, *Off. Park.*

This is ſet down in the *Catalogue of Simples* in the *Diſpenſatory*; but it is not known what it is, being never ſeen in our Shops, the round Zedoary being taken for it. *Herman*, in his *Catalogus Hortenſ. Lugd. Bat.* gives the Figure of a *Zinziber latifolium ſylveſtre*, which he propoſes for the *Zerumbet* of the *Arabians*; but the Deſcriptions they give both of this, and ſeveral other

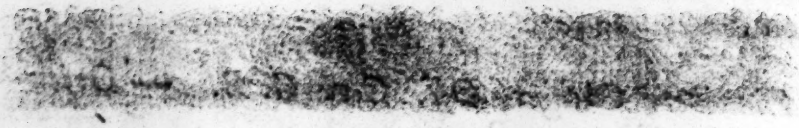
Parts of the *Materia Medica*, are ſo ſhort and lame, that little is to be learn'd from what they ſay of them.

Zinziber, Ginger, *Off. Ger. C. B.* — *Orientale*, Ginger, *Park.*

This is a yellowiſh, white, and flattiſh round Root, ſomewhat knotty and branched, of an aromatic Smell, and a very hot biting Taſte. We have two Sorts, white and black. The white is the beſt, being the Root only dryed and cleanſed, the other is the ſame ſcalded, and of a darker Colour, more ſhrivel'd, and is leſs uſed in Medicines. *Moriſon* and *Herman* believed Ginger to be a Species of *Iris*; but others, as *Piſo* and *Hernandez*, ſay it is a Reed or Cane, to which, by the Figure of the Leaf, which I have ſeen, it ſeems to come nearer than to an *Iris*. It is brought now-a-days chiefly from *Jamaica*, and the *Caribby Iſlands*; though it grows in both *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*.

'Ginger is uſed in Food, as well as in Phyſick. 'It heats and comforts the Stomach, expels 'Wind, helps Digeſtion, prevents the Col-'lic, and ſtrengthens the Bowels. It is brought 'over, preſerved in Syrup, from the aforeſaid Pla-'ces, which is much better than any preſerved 'here.'

FINIS.



OMISSUM.

Symphytum (Conſolida major) Comfrey, *Off. Conſolida major*, Comfrey, with white Flowers, *Ger. Symphytum majus vulgare*, common great Comfrey, *Park. Symphytum, conſolida major*, the greater Conſolida, *C. B. Ray's Synop.* 121.

Comfrey has a large Root, divided into many Branches, which are black on the outſide, but white within, full of a ſlimy tenacious Juice. The lower Leaves are pretty large, long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed, hairy and rough. The corner'd Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, cloathed with ſmaller Leaves, and bearing on their Tops reflected Spikes of white Flowers, opening by Degrees; each Flower being hollow and Cup-faſhion, cut into five blunt Segments on the Top, and ſet in a very hairy *Calyx*; in which, after the Flower is fallen, grow four rough Seeds. It grows by River-ſides and watery Places; and flowers in *June*.

There is one Sort of great Comfrey that bears purple Flowers; but it is not ſo frequently met with, as that with white.

The Root, Leaves, and Flowers are uſed.

'Comfrey is a good vulnerary Plant, having 'the Name of *Conſolida* given it, becauſe it con-'ſolidates Wounds. It is likewiſe good againſt 'inward Bruiſes, Spitting of Blood, and is uſeful 'againſt ſharp corroding Humours that cauſe Ero-'ſions in the Bowels. The Roots beaten to a 'Cataplaſm, eaſe Pains of the Gout.

The only Officinal Preparation from Comfrey, is the *Syrupus de Symphyto.*

A

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MVSEVM BRITAN

An EXPLANATION *of ſome* Abbreviations *and particular* Terms *made uſe of in this* HERBAL.

C. *B.* Caſper Bauhin's *Pinax.*

Ger. Gerard's *Herbal*, or *General Hiſtory of Plants.*

Off. Officinarum, or the Names they are uſually called by in the Shops.

Park. Parkinſon's *Theatre of Plants.*

Ray's Synop. Joannis Raii *Synopſis Methodica Stirpium Britanicarum.*

Apices are the ſmall Tops which ſtand on the *Stamina*, in the Middle of a Flower, being uſually called *Chives.*

The *Calyx* is the Cup, or outſide Covering, which contains the Flower; and after it the Seed.

A *Corymbus* is by ſome Authors made ſynonymous with an *Umbel*; but is now-a-days uſed for a compound Flower, made up of a Border of *Petala* ſtanding about a middle Thrum, and bearing ſolid Seed, ſuch as the Marygold, Daiſy, *&c.*

Fiſtular Flowers are compos'd of a great many long, ſlender, hollow Pipes, generally jagged at the Ends, ſet together in round Heads, as in the *Jaceas*, the *Cardui*, &c.

Laciniæ are the Parts of the Leaves between the deeper Cutting of them. In *Engliſh* they are called Jags.

Panicula; a Panicle conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall looſe Spikes ſet on ſlender Foot-ſtalks, and uſually hanging down, containing ſmall Seed, ſuch as ſome Sorts of Graſs, Millet, and the like.

Papilionaceous Flowers are ſo called, becauſe they are thought to reſemble a *Papilio* or Butter-fly, with the Wings expanded as flying, and are made up of four irregular Flowers joined together at the End of the Foot-ſtalk. Peas, Beans, Tares, Lupines, *&c.* are of this Tribe.

Petala.

Petala. This Word is generally applied to the beautiful ornamental Leaves of Flowers; and according to the Number of theſe, the Flowers are called monopetalous, tetrapetalous, pentapetalous, *&c.*

Pinnated Leaves are thoſe which are compoſed of ſeveral *Pinnæ*, or ſmaller Leaves for the moſt Part, ſtanding one oppoſite to another on the ſame Foot-ſtalk; as the Aſh, the Walnut, *&c.* among Trees; Burnet, Vetches, *&c.* among Herbs, have pinnated Leaves.

Stamina are the ſmall ſlender Threads in the Middle of the Flowers which ſupport the *Apices*.

Staminous Flowers are ſuch as want the beautiful *Petala*, being made up of only the *Calyces*, enclo-ſing the *Stamina* and *Apices* in the Middle.

Verticillate Plants have their Flowers which grow at their Joints, ſet in a round Poſition about the Stalks. They are monopetalous, and have uſually a *Galea* and *Labella*. To this Tribe belong Sage, Clary, Horehound, Lavender, *&c.* they are call'd whirled Plants.

Umbelliferous Plants are a Genus which have their Flowers growing ſeveral together on Stalks much ſpread out, and divided into many Parts, frequently of the ſame Height, and flat on the Top like an Umbrella; each Flower is compoſed of five ſmall Leaves, and is ſucceeded by two naked Seeds. Fennil, Dill, Angelica, Carrols, *&c.* are umbelliferous Plants.

ERRATA.

PAG. 1. Lin. 18. for *which*, read *they*. p. 4. l. 4. r. *a Lixivium*. p. 8. l. 9. r. *Foot-ſtalks*. p. 9. l. 20. r. *Calyces*. p. 13. l. ult. r. *they want*. p. 14. l. 1. r. *they have*. p. 22. l. 14. dele *the*. p. 27. l. 12. r. *Alæphangina*. p. 35. after *underneath*, dele the Comma and *in*. p. 36. l. 32. r. *Alexipharmic*. p. 47. l. 15. for *a Nut* r. *this Nut*, p. 60. l. 30. r. *Aſphodelus*. p. 65. l. 34. after *Arrach* r. *C. B.* p. 67. l. 25. aft. *Colour* r. *when ripe*. p. 72. l. 18. for *violent* r. *Violet*. p. 79. l. 22. r. *white Behen*. p. 80. l. 1. r. *upon long Foot-Stalks*. p. 81. l. 1. for *is* r. *are*. p. 93. l. 6. r. *Oxymyrſine*. p. 105. l. 34. r. *from Japan*. p 111. l. 12. r. *the firſt or*. Ibid. l. 18. dele *that*. p. 134. l. 13. *of a dark ſhining reddiſh Colour, as big as Peas*, to come in after *Inſects*, l. 8. p. 139. l. 30. r. *or Thorn*. p. 160. l. 32. dele *one*. Ibid. l. 33. r. *Flowers*. p. 184. r. *Fuchſii*. p. 194. l. 12. inſtead of *now in*, r. *ſome*. p. 195. l. 5. r. *or the Powder*. p. 215. l. 20. r. *Ginſeng*. p. 259. l. 13. after *Rhubarb*, r. *Park*. p. 321. l. 24. r. *Creticum*. p. 331. l. 22. r. *are full of*. p. 385. l. 17. after *ſtrengthning*, r. *good*. p. 398. l. 28. for *is*, r. *are*. p. 419. l. 20. for *it has*, r. *they have*. p. 428. l. 33. aft. *Oak*, add *having its Leaves*. p. 429. l. 1. dele the two *in's*, and after *Leaves* add *being*. p. 441. l. 1. for *is*, r. *are*. p. 455. l. 35. r. *Berries*. p. 456. l. 3. r. *of the Bark of the Holly-tree*.